N.P.V.L.A. Convention Report Starts on Page 35

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

SINCE 1871

Volume 134 NOVEMBER 7, 1938 Number 19

RECEIVED NOV 7 1938

SULPHURIC ACID

DRUMS CARBOYS TANK WAGONS

LIQUID CAUSTIC SODA

DRUMS TANK WAGONS

•

A. H. MATHIEU & COMPANY

7-11 Getty Avenue - - Paterson, N.J.

Telephone SHerwood 2-3080-1-2

140 Tremont Street - - Everett, Mass.

Telephone EVerett 2731

Established 1880

WM. S. GRAY & CO.

342 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address: Graylime

Phone: VAnderbilt 3-0500

ACETONE, C. P.

A. GROSS & CO.

We Specialize in WHITE OLEINE

Since 1837 Manufacturers of Saponified and Distilled

FLAKE STEARIC ACID STEARIC ACID RED OIL

FATTY ACID GLYCERINE

STEARIC and BEESWAX CANDLES CHURCH ACCESSORIES

Sales Office: 122 East 42nd Street New York

Factories: Newark, N. J., and Baltimore, Md.

SURFEX····

MULTI-PURPOSE PAINT INGREDIENT

Surfex is especially treated (Polarized) to insure low oil absorption and easy, thorough dispersion. Among its practica results in paint formulation are improved wetability, reduced penetration, higher gloss and added resistance to wear.

•

PURE CALCIUM PRODUCTS DIVISION

DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY

BOX 407, PAINESVILLE, OHIO

(National Distributor) THE R. T. VANDERBILT CO. 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

(Metropolitan New York Distributor) D. H. LITTER COMPANY 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Sulphuric Acid

60° - 66° - 98%

• Tank cars

• Drums

• Carboys

• • •

PRIOR CHEMICAL CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK

PHONE: Mohawk 4-9811 TELETYPE: NY-1-2054 CABLE: Priorchem, New York

Sole Selling Agents for

SMITH-DOUGLASS COMPANY, INC.

Norfolk, Virginia

PUBLICKER

COMMERCIAL ALCOHOL COMPANY

1800 W. LEHIGH AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ACETONE · BUTYL ALCOHOL

BUTYL ACETATE · AMYL ACETATE

ALCOHOL

Pure and Denatured

Guaranteed 99½% to 100% Pure

BORAX

BORIC ACID

Refined and U. S. P.

» Crystal » Granulated » Powdered » Impalpable »

» Calcined Borax Glass » Manganese Borate » Anhydrous Ammonium Borate »

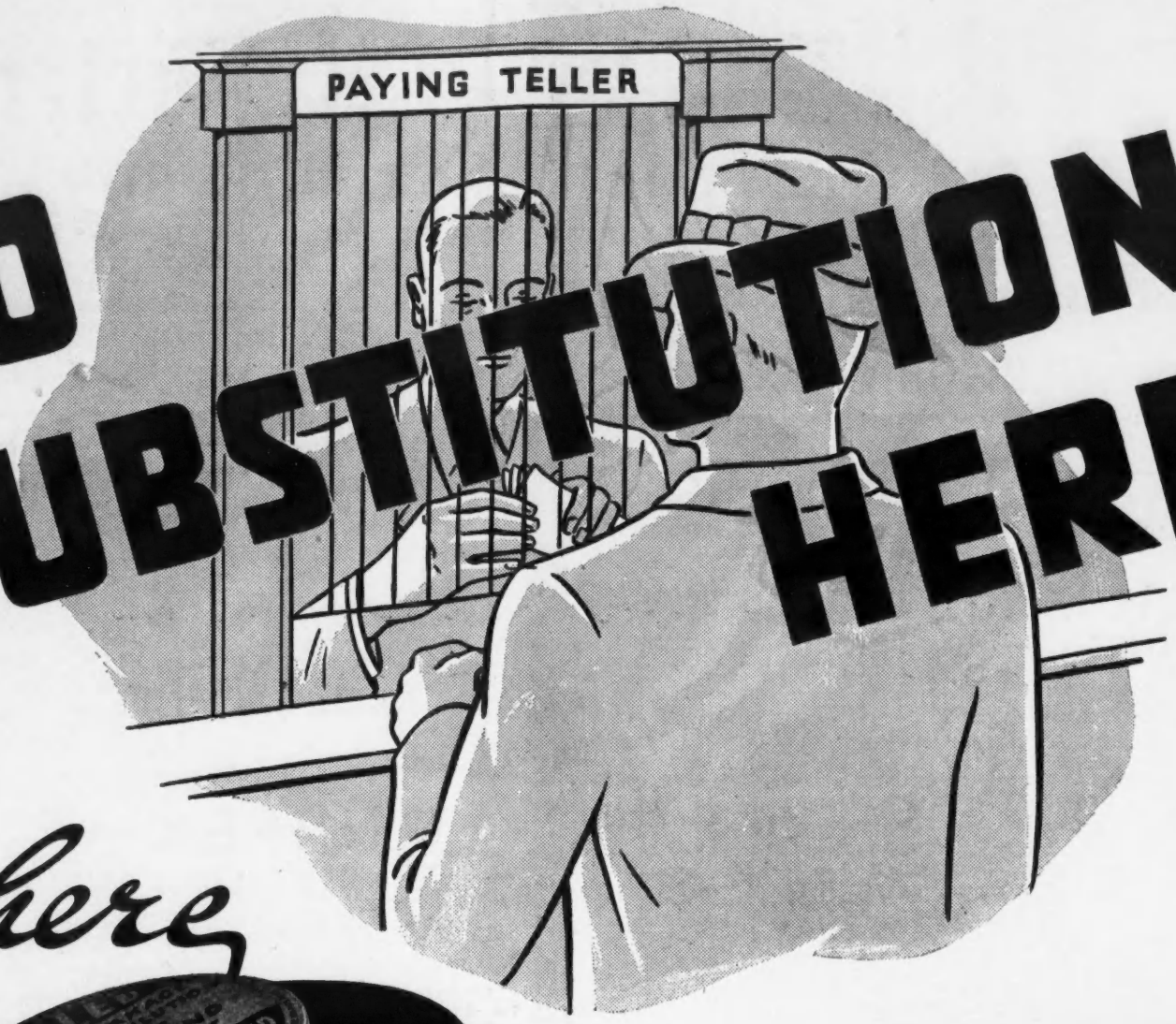
Samples on request

PACIFIC COAST BORAX COMPANY

Dept. Q

51 Madison Avenue, New York

CHICAGO LOS ANGELES



NO SUBSTITUTION HERE

or here

SEALED
AGAINST TAMPERING
SUBSTITUTION AND
Tri-Sure
$100.00
will be paid by the AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO., INC., to anyone in the U. S. A. causing arrest and conviction of persons unlawfully removing genuine Tri-Sure closures and seals, with intention of committing a felony. Suitable reward will be paid in foreign countries.
GUARANTY

JUST as you get the kind of money you deposited in a bank when you withdraw it, so you get the same product from a "Tri-Sure"-equipped drum that was put into it. There can be no substitution when "Tri-Sure" Closures are on a drum.

When a drum is equipped with "Tri-Sure" Closures you can be certain of two things: 1—Not one drop will be lost through *substitution* because "Tri-Sure" Closures have seals which cannot be removed without deliberately destroying them; 2—Not one drop will be lost through *waste* because "Tri-Sure" Closures have perfectly leak-proof seals.

Safeguard your drums with "Tri-Sure"—the *sure* way to banish substitution, leaks and waste; the *sure* way to give your product 100% protection.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

Tri-Sure
CLOSURES

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

Volume 134 NOVEMBER 7, 1938 Number 19

RECEIVED NOV 7 1938

Economic Survey Hearings To Be Started This Month

OPD Washington Bureau
November 3, 1938

The Temporary National Economic Committee plans to open its investigation of business practices and the concentration of economic power with public hearings sometime between November 14 and December 1.

The first few days of hearings will be of an introductory nature, with members of the committee's staff and representatives from the six cooperating governmental departments and agencies presenting the results of general studies on various aspects of the problems under scrutiny. The exact line-up of witnesses has not been determined, but it is expected that the point will be made that American business has failed to distribute its production as widely as possible to maintain employment and a high standard of living for all potential consumers. Economic practices which may be responsible for this will then be sugstudy will be outlined.

The glass industry will probably be the first industry called into the hearings, and the subject matter will be the patent situation in that industry and its effects on the growth of the business. The study of patent controls and licenses is said to be farther advanced than any other of the many subjects under investigation, and the glass industry is believed to illustrate many of the problems involved. Subpoenas have already been issued to secure certain documentary evidence in the glass industry, but as yet no individuals have been notified to testify.

Spokesmen for the committee insist that the hearings will be used only for the purpose of getting examples of various business practices and conditions and not to uncover specific instances of violation of the antitrust or other laws. Officials of the Department of Justice, however, have stated that, if the hearings uncover evidence of continuing law violation it will be their duty to consider prosecutions.

In order to prevent the hearings being used as a sounding-board for persons with imagined grievances and peculiar theories for reforming business, the committee purposes to subpena and swear all witnesses, not only for the protection of the witnesses themselves but to keep them under control of the committee while on the stand and to insure that all statements are made under oath.

The petroleum industry may be among those brought into the hearings at an early date, since the antitrust division of the Department of Justice has gathered much material on conditions in this business, both as the result of many past antitrust investigations and the current inquiry. Many economic problems may be illustrated by the petroleum industry, such as the control of distribution facilities by major producers.

F.T.C. Price Charges Hit Lead Pencil Ass'n

Allegedly producing more than 90 percent of all the wood-cased lead pencils manufactured in the United States, thirteen companies, all members of the Lead Pencil Association, are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with fixing and maintaining uniform prices for their products.

The complaint says that beginning with the organization of the respondent association in 1937, the member manufacturers, acting through the association and its president and commissioner, W. A. McDermid, allegedly have engaged in the following practices:—Fixed and maintained uniform prices and terms and conditions of sale, maintained identical price lists on comparable pencils, and simultaneously have changed the prices at which such prod-

—Continued on page 64

Wage and Hour Division Answers Questions on Law

OPD Washington Bureau
November 3, 1938

The Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor is gradually building up its field staff and at present has twenty-two persons in offices in various sections of the country prepared to assist with administration of the minimum wage and maximum hour law.

Because of the inadequacy of available funds the division, Administrator Elmer F. Andrews has explained, is not able, at this time, to set up its contemplated twelve regional offices. In the interim, enforcement matters will be handled through the four area offices. These offices, their headquarters, and the States which each includes are as follows:—

Area I. Headquarters, Boston—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Area II. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.—Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas.

Area III. Headquarters, Chicago—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Area IV. Headquarters, San Francisco—Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Meanwhile Administrator Andrews and his staff are attempting to answer questions on the applicability of the law to specific situations, and many of these answers are being published for the guidance of other employers. In most cases, however, the answers are advisory only and are issued with the warning that they are subject to application by the courts or to revision by the administrator on the basis of further facts.

In a reply to the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, the general counsel of the division said:—

On the basis of the statement and the facts you submitted, it is my opinion that the employees engaged in experimental work in the aircraft manufacturing industry are engaged in the production of goods for commerce and are, therefore, included within the coverage of the fair labor standards act.

To a macaroni manufacturer who asked whether the weekly limit of forty-four hours could be divided unequally over two weeks, the assistant administrator in charge of cooperation and enforcement replied:—

May I call your attention to section 7 (a) of the fair labor standards act relating to the limitation of hours and the provision for payment of overtime. Throughout this section, the specific expression, "a workweek," is used in each case where weekly hours are involved.

I have submitted your inquiry to our legal division and am advised that there is no authority granted the administrator under this section to place any construction upon it other than that the forty-four hour period is to be restricted to one week. In view of this opinion, therefore, I must advise you that the adjustment of the schedule you have suggested would not be possible under the law.

The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers asked whether a worker employed forty-four hours in one establishment may work additional hours during the same week in another establishment. The general counsel replied:—

I believe that your conclusion regarding the fair labor standards act is cor-

—Continued on page 70

Private Trucks Safety Rules Hearings Set

OPD Washington Bureau
November 1, 1938

The Interstate Commerce Commission today moved to establish safety regulations for privately owned motor trucks in interstate commerce by amending the scope of its original order in docket ex-parte MC-3 and setting it for hearings.

The original order, issued July 30, 1936, instituted an investigation "for the purpose of determining whether in the interest of, and to promote safety, there is need for prescribing regulations governing the qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees of, and standards of equipment for, private carriers of property by motor vehicle."

By today's order the investigation is "to establish for private carriers of property by motor vehicle, engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, if need therefor is found, reasonable requirements with respect to qualifications and maximum hours of service of employees and safety of operation and equipment." Under the amended order the Interstate Commerce Commission can draw up regulations for private trucks if the need is found, whereas the original order was limited only to determination of the need.

A supplemental notice asks that private truck owners preparing to testify acquaint themselves with regulations already prescribed for common and contract carriers, and indicate whether or not these same regulations should be applied to private carriers.

The case has been set for hearings, which in all instances will start at 10 a. m. Eastern standard time, before Examiner R. W. Snow as follows:—

January 9, 1939, in the offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington; January 12, in the Hotel New Yorker, New York; January 16, in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago; January 19, in the Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minnesota; January 23, in the United States Court House, Spokane, Washington; January 25, in the Hotel Multnomah, Portland, Oregon; January 30, in the offices of the California Railroad Commission, Los Angeles, California; February 3, in the Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Nebraska; February 6, in the Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tennessee.

Cosmetics Dyes Tests Offer Difficulties

OPD Washington Bureau
November 3, 1938

Laboratory work preparatory to certifying coaltar colors for use in cosmetics is under way by the Food and Drug Administration; but, because of the magnitude of the task, officials still fear that many dyes used by the trade will not be certified by the time the new food, drug, and cosmetic act takes effect next June.

The chief difficulty is in finding methods by which a given dye may be identified in mixtures, solutions, and finished cosmetic products. It has been discovered that many dye manufacturers have no methods of identifying their dyes either in pure form or when mixed with other dyes, diluents, or other materials, and this makes it necessary for the administration chemists to develop methods of analysis before such dyes can be certified for use. The administration takes the position that, after the new law becomes effective, it must be in position to determine from analysis whether or not a given sample of cosmetic was made with a dye on the certified list.

The problem is increased by the large number of colors which cosmetic manufacturers desire to use. A list of seventy-five dyes was prepared by the administration sometime ago which it was hoped would cover all needs, but requests are constantly being received to have new colors added. After methods of identification have been developed, it will then be necessary to test each dye for its effects on the skin.

No dyes have yet been certified for cosmetics, although the list contains several which have previously been certified as harmless for use in coloring foods.

Coaltar Bases Output: 1937

Production and sales of crude coaltar chemicals showed a decided improvement in 1937. Production of by-product coke amounted to 49,210,748 tons, against 44,569,121 tons in 1936. At the end of 1937 there were 12,718 by-product ovens in existence. This compared with 12,849 at the end of 1936. The following table shows the combined reports on by-products obtained at coke ovens as defined by the Bureau of Mines and the data collected from the tar refineries by the United States Tariff Commission.

Tar Distilled

	1937 Gallons.	1937 Value.	1936 Gallons.	1936 Value.
Oil-gas tar	13,033,678	$680,465	3,481,764	$211,325
Water-gas tar	17,441,254	822,434	26,662,899	1,097,143
Coaltar	304,959,372	16,737,898	292,140,249	14,867,487

Basic Products Production and Sales, 1937 and 1936

	1937.	1936.
Tar—		
Production, gals..	603,033,288	560,383,578
sales, gals.	386,648,478	358,182,759
sales value	$18,456,483	$15,328,340
Light oil and derivatives—		
Crude light oil—		
Production, gals.	187,103,087	170,234,202
sales, gals.	11,153,337	10,363,176
sales value	$955,459	$971,764
Benzol, except motor benzol—		
Production, gals.	26,795,497	19,412,593
Sales, gals.	22,140,936	19,145,088
Sales value	$2,928,471	$2,675,932
Motor benzol[3]—		
Production, gals.	95,526,695	85,672,953
Sales, gals.	93,767,208	84,761,655
Sales value	$8,384,863	$7,628,935
Toluol, crude and refined[3]—		
Production, gals.	20,896,724	19,807,383
Sales, gals.	20,173,723	19,695,792
Sales value	$5,350,087	$5,403,424
Solvent naphtha—		
Production, gals.	5,725,918	5,189,232
Sales, gals.	5,255,014	4,961,433
Sales value	$988,411	$916,505
Xylol[3]—		
Production, gals.	4,562,344	4,216,071
Sales, gals.	4,245,316	4,206,525
Sales value	$1,176,723	$1,121,032
Other light oil products—		
Production, gals.	8,130,103	12,930,846
Sales, gals.	5,522,858	7,803,655
sales value	$431,390	$1,293,114
Naphthalene, crude and refined[5]—		
Production, pounds	115,979,238	89,536,202
Sales, pounds	109,394,319	74,033,605
Sales value	$2,534,526	$1,466,467
Creosote oil—		
Production, gals...	107,293,751	101,758,256
Sales, gals.	107,485,199	93,215,599
Sales value	$12,472,500	$10,294,159
Tars, crude and refined[2]—		
Production, gals...	23,756,212	19,273,185
Sales, gals.	23,144,241	18,584,715
Sales value	1,711,437	$1,467,847
Pitch of tar[2]—		
Production, ton...	893,715	451,532
Sales, ton	315,443	365,390
Sales value	$4,382,466	$4,597,213
Pitch of tar coke[2]—		
Production, ton...	181,495	91,229
Sales, ton	91,983	74,600
Sales value	$1,131,812	$849,236
Ammonia—		
Sulphate— production, pounds	1,289,740,739	1,999,645,603
sales, pounds	1,332,308,748	1,123,343,067
sales, value	$14,477,237	$11,484,191
Liquor (NH_3 content)—		
Production	54,172,628	47,259,245
Sales, pounds	52,394,717	46,907,237
Sales value	$1,571,091	$1,328,788

[1] Data for coke ovens reported to Bureau of Mines, and for tar refineries and others reporting to the United States Tariff Commission, unless otherwise noted.

[2] Reported to the United States Tariff Commission only.

[3] Reported to the Bureau of Mines only.

[4] Includes motor benzol, toluol, xylol and sales of benzol reported to the United States Tariff Commission and other light oil products reported to the Bureau of Mines.

[5] Includes crude and refined naphthalenes reported to the Bureau of Mines and crude naphthalene reported to the United States Tariff Commission.

Closing Market Developments

London Closing Cable

London, Nov. 4, 1939.

Quotations on beeswax were 100s per hundredweight. Stocks of shellac on November 1 totalled 102,344 packages of which 100,748 packages were orange shellac.

Soda Metasilicate Extended

Contract prices for soda metasilicate have been renewed for 1939. Business was steady throughout the past week.

Tallow Higher

Tallow was stronger late in the week, sales of 500,000 pounds being reported on Friday at 5¼c. per pound for extra, f.o.b., an advance of ⅛c.

Cottonseed Oil Firmer

Cottonseed oil futures were firmer late in the week, the trend of prices being upward on Friday in company with lard. Commission houses bought and shorts covered. March closed at 7.67c. and May 7.77c., these prices showing an advance of about 15 points from the low point of the week.

Botanicals Show Strength

Shipment prices on valerian root were higher late last week and a stronger undertone prevailed on spot, though local quotations were not changed. Papain for shipment was about 6 percent higher and firmer prices prevailed in the local market. Stocks of pichi tops appeared to be about exhausted and 14c. was a nominal price. Myrrh gum was scarce, further detentions by the government having been made last week. Local quotations were 45c. to 50c. per pound. Reports of a government monopoly of St. John's bread in Italy were heard and the situation was being studied. Two easier items at the close of the week were strophanthus seed, available at $1.10 to $1.15 per pound, and small bleached cardamom, available at $1 to $1.05 per pound.

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Charcoal:—As a forest conservation measure, Haiti has prohibited the exportation of charcoal.

Linseed Meal:—The general tax on imported and domestically produced linseed cakes and linseed meals has been increased by Sweden from 0.03 crown to 0.04 crown per net kilo. Other oil cakes and related products have been increased from 0.05 to 0.06 crown per net kilo.

Linseed Oil:—Germany has continued in effect the expiring provision for a reduced duty on importations of linseed oil.

Margarin:—Sweden has continued unchanged to December 31, 1938, the import duty on margarin at 0.60 crown per kilo, and the excise tax at 0.45 crown per net kilo.

Medical Products:—The exportation from Czechoslovakia of medicines and medical products and apparatus of all kinds has been prohibited.

Noncrystallizing Rosin Developed by D. of A.

OPD Washington Bureau
November 1, 1938

A new, noncrystallizing gum rosin has been developed by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the Department of Agriculture. It is a natural rosin from Southern pine gum, which is said not to crystallize in ordinary usage.

Crystallization of rosin is a serious problem in some industries, particularly in adhesives, core oils, soaps, and paper sizes. Crystallized rosin reacts slowly with alkali and other materials and forms a granulated product instead of the smooth, soapy emulsion desired. Also, some rosins which are apparently noncrystalline, may later cause trouble by depositing crystals or "sugaring out" in storage after being incorporated in such liquid mixtures as core oils, printing ink varnishes, and adhesives.

The new rosin is made only from the liquid part of the oleoresinous exudate of the living tree. Its preparation is

—*Continued on page* 64

Chemical Price Average Lower

Price changes in the markets for heavy and fine chemicals last week were mostly on the downward side, although some advances held greater interest. Reductions in the prices of glycerin were the most influential development and reduced the general average a little.

Less spottiness was evident in the outgoing movement of materials, but the evening was largely in the nature of easing off in certain sections. Contract schedules for 1939 in the heavy chemical division extended existing quotations on drum aqua ammonia, sal ammoniac, carbonate of ammonia, calcium chloride, caustic potash, and carbonate of potash. The 1939 prices on carbon black are higher.

Prices were advanced on sulphate of ammonia for November delivery, nitrogen solution, Singapore dammar, Singapore copal nubs, and pontianak gum.

Prices were reduced on all grades of glycerin, domestic casein, imported dried blood and bonemeal, gum rosin, Congo copals, Manila gum, Batavia dammar, imported calcium phosphate, fertilizer tankage at Chicago, J1 and J2 myrobalans, superfine and TN shellacs, and imported nitrogenous fertilizer stuff.

The REPORTER's composite index number of prices for heavy and fine chemicals was slightly depressed to 125.4 (100 = average at August 1, 1914). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100), the REPORTER's index number is now 88.8, compared with 90.2 at this time last year and 88.9 in 1936.

Contents of This Issue

News and Statistics

American Industry Congress Meeting in N.Y. Dec. 5-9 ... 5
Alcohol Denaturant for Rubbing Approved ... 5
Atlas Powder Files Patent Suit Against Binks Company ... 72
Activated Carbon from Coal Developed in England ... 72
American Cyanamid Plans Plant in South Carolina ... 68
Ammonia, Aqua, Drum Price Schedule Issued ... 30
Baumhogger Named President of United Cigar-Whalen ... 72
Baltimore Paint Club Appoints Committees ... 55
Birmingham Paint Club Elects ... 55
Chemical Industry Medal Presented to Dr. Dorr ... 4
Cosmetics Dyes Tests Offer Difficulties ... 3
Coaltar Bases Output: 1937 ... 3
Cryolite Production Planned in Italy ... 68
Candle Industry Noted Slight Improvement in 1937 ... 79
Drug Chain Store Sales for Sept. Up ... 72
Dow Chemical Company House Organ Discusses Insecticides ... 79
Drug Exhibit at Fair to Feature Research ... 64
Explosives Industry Reports Gain in 1937 ... 30
Economic Survey Hearings to Be Started This Month ... 3
Foreign Trade Council Discusses Expansion of U.S. Commerce ... 5
Felton Honored by Paint Industry ... 5
F.T.C. Price Changes Hit Lead Pencil Ass'n ... 3
Flaxseed Freights Restored ... 79
Gasoline Freights Reduced ... 70
Houdry Process Appoints Badger Licensing Agent ... 70
Lavanburg Names Hait Executive Vice-President ... 54
Lubricating Oil Freight to Take Class Rates ... 70
Lacquer Sales Off ... 49
London Drug and Oil Data ... 64
M.C.A. Issues Carboy Stoppers Specifications ... 5
Monsanto Company Develops New Soap Antioxidant ... 62
Miles Injunction Order Violator Fined $750 ... 72
Merck & Co. Distributing Bulletin on Riboflavin ... 64
Noncrystallizing Rosin Developed by D. of A ... 4
N.P.V.L.A. Convention Report ... 35
N. J. Standard to Use Earnings for Expansion ... 70
Newport Industries to Offer Rights for 103,870 shares ... 79
Owens, Corning Jointly Form Fiberglas Corp ... 4
Oil Trades Ass'n Annual Dinner Well Attended ... 79
Petroleum Control Advocated by Ickes ... 5
Private Trucks Safety Rules Hearings Set ... 3
Penick Transfers Campbell ... 68
Petroleum Production ... 70
Phosphate Investigators to Meet Nov. 21 ... 71
Petroleum Market Status ... 69
Potash Company of America Calls Special Stockholders Meeting ... 71
Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales Up ... 55
Paint Veterans Form Fifty Year Club ... 49
Plastic, Coldwater Paint Calcimine Sales Mixed ... 55
Paint, Varnish Wholesale Survey for 1938 Issued ... 55
Packaging Machinery Institute Annual Meeting November 15 ... 64
Southern Zone Meeting of Fertilizer Assn. Nov. 15 ... 5
Sameth President of Pest Control Ass'n ... 4
Salt Freights Reduced ... 33
Steel Barrel Output Up ... 72
Sherwood Moves to Englewood ... 55
Sayman Company Employees Pay Tribute to Founder ... 79
Soybean Oil Futures Market Planned Here ... 79
Tin and Manganese Suppression Charged ... 5
Textile Chemists Hear Talk on Management ... 72
Toxicologist Wanted ... 68
Tar Waste from Natural Gas Studied by U. S. ... 70
Tung Oil Crop Large in South ... 55
Toronto Production Club Hears About Printing Ink ... 55
Toch to Be Dined ... 45
Wage and Hour Division Answers Questions on Law ... 3
Wood Preservative Tests Made by California University ... 55
Zinc Smelting Industry Noted Gain in 1937 ... 55

General Features

Advertisers' Index ... 81
Bids Wanted ... 80
Books You Can Use ... 79
Chemical Price Trends ... 4
Classified Advertisements ... 80
Closing Market Developments ... 4
Contracts Awarded ... 80
Editorials ... 26
Foreign Trade Openings ... 72
Foreign Trade Rules ... 4
Industrial Uses of Chemicals ... 56
Obituaries ... 79
Prices Current ... 7
Scientific, Professional Services ... 66
Trade News Briefs ... 55, 79
What You Can Use ... 63
Where You Can Sell ... 56

Market Reports

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums ... 65
Coaltar Chemicals ... 32
Drugs and Fine Chemicals ... 61
Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals ... 31
Essential Oils and Aromatics ... 67
Fertilizer Materials ... 71
Heavy Chemicals ... 28
Oils, Fats and Waxes ... 57
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials ... 51
Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels ... 69

Shipping Information

Cargo Ship Arrivals ... 78
Charters ... 78
Coastwise Shipments ... 78
Exports ... 76
Imports ... 73
Imports Detained ... 78

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Volume 134, No. 19, November 7, 1938. Published weekly by Oil, Paint and Drug Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John Street, New York. Annual subscription price:—United States, $5; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter January 15, 1884, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 6, 1879.

Sameth President Of Pest Control Ass'n

H. G. Irving Sameth, of the Sameth Exterminating Company, New York, was elected president of the National Pest Control Association at its sixth annual meeting in Hotel Fontenelle, October 24-26. Regional vice-presidents named were:—Walter S. McCloud, of Chicago; Otto Orkin, of Atlanta, Ga.; Lawrence A. McKenna, of Cleveland, Ohio; Wilbur F. Smith, of Pasadena, Cal.; and Charles W. Houghton, of Boston, Mass. William O. Buettner, of Oscar G. Buettner & Son, Brooklyn, N. Y., was re-elected secretary; and George R. Elliott, of Worcester, Mass., was named treasurer.

The board of directors elected for three year terms were:—Alfred Zimmern, of Dallas Texas; Walter B. Hill, of Memphis, Tenn.; Albert M. Akers, of Cleveland, Ohio; F. E. Bolman, of Hartford, Conn.; Martin Meyer, of Philadelphia, Pa.; John P. Linn, of Omaha, Neb.; and Jesse M. Miller, of Hollywood, Cal. Other officials named were Louis Gatto, of Beaver Falls, Pa., in charge of publicity and public relations; and P. Henry Maheu, of Montreal, Canada, Canadian director.

R. T. Cotton, senior entomologist for the United States Department of Agriculture, in an address on "Fumigation Methods," declared that although fumigation of houses with the fumes of burning sulphur was a common practice as early as the twelfth century B. C., the greatest development of fumigants for insecticidal purposes has taken place in the past sixty years.

Mr. Cotton said that some rather interesting work has been conducted in gov-

—*Continued on page* 30

Owens, Corning Jointly Form Fiberglas Corp.

The Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, and the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., have jointly formed the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation for the production of a variety of products made from fiber glass. The new product, the culmination of research work by the two companies involving expenditures totaling about $5,000,000, is said to promise revolutionary developments in many fields of insulation, construction and industrial design. Announcement of the formation of the company was made and at an exhibit of the new product in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city, November 1.

The exhibit displayed glass insulated stoves and refrigerators; fiber glass mulch for the winter protection of plants and shrubs; fiber glass separator plates for batteries; fiber glass threads for electrical insulation and glass fabrics, such as insulating tapes and chemical filter cloths; a new pipe coverings for high temperature and refrigeration lines; and fiber glass blankets for steam turbines. It was explained that a new type of glass is now being drawn into fibers two ten-thousandths of an inch thick, and may be drawn many times finer. It was also said that the new

—*Continued on page* 70

Chemical Industry Medal Presented to Dr. Dorr

The Chemical Industry Medal for 1938 was presented November 4 to Dr. J. V. N. Dorr, president of the Dorr Company, at a joint meeting of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry and the American Chemical Society, held in the Chemists' Club, this city. Dr. Wallace P. Cohoe presided. Howard C. Parmalee spoke on the accomplishments of the medalist before the presentation of the medal.

In accepting the medal Dr. Dorr spoke on the value of the American patent system. He said that the creation of new and useful ideas through the mediumship of research and invention has become inextricably interwoven with legislation that protects these ideas and stimulates their application to national economic life.

Dr. Dorr was born in Newark, N. J., in 1872. He received the B. Sc. degree from Rutgers University in 1894, the honorary degree of Master of Engineering in 1914 and the honorary degree of Doctor of Science in 1927 from the same institution.

He spent several summers in the laboratories of Thomas A. Edison, the last

—*Continued on page* 30

Tin and Manganese Suppression Charged

OPD Washington Bureau
November 2, 1938

A charge that foreign interests are suppressing the development of natural resources in the United States, particularly manganese and tin, was made today by Representative Francis Case of South Dakota, a member of the special congressional committee studying phosphate reserves. In a letter to J. Carson Adkerson, president of the Raw Materials National Council, Mr. Case declared his intention of seeking a Congressional investigation of the subject.

His statement follows:—

I am convinced that the proper development of the West's natural resources is being held back by foreign interests working under the sheep's clothing of "conservation," and I intend at the next session of Congress to seek an investigation to determine how much they are doing, and whether they are working through people planted in government agencies.

I have known for some time that the development of tin and manganese deposits in South Dakota has been held back by the opposition of special interests with large foreign investments. I have been convinced by testimony before the phosphate committee that the natural desire of people for "conservation" has been exploited to retard proper development of natural resources in many lines.

In promoting tariff changes that benefit foreign producers, they have argued "Trade is a two-way street," overlooking the fact that trade is a two-way street at home, also, and that an exchange between a producer working on an American standard of living, will mean more prosperity than trading with a foreign laborer working for a few cents a day, paid in a currency depreciated in international exchange.

The blocking of tin and manganese development not only retards national recovery but is unpatriotic. This country depends on sources of supply thousands of miles away in those two items, and military experts tell us that is why we need a navy. But South Dakota has enough manganese to process every known iron ore reserve in the United States; and we have enough tin, if properly opened up, to see us through any national emergency.

There is all the difference in the world between "exploitation" and "wise use" or "proper development." In fact, development of natural resources has always revealed new reserves, and new methods to make other reserves practical of development. The blocking of proper development by crying "conservation" is itself "exploitation" of a good word and the tendencies of our people. It would help national recovery and national development if everybody would read the Parable of the Talents and apply the principles taught to the proper use and development of our national resources in this country.

M.C.A. Issues Carboy Stoppers Specifications

OPD Washington Bureau
November 2, 1938

Approved specifications for porous earthenware carboy stoppers have been issued by the Manufacturing Chemists Association of the United States in the form of a manual sheet. A drawing showing the design and dimensions and the method for testing stoppers under pressure are also included. Specifications are:—

Material

Stoppers shall be resistant to the action of ammonia hydroxide, nitric, hydrochloric and sulfuric acids.

Stoppers shall be made from clay mixes compounded from clays suitable for use in chemical stoneware, and mixed with combustible matter (such as hardwood sawdust) which, upon firing, does not leave an objectionable ash residue.

The burned porosity of carboy stoppers should be set by the amount of combustible material added to the clay mix. Carboy stopper bodies must be fired to a sufficient temperature to develop maximum body strength, and porosity must not be increased at the expense of underdevelopment of the body.

Porosity

(a) *General.* Structure must be such as to permit adequate venting so as to dissipate gaseous pressures as they build up within the outage space of the carboy when the temperature increases. Too high a degree of porosity, however, will weaken the stopper, making it susceptible to chipping and breaking. Carboy stoppers should not be expected to vent liquids.

(b) *Limits of porosity.* Clay stoppers for use with the standard M. C. A. carboy having a 2 inch I. D. neck shall be capable of venting a standard carboy within the time limits specified as follows:—

—*Continued on page* 30

Petroleum Control Advocated by Ickes

OPD Washington Bureau
November 3, 1938

The Federal government has been remiss for a long time in not having enacted legislation to control the production of petroleum to promote conservation and prevent, waste it was declared today by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Asked at his press conference if the interstate oil compact should be extended to cover refining the secretary replied that, first of all, the compact should be made effective to accomplish anything, which it is not now. He explained that several oil-producing States are not members of the compact and have no conservation laws, and that the compace cannot be enforced against States which are signers.

He added that he is not at the moment prepared to recommend Federal legislation for oil control; but that, when the Connally "hot oil" law expires next year, consideration should be given to whether this law should be extended or a different type of legislation enacted.

Alcohol Denaturant For Rubbing Approved

OPD Washington Bureau
November 1, 1938

A new formula fo rspecially denatured alcohol for the manufacture of rubbing alcohol was authorized by the Treasury Department today, to be known as S.D.23-H.

The new formula calls for the addition of 8 gallons of U.S.P. acetone and 1.5 gallons of methylisobutyl ketone to every 100 gallons of ethylalcohol, 190 proof. It may be used as an alternative to S.D.23-G, which remains in effect and calls for 3.5 gallons of methylpropyl ketone and 0.5 gallon of methylisobutyl ketone. Both formulas also require the use of sucrose octa-acetate in making rubbing alcohol.

The new formula was determined on after much study in the department's laboratories and is designed to meet complaints from users of the old formula.

Instructions for using the new formula contain the following requirements:—

Rubbing alcohol compounds manufactured with specially denatured alcohol formula No. 23-H must contain 70 percent absolute ethyl alcohol by volume or as near 70 percent as is practicable to be obtained by the ordinary commercial methods used for compounding alcoholic preparations. In order that finished products shall contain 70 percent absolute ethyl alcohol by volume, the manufacturer shall use 103.3 fluidounces of specially denatured alcohol formula No. 23-H to which must be added ½ avoirdupois ounce of sucrose octa-acetate, and then made up to 1 gallon with water.

Standard formula for rubbing alcohol compounds manufactured with specially denatured alcohol formula No. 23-H:—

SDA Formula No. 23-H	103.3 fluidounces.
Sucrose Octa-acetate..	½ avoirdupois ounce.
Water, qs.....	1 gallon.

The manufacturer of rubbing alcohol compounds may also add to the formula such other odorous constituents or me-

—*Continued on page 68*

Southern Zone Meeting Of Fertilizer Ass'n Nov. 15

The fourteenth annual Southern zone meeting of the National Fertilizer Association will be held in the Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 15. A discussion of industry problems will be the main theme of the convention. The opening address will be delivered by W. T. Wright, president of the national association. He will be followed by William H. Zinssner, of William Zinssner & Co., New York, who will deliver an address entitled "Is There a Doctor in the House?" Charles J. Brand, executive secretary and treasurer of the national association, will conclude the forenoon session with an address on "Capitalizing Industry Opportunities."

An open discussion will be held Wednesday morning on "Marketing Fer-

—*Continued on page 71*

Foreign Trade Council Discusses Expansion of U. S. Commerce

Discussion of all phases of American foreign commerce was heard at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Foreign Trade Council, held in the Hotel Commodore, this city, October 31 to November 2. Approximately 1,000 delegates from the United States and Canada were registered.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared that for upwards of four years the United States has been carrying out a vigorous and comprehensive program of policy and action in the sphere of international economic relations. The central aim of this policy, Secretary Hull said, has been the restoration and expansion of healthy and mutually beneficial trade among nations.

Secretary Hull said apart from the economic aspects of the trade-agreements program, there is another and even more profound reason for the emphasis which the United States have been placing upon the need for restoring international commerce upon a sound and healthy basis. He added that without economic security and well-being there can be no social or political stability in national life, and that without economic, social and political stability and security within nations there can be no peaceful and orderly relations among nations.

He explained that without expansion of international trade, based upon fair dealing and equal treatment for all, there can be no stability and security either within or among nations. Secretary Hull said that the withdrawal by a nation from orderly trade relations with the rest of the world inevitably leads to regimentation of all phases of national life, to the suppression of human rights—and all too frequently to preparations of war and a provocative attitude toward other nations.

Richard C. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in speaking on "Foreign Trade in a Disturbed World," said that our future progress will depend upon an ability to adjust ourselves to certain major economic changes. In the period immediately ahead, world economy may be altered considerably, and this means that, if we are to expand our foreign commerce, business and Government must work together more closely than ever before—first in the determination of a practical program, and then in its execution.

He explained that in recent years two opposing theories of international trade have become firmly established. One theory, he said, aims at achieving the maximum freedom for the individual in the movement of goods between countries. The other, Mr. Patterson said, aims at economic self-sufficiency within the state and implies a strict regulation by the state of every transaction involving economic relationships with foreign nations. Thus, he added, the freedom of the individual is subordinated to the self-sufficiency of the state.

Mr. Patterson contended that the trend toward controlled economy and the economic disturbances of the post-war period have imposed a heavy burden of restrictions and controls on international trade. A tremendous distortion of trade channels has occurred, he said, and the international investment market, so essential to foreign commerce, has been demoralized. Within certain parts of the world, he added, the basis for international relationships has ceased to be a policy of long-range planning and has become a matter of hand-to-mouth dealings.

Mark A. Smith, chairman of the planning and reviewing committee of the United States Tariff Commission, stated that it is encouraging that, in half of the twenty-six countries, the relative position of the United States was better in 1937 than in 1936, while in only three was it worse. The United States position was distinctly better in 1937 than in 1936 in the following countries with which we have trade agreements:—Switzerland, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, Cuba, Canada, Brazil, and Netherland Indies. It was also better in the following countries with which we do not have trade agreements:—Chile, Argentina, Japan, Union of South Africa, and British Malaya. The single trade agreement country shown on the chart where the 1937 position of the United States was worse than in 1936 was France. The two non-agreement countries where the United States occupied a worse position in 1937 were Italy and Australia. The latter was found to have discriminated against the United States in 1937.

J.S.Felton Honored By Paint Industry

Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1938

J. Sibley Felton, president of Felton, Sibley & Co., was the guest of honor at a dinner November 2 tendered by the Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lac-

J. Sibley Felton

quer Association. The dinner, served in the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, was sponsored in observance of the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Felton's entrance into the paint industry. More than 200 persons were in attendance.

S. French Reeves, of the John T. Lewis Company, acted as toastmaster, and with him at the speakers' table were Howard Hock, president of the Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association; Ernest T. Trigg, president of the national association; E. F. Beale, of the John T. Lewis Company; Courtland P. Morris, of the Binney & Smith Company David Yarnell; and George Heckel, of *Drugs, Oils and Paints*. Speakers reminisced about the early days in the paint industry, and expressed appreciation of Mr. Felton's leadership and integrity.

A portrait of the guest of honor, painted by Courtland P. Morris, was presented to him. Mr. Felton was also presented with a testimonial book signed by those attending the affair. Telegrams were received from Charles J. Caspar, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and Gilbert Spruance, and letters from George E. Martin, of the Sherwin-Williams Company, and Samuel R. Matlack, who was unable to attend because of illness.

American Industry Group Meeting in N.Y. Dec. 5-9

The call for the 1938 meeting of the Congress of American Industry, annual gathering of the nation's manufacturers, has been issued by Charles R. Hook, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. The association annually sponsors the sessions of the congress which will be held this year in this city, December 5-9.

Among those who have already accepted invitations to address the congress are Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming, chairman of the Temporary Economic Committee, who will speak on "Regulation of Business Competition," and Elmer Andrews, administrator of the fair labor standards act.

Others who are already on the list of speakers for the congress include:—Robert L. Lund, executive vice-president of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis; H. L. Derby, president of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, who will speak on "Whither Our Tariff Policy?"; Walter D. Fuller, president of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, and Dr. Paul Cadman, president of the American Research Foundation.

The Congress comprises the annual meeting of the National Industrial Council, a federation of national, state, and local industrial associations which will be held December 5 and 6, and the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers on December 7, 8 and 9.

Then the NEW WHEEL HORSE *came to the* PAINT INDUSTRY

Titanox Pigments
give
OPACITY, WHITENESS, BRIGHTNESS, CLEAN, CLEAR TINTS
in

• Ready Mixed House Paints
Primers adhere tightly, remain flexible, minimize peeling and scaling, cover and hide well, improve performance of the top coat. Top coats have whiteness, brightness and opacity; tend to reduce checking and cracking and leave a good surface for repainting.

Tinted paints have extreme durability and tint retention with long film life.

• Undercoaters
Undercoats, primers and sealers take a firm grip on any surface and make flexible films which accomodate surface dimensional changes; make perfect bindings for TITANOX pigmented top coats.

• Flats
Flat wall paints are whiter and brighter or have clearer, cleaner tints; give velvety films with smooth, durable finishes.

• Enamels
Widely used in automotive finishes, refrigerator whites and numerous other industrial enamels; permit low concentrations and give high gloss and desirable working characteristics.

Chemical inactivity permits use for a wide variety of architectural enamels in vehicles which would react with most other white pigments.

IT'S only a short twenty years ago that makers of white and light colored paints everywhere were struggling with major problems such as poor opacity, dullness of color, lack of durability, and the ordinary paint failings of cracking, peeling and scaling. Even the best of white paints made the grade to satisfaction with difficulty.

Then came TITANOX pigments, "the new wheel horse of the paint industry".

Now, after two decades the almost universal story is of paint improvement due to the better characteristics which have resulted from the use of TITANOX pigments. Wherever these pigments are used properly, former failures have been largely eliminated and paints are being produced of a quality never before attained.

There is a TITANOX pigment suited to every white or tinted paint. Our Service Department will gladly specify their various uses.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION

Sole Sales Agent for

TITANOX-A (Titanium Dioxide)
TITANOX-B and **B-30** (Titanium Barium Pigments)
TITANOX-C (Titanium Calcium Pigment)
TITANOX-L (Lead Titanate)
TITANOX-M (Titanium Magnesium Pigment)

TITANOX — THE NEW WHEEL HORSE OF THE PAINT INDUSTRY — REG U S PAT OFF

111 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Carondelet Station, St. Louis, Missouri; National Lead Company (Pacific Coast Branch) 2240 24th St., San Francisco, California.

TITANOX

TRADE MARK

Current Market Quotations

All matter under this heading fully protected by copyright

When not otherwise indicated, quotations are f.o.b. New York prices on large lots. Prices changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 4.

Acacia—Alum

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)
Acetal, dms., dlvd.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Acetaldehyde, 99%, 55 & 110 gls., dms., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
5 & 10 gal. dms., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
tech., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots, dlvd., lb. .39 - —
Acetanilide, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - —
95% bbls.....lb. .29 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .33 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .38 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000 lb. lots..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - —
dms., 25 lb. lots.....lb. .36 - —
kgs., 2,000 lb. lots.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .47 - .65
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .04¾- —
Methyl (see M)
Acetophenone, bots. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.45
cns., 25 lbs. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
dms., 100 lbs. .....lb. 1.05 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
50 lbs. .....lb. 1.02 - —
25 lbs. .....lb. 1.05 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - .12
Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 2.23 - 2.48
cbys. .....100 lbs. 2.73 - 2.98
50%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.90
70%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.17 - 5.42
cbys. .....100 lbs. 5.67 - 5.92
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 5.89 - 6.14
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.39 - 6.64
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.14.00 - —
99.5%, bbls .....100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.87
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.12 - 8.37
USP, bbls. .....100 lbs. 10.25 -10.50
cbys. .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
synth., 99.5%, al. dms., 100 lbs. 8.43 - 8.68
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.93 - 9.18
USP, al. dms. ....100 lbs.10.25 -10.50
cbys. .....100 lbs.10.75 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.28 - 3.53
cbys. .....100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.03
36%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 3.66 - 3.91
cbys. .....100 lbs. 4.16 - 4.41
60%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 6.15 - 6.40
cbys. .....100 lbs. 6.65 - 6.90
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 7.68 - 7.93
cbys. .....100 lbs. 8.18 - 8.43

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply dlv'd at destination in the following States: Conn., Dela., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., N. and S. Car., R. I., Penna., and Va. For all other States, except Wash., Ore., and Calif., prices are f.o.b. works, frt. equalized.

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .13
Acetylsalicylic, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .50 - —
boxes, 25 lbs.....lb. .51 - —
kgs, 100 lbs.....lb. .50 - —
Anthranilic, refd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
tech., bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs...lb. .22 - .25
Ascorbic, bots., dms.....oz. 3.00 - 3.25
Battery, cbys, c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., 25 or more, E. works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
10-24, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, delvd. ton.106.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.111.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.118.00 -123.00
sks, contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.96.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.101.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.108.00 -113.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.111.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.116.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.123.00 -138.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons, dlvd..ton.101.00 - —
c.l., dlvd.....ton.106.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.113.00 -128.00
USP, $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.70
Capric, dms.....lb. .12 - .12½
Caproic, dms., works.....lb. .35 - .40
Carbolic (see Phenol).
Castor oil, split, dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Chinawood oil, dms.....lb. .16 Nom.
Chlorosulphonic, d m s ... c.l., works...lb. .0350- —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .04 - —
single drum.....lb. .05 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .03 - —
Chromic, 99%, dms., delvd. N.Y..lb. .15¾- .17¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Citric, cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .22 - —
10,000 lb., lots, one shipt., lb. .22¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - —
kegs .....lb. .23½- —
Acid, citric, anhyd., gran, dms., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .25½- —
Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b., N. Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.
Cleve's, bbls. .....lb. .57 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Corn, dist., dms.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms....lb. .06¾- .07¼
tanks .....lb. .06¼- —
Cresylic, high-boil, dom., c.l., works, frt. equaled..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74 - —
low-boil, dms., c.l., works frt. equaled..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
imported, pale, dms.....gal. .65 - .65½
dark, dms.....gal. .60 - .70
Crotonic, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
smaller containers, dlvd....lb. .50 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital))
Formic, dom., seaboard, 90% cbys., f.o.b. stock points, c.l...lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.lb. .11 - —
1-24 .....lb. .11½- —
inland territory, cbys., c.l.lb. .1185- —
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1235- —
1-24 .....lb. .1285- —
southern territory, cbys., c.l., lb. .1170- .1240
l.c.l., 25 and over.....lb. .1220- .1290
1-24 .....lb. .1270- .1330
Fumaric, bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
Gallic, tech., bbls.....lb. .70 - .75
N. F., VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. .77 - —
single bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .81 - —
Gamma, bbls. .....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .20 - —
H, bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
Hempseed oil, dms.....lb. .1180- .1230
Hydriodic, 47%, bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.51 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Hydrobromic, 10% dilut., USP, lb. .20 - .21
pure, 34% conct, cbys.....lb. .42 - .44
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .07 - .0750
lead, cbys. .....lb. .09 - .0950
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .1150- .12
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .1250- .13
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .15 - .1550
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, 420 lbs..lb. .09 - .09½
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - —
Lactic, tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 6.75 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., works....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
50%, edible, 20 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .10½- .11½
plastic grade .....lb. .12¼- .13¼
5 to 19, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11 - .12
plastic grade.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
1 to 4, edible, bbls., cbys., lb. .11½- .12½
plastic grade.....lb. .13¼- .14½
80%, 5 and over, bbls., cbys..lb. .21 - .22
1 to 4 bbls., cbys.....lb. .21½- .22½
USP, XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .43 - .45
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .41 - .43
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Levulinic, 5lb. bots., works.lb. 2.00 - —
Linseed, oil, dark or light, dms..lb. .1060- .1100
extra white, dist., dms....lb. .12½- .13
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l. .....lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic powd., kegs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs...lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.15 - —
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .15 - .18
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .18½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .20 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Naphthenic, acidity, 120-200 dms., c.l..lb. .07 - —
210-230, dms., c.l.....lb. .09 - —
240-280, dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
Sludge, dms., c.l.....lb. .05 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 5.95 - —
Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works. 100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
C.P., USP, dealers, cbys...lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .22½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
71b. bots.....lb. .24 - —
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .10¾- —
10,000 lbs., and over....lb. .11 - —
smaller quantities.....lb. .12 - .14
Palm oil, white, dist., dms..lb. .06¼- .06¾
tanks .....lb. .05¾- —
Perilla, dist., dms.....lb. .14 - .14¼
Phenylacetic, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Phosphoric, ortho, tech., 50%, cbys..lb. .06 - —
75%, cbys.....lb. .09 - —
USP, 85%, a. s. 1,710, cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50% a. s., 1347, cbys., 70 lbs...lb. .12 - —
djns., 25 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07¼
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic ref., cbys., works..lb. .20 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .22 Nom.
tech., cbys., works.....lb. .20 Nom.
dms., works.....lb. .16 Nom.
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.05 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.10 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
resubl., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E. gal .25 - —
Ricinoleic, dms .....lb. .35 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Salicylic, tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Sebacic, C.P., bbls., works..lb. No prices.
tech., bbls., works.....lb. No prices.
Soybean oil, dist., dms.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Stearic, distil., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11½
single pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10 - .11
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .13¼- .14¼
saponif., double pressed, bgs., dlvd..lb. .10¾- .11¾
triple pressed, bgs., dlvd.lb. .13¾- .14½
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots, works.lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphonaphthenic, dms.....lb. .04 - .10
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
C.P., USP., dealers, cbys., lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots. .....lb. .16½- —
consumers, cbys. .....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots. .....lb. .18 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.18.50 - —
65%, tanks, E. works....ton.36.00 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .40 - .47
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lb.-100-lb. lots .....lb. .90 - —
25-lb. lots .....lb. .93 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. .78 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .80 - —
Tartaric USP, dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipment..lb. .27¼- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .27¾- —
kgs. .....lb. .28¼- —
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, kgs., works....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
tech., kgs., works.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Aconite, leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.17.00 -18.00
vis. .....gr. .06 - .09
cryst., bots.....oz.30.00 - —
vis. .....gr. .09 - .11
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms....lb. .17½- .19
hyd., dms.....lb. .16 - .18
Agar 1, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
2, bls. .....lb. .80 - .85
3, bls. .....lb. .63 - .66
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Albumen, blood, dark, flake, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, frt. alld....lb. .13 - —
pow'd, grade A, same basis, ton lots..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16 - —
light, dom., flake, dms., f.o.b., Chicago., frt. alld. lb. .52 - .60
import, bgs.....lb. .52 - .60
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls., lb. .78 - .80
dom., pwd., dms., bbls., lb. .83 - .85
import, cs.....lb. .78 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .116 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .126 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .106 - —
Bennyl, cans.....lb. .68 - —
drums .....lb. .68 - —
Alcohol, butyl, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .06 - —
tertiary, denating, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 - —
Capryl, pure, dms., works...lb. 2.50 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .85 - —
Cetyl, dom., C.P., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
500 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.80 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.90 - —
5 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
com'l., dms.....lb. .95 - —
import, 85%, 100 lb. dms...lb. .55 - —
5 to 10 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
coml., dms., 350 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.90
Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, dms.....gal. .38 - —
tanks, E., works.....gal. .26 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in dms., higher. Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SDI, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .31 - —
19 bbls., E. works...gal. .33 - —
gal. .36 - —
gal. .35 - —
dms., c.l., E. works....gal. .30 - —
19 dms., E. works...gal. .32 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .24 - —
Anhydrous, 5c. per gal. higher.
SD23-G, works, E., dms.gal. .34½- —
19 dms.....gal. .36½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .35½- —
tanks .....gal. .25½- —
Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 4c. per gal., in tanks, and 5c. per gal., in dms., higher.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., E., works..gal. .31 - —
20 dms., E. works...gal. .33 - —
1 to 19 dms., E. works, gal. .36 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .25 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, pure, contract, dms., c.l., frt., alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10¼- —
tech., contract, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .09¼- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex molasses, bbls., c.l..gal. 4.57½- —
19 bbls.....gal. 4.59½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. 4.62½- —
dms., c.l.....gal. 4.56½- —
19 dms.....gal. 4.58½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.61½- —
tanks .....gal. 4.50½- —
absolute, dms, c.l.....gal. 4.89 - —
19 dms.....gal. 4.91 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 4.94 - —
Grain alcohol 25c. per gal. higher.
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works..lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, primary, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - —
cans, works.....lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, refd., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .07¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. dest..gal. .33½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .35½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .28½- —
99%, dms., c.l., same terms, gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., same terms....gal. .41 - —
tanks, same terms.....gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Methanol)
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.70 - 4.25
Propyl (see Isopropyl)
Propyl, normal, dms., works, gal. .70 - —
Aldehol, denat., grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldehyde bisulphite bbls., dlvd., lb. .17 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .20 - —
Aldol, 95%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .40 - .42
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Aloe, Barbados, true, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Cape, cs.....lb. .20 - .22
Curacao, cs.....lb. .42 - .43
gourds, bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.67 - 2.82
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 2.74 - 2.89
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Althea root, cube cut, bbls....lb. .30 - .32
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
dlvd. N.Y. Phila....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
dlvd., N.Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 3.55 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila...100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse

Alum, Ammon.—Areca Nuts

Alum, ammonia (cont.):—
deliveries all metrop. zones (except N.Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point; dlvd. N.Y. prices apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works.. 100 lbs.	3.40	3.65
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs.	3.40	—
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs.	3.65	3.90
dlvd. N.Y. Phila..100 lbs.	3.65	—
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs.	3.80	4.05
dlvd. N.Y., Phila..100 lbs.	3.80	—
Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.		
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb.	.06¼-	.06½
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.	3.25	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.	4.25	5.00
Alumina acetate, 20% normal solut., bbls., c.l. dlvd..lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09	—
33%, basic solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.12	—
basic powd., bbls., dlvd.....lb.	.40	—
smaller containers, dlvd. lb.	.50	—
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb.	.06	—
12,000 to 45,000 lbs, works..lb.	.07	—
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works. lb.	.08	—
140 to 875 lbs., works.lb.	.09	—
100 lbs., or less, works.lb.	.10	—
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb.	.06½-	—
Alumina, chlor., solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb.	.2¾-	—
l.c.l., cbys., works lb.	.03¾-	—
Formate, 50% solut., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.15	—
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works..lb.	.0290-	—
l.c.l., bbls.....lb.	.03½-	—
bgs., c.l.....lb.	.0260-	—
light, bbls., dlvd.....lb.	.12	—
Oleate, dms., contr.....lb.	.16¾-	—
open order.....lb.	.17½-	.18½
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb.	.23	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd.lb.	.15	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l..lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., ton.....lb.	.20	—
less than ton.....lb.	.21	—
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equaled.100 lbs.	1.15	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs.	1.40	—
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	1.35	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.	1.60	—
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs.	1.30	—
l.c.l., works....100 lbs.	1.55	—
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	1.75	—
Aluminum, 95-99%, c. l.....lb.	.20	—
l.c.l.....lb.	.21	—
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb.	.65	—
ink, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb.	.75	—
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb.	.43	—
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb.	.92	—
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb.	.57	—
Aluminum, powd., litho, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..	.43	—
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb.	.47	—
lining, dms., 1,500 lbs....lb.	.57	—
standard, dms., 1500 lbs..lb.	.42	—
rubber compound, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb.	.40	—
unpolished, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb.	.37	—
varnish, extra brilliant, dms., 1,500 lbs..lb.	.43	—
extra fine, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb.	.47	—
standard, dms., 1,500 lbs.lb.	.42	—

Aluminum paste and powder prices for lots smaller than 1,500 lbs. are 5c. per lb. higher for less than 200 lbs.; 2c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and 1c. per lb. higher for400-1,500 lbs., for partial shipments on contracts, prices are 3c. per lb. higher on lots of less than 200 lbs.; 1c. per lb. higher for 200-400 lbs.; and ½c. per lb. higher for 400-1,500 lbs.; for containers smaller than drums, prices are 1c. per lb. higher for 100 lbs.; 1½c. per lb. for 50 lbs.; 3c. per lb. for 10 lbs.; 5c. per lb. for 2 lbs.; 8c. per lb. for 1 lb.; and 12c. per lb. for ½ lbs.; on single shipments of 5,000 lbs. prices are 1c. per lb. lower; for 30,000 lbs. prices are 2c. per lb. lower. Transportation allowed East of Mississippi.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.	17.00	38.00
Aminopyrine, fib., dms., 100 lbs. lb.	4.00	—
bots., 5 lbs. .....lb.	4.22	4.25
Ammonia, acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd..lb.	.27	.32
dms., dlvd.....lb.	.23	.26
Aldehyde, dms.....lb.	.65	.70
Anhydrous, fertilizer, com'l, tanks (50,000 lbs.), works..lb.	.04½-	—
refrigeration, tanks, works.. lb.	.05	—
Ammonia, anhydrous, pure, cyls., dlvd., met. N. Y..lb.	.16	.22

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb.	.05	—
dms., c.l.....lb.	.02	—
l.c.l .....lb.	.02½-	—
tanks (on NH_3 content), dlvd., E..lb.	.05½-	—
Benzoate, dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb.	.41	.42
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.....lb.	.42	.43
900 lbs. or less.....lb.	.45	.46
kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more....lb.	.40	—
1,000 lbs., to 3,900 lbs...lb.	.41	—
900 lbs. or less.....lb.	.44	—
Bicarbonate, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.	5.15	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y....100 lbs.	5.71	—
Bichromate, bbls.....lb.	.32	—
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb.	.14½-	.16½
Borate, bbls., kgs.....lb.	.15	.16
Bromide, gran., bbls.....lb.	.35	—
bxs. .....lb.	.88	.89
kgs. .....lb.	.86	—
Carbonate, tech., dom., bbls. lb.	.08	.12½
imported, csks. .....lb.	.08	.12½
USP, lump, dms.....lb.	.08	.17
powd., bbls., dms.....lb.	.09	.26
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, salt).		
USP, gran., 225 lb. bbls.....lb.	.12	.13
100 lb. kgs. .....lb.	.15	—
Citrate, dms.....lb.	.80	—
ons. .....lb.	.85	—
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.17	.19
Hydroxide, (see Ammonia, aqua).		
Hypophosphite, fib., dms.....lb.	1.10	1.17
jars .....lb.	1.20	—
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb.	3.52	—
jars .....lb.	3.45	—
Laurate, bbls. .....lb.	.25	—
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb.	.12	.15
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb.	1.05	1.20
Naphthanate, bbls. .....lb.	.17	—
Nitrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	3.60	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	3.85	—
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs.	3.80	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	4.05	—
Oleate, dms.....lb.	.14	.15
Oxalate, neutral, cryst., powd., bbls., kgs..lb.	.19	.20
Perchlorate, kegs.....lb.	.16	—
Persulphate, kgs.....lb.	.21	.22
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F.V., bbls., lb.	.37	—
kgs. .....lb.	.39	—
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.09	.10
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N 15% phos. bulk, f.o.b. E. works.. unit-ton.	1.20	.70
pure, bbls. .....lb.	.40	.45
tech., bbls., c.l. .....lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.09	.10
Ricinoleate, bbls. .....lb.	.15	—
Salicylate, U.S.P., kgs.....lb.	1.15	1.20
Silicofluoride, imp., 350-lb. bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb.	.09	—
5 bbls., same basis.....lb.	.08½-	—
Stearate, anhydrous.....lb.	.22	—
paste .....lb.	.07	—
Sulphate, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. November shipt....ton.	27.50	—
December shipt.....ton.	27.75	—
Jan.-June, 1939 shipt., ton.	28.00	—

Ammonia sulphate prices are f.o.b. cars nearest Atlantic or Gulf port, and/or $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven, whichever is lower to destination.

Sulphide, liquid, 35-40%, basis 100%, dms,, works..lb.	.12	.13
tanks, delvd. .....lb.	.11	—
Sulphocyanide, com'l, fib., dms., 2,000 lbs., works.....lb.	.14	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.16	—
pure, 99-100%, kgs. .....lb.	.55	—
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).		
Sal, gray, dom,, bbls., c.l., 100 lbs.	5.50	5.75
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	6.00	6.70
Sal, white, gran., dom., bbls., contracts, N. Y., l.c.l. 100 lbs.	4.90	5.05
import, csks. .....100 lbs.	4.90	5.05
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.11	—
tanks, dlvd.....lb.	.09½-	—
cns., works.....lb.	.15	.17
ex pentane, dms., frt. alld.lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt., alld.....lb.	.10	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).		
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnable..lb.	.75	—
Caproate, cns.....lb.	2.75	—
Chloride, normal, dms., works, lb.	.56	—
small lots, works.....lb.	.68	—
mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.077	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.06	—
Cinnamic aldehyde, cns.....lb.	2.00	2.25
Nitrite, bots.....lb.	1.80	1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works.lb.	1.10	—
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb.	.23	—
Salicylate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb.	.61	—
cns., 25 lbs.....lb.	.51	—
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb.	.26	—
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb.	.102	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.11	—
tanks, works.....lb.	.09	—
Anethol, bots. .....lb.	1.00	1.05
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb.	.18	.20
import, natural, bls.....lb.	.20	.22
twisted, bls.....lb.	.30	.40
Angostura bark, bls.....lb.	.30	.31
Anilin oil, dms., c.l.....lb.	.15	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.16	—
tanks .....lb.	.14½-	—
Salt, dms., works.....lb.	.22	.24
Anise, Spanish, bgs.....lb.	.16½-	.17
Star, bgs. .....lb.	.12¾-	.13¼
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb.	3.00	3.10
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb.	.34	.39
seed, bgs .....lb.	.07½-	.08
Anthracene, 80-85%, wks.....lb.	.40	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls., lb.	.65	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride)		
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb.	.17	—
Metal, spot.....lb.	.12½-	—
Needle, powd., ton lots, bulk, lb.	.12½-	—
bbls. .....lb.	.13½-	—
Oxide, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.12½-	—
Salts, 65%, kgs.....lb.	.26	.27
White, pigment, bgs., c.l., Texas works, frt. alld to ½c..lb.	.11½-	.14¼
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots, lb.	2.00	—
smaller lots.....lb.	2.10	2.15
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.	22.20	32.70
Archil extract, con., bbls.....lb.	.21	.27
double, bbls.....lb.	.15	.20
triple, bbls.....lb.	.15	.20
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb.	.11	.13

Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 4.35 - 4.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm., purity, 100 kilos.32.00 -34.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs..lb. .06 - .06½
bbls. .....lb. .06½- .09
Arsenic, metal, lump, cs.....lb. .40 - .41
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.35 - —
jars .....lb. 5.20 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. .15½- .16½
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .23 - .24
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .37 - .38
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5M, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.42.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines..ton.40.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.30.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.25.00 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.23.00 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.19.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.16.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines..ton.14.00 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, A, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .02½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y.lb. .03½- —
AA, bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. N.Y., lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.36.50 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points, ton.32.90 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points..ton.30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. J. or N. Y., whse..ton.51.00 - —
Jet., bgs., c.l., Western shipping points..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak (see Asphaltum, Barbados).
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 - —
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery..gal. .18 - —
dms., c.l., E. cst., refinery, gal. .12 - —
tanks, Calif., refinery...ton.12.50 -14.00
East Coast, refinery...gal. .06 - .06½
Ill., Ind., refinery.....gal. .06½- —
N. Orleans refinery....gal. .06 - —
Atropine, bots. .....oz. 5.25 - 5.80
Sulphate, bots. .....oz. 2.85 - 2.95
cns. .....oz. 2.75 - 2.80

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs....lb. .25 - .28
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Barbital, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Barium carbonate, natural, 90%-96%, grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.41.00 -43.00
99% thru, 200, mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 -45.00
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.52.50 - —
bbls., works.....ton.57.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....ton.57.50 - —
bbls., works.....ton.62.50 - —
sulphur-free, bgs., bbls., c.l., works..ton.57.50 -62.50
Chlorate, kgs.....lb. .16½- .17½
Chloride, C.P., cryst., bbls..lb. .19 - —
dms. .....lb. .20 - —
tech., doms., cryst., bgs., c.l. Zone 1, divd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky. and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Ark. line....ton.77.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., divd., Tenn., N. - S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla..ton.81.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.83.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz..ton.87.00- —
bbls., same basis..ton.89.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis, ton.100.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., divd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev..ton.83.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.85.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis, ton.96.00 - —
bbls., same basis..ton.98.00 - —
Dioxide, dms.....lb. .11 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .11½- .13
Fluosilicate, bbls.....lb. .11½- .13
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls.....lb. .04¾- .05½
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 4.45 - 4.50
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks. .....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Oxide, dms.....lb. .09 - .11
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.28.65 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., Boston, ton.36.00 - —
Chicago .....ton.31.15 - —
Cleveland .....ton.35.50 - —
New York.....ton.32.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis. ton.22.65 - —
l.c.l., ex car, Baltimore, ton.30.70 - —
Boston .....ton.31.70 - —
Philadelphia .....ton.30.50 - —
ex whse., Baltimore..ton.32.10 - —
Boston .....ton.35.20 - —
Barytes, dom., bgs., l.c.l., ex whse., Chicago..ton.30.25 - —
Cleveland .....ton.33.00 - —
Detroit .....ton.33.00 - —
Kansas City .....ton.30.93 - —
Los Angeles .....ton.42.00 - —
New York .....ton.31.50 - —
Philadelphia .....ton.31.90 - —
San Francisco.....ton.42.00 - —
Toronto .....ton.39.30 - —
southern off color, bulk, mines. ton.12.00 - —
95.75%, bulk, mines....ton.16.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cuban, crude, c.l., c.i.f.....ton.11.00 - —
German, grd., bbls., c.l., dock, t.a..ton.25.00 -26.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.30.00 - —
ungrd., bulk, c.l., ex dock, ton.13.00 -14.00
Italian, grd., bbls., c.l., ex dock, t.a..ton.29.50 Nom.
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.32.50 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay rum, import, bbls.....gal. .71½ Nom.
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .17
Root, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo. works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., obys., dms., lb. .60 - .70
USP, X, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 22 lbs.....lb. .90 - .93
Benzene (see benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzol, 90%, nitration, pure, dms., works..gal. .21 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha gal. .
Benzol, tankcars, W. coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .16 - —
Benzoyl chloride, dms.....lb. .23 - .25
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .42 - —
dms. .....lb. .44 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., cans. lb. .94 - —
dms. .....lb. .86 - —
Benzyl chloride, 95.97%, refd., dms..lb. .30 - .40
tech., dms. .....lb. .25 - .26
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 2.20 @ 3.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.16.75 - —
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.16.75 -
Sulphate, cns.....lb.16 75 -
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Betanaphthol, subim., bbls....lb. .55
kgs. .....lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib, dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.76 - —
jars .....lb. 2.65 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.27 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.15 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.05 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots...lb. 1.34 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.20 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.04 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 2.95 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.36
fib. dms .....lb. 1.13 - 1.16

Arecoline—Black

Bismuth, subcarbonate, bots., cns. lb. 1.62 - 1.88
fib. dms.....lb. 1.53 - 1.56
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.42 - —
fib dms.....lb. 2.86 -
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.67 - 1.93
fib. dms.....lb. 1.58 - 1.61
Subiodide, cns.....lb. 3.91 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.88 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns. lb. 1.42 - 1.68
fib. dms.....lb. 1.38 - 1.36
Bismuth, Subsalicylate, 62-66%, bxs..lb. 2.44 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.30 -
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots....lb. 3.61 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.56 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.30 - —
Bismuth-betanaphthol, 5-lb. bots.. lb. 3.14 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.05 - —
Black, acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bbls., bxs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .16½- —
1. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12½- —
2. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
3. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .10 - —
4. bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .09 - —
5. bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .08 - —

Individual
as
FINGER PRINTS
Each of the nine Binney & Smith — Columbian Carbon paint blacks has individual characteristics which mark its preëminence for specific formulation. Application of the proper black to your various formulas is one way to insure excellence of your products. Our service department will gladly cooperate.
ROYAL SPECTRA
Most intense in color.
SUPERTEX
The next in line.
SUPER SPECTRA
The standard high color black of the industry.
LAKOBLAK
For use where a somewhat lower standard must be used for economy.
SUPERBA
The medium high color, easy-grinding black designed especially for synthetics.
No. 999
A moderately high color black suitable for industrial finishes.
No. 242
The lowest cost special black.
EXCELSIOR
The standard inexpensive all-purpose black.
NEO-SPECTRA
MARK II
A vehicle-seeking black. High gloss and jet blackness with bluish tone. Especially recommended for quality synthetic enamels.
CUSTOM MADE
Carbon
BLACKS
BINNEY & SMITH CO.
41 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
COLUMBIAN CARBON CO.

Black—China Clay

Black, bone, 6, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.06	- —
7, bbls., bxs., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09½	- —
8, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10½	- —
Bone black prices on Pacific Coast are 1c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.			
Carbon, special, 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.03½	- .04½
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½	- —
2, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	- —
3, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	- —
4, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	- —
cs., c.l., works	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32	- —
5, bgs., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.44	- —
6, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.60	- —
7, cs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.10	- —
standard, bgs., c.l., dlvd., rail zone A (Gulf ports), for delivery in Nor. Amer. (water freights extra)	lb.	.02¾	- —
B (Ark., Col., Kan., part of Mo., N. M., Tex., except coastal ports)	lb.	.0310	- —
50,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C (Pac. Cst. States)	lb.	.0319	- —
30,000 lbs., dlvd., Zone C, Pac. Cst. States	lb.	.0335	- —
D (Ill., Ia., Wis.)	lb.	.03¼	- —
E (Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Mich., part of N. Y., Ohio, part of Pa., Tenn., W. Va.)	lb.	.0341	- —
F (Me., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., part of N. Y., N. C., part of Pa., R. I., S. C., Vt., Va.)	lb.	.03¾	- —
G (Mexico) f.o.b. border,	lb.	.03	- —
f.o.b. N. Orleans,	lb.	.029	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse.	lb.	.05¾	- —
bgs. or ctns. (seller's option), l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼	- —
bulk, tanks, same price as bags in each zone.			
cs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
export, full, compressed, cs., f.a.s., Gulf ports	lb.	.04¾	Nom.
uncompressed, cs., f.a.s. Gulf ports	lb.	.05¼	Nom.
Charcoal (see C).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, magnetic, 1, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	- .08½
2, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
pure, bbls., works	lb.	.08¾	- —
Ivory, genuine, bbls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	- —
2, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	- —
2A, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
3, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
4, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
5, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
6, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	- —
7, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
import, 1, bbls., c.l., f.o.b., N.Y.	lb.	.08	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b., N. Y.	lb.	.09	- —
2, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.12	- —
3, bbls, c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.14	- —
4, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.14	- —
5, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.20	- —
6 bbls., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.25	- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb.	.04½	- —
B, bbls., works or N. Y.	lb.	.06½	- —
Black dyes are listed under dyes.			
Black haw, root bark, bls.	lb.	.23	- .25
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb.	.16	- .19
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l.	ton.	55.00	- —
l.c.l.	ton.	60.00	- —
high grade precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equal.	ton.	70.00	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	75.00	- —
pulp, 66⅔%, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	-42.50
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	- 2.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	- 2.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y., unit	ton.	2.90	- 2.95
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chi., unit	ton.	2.85	- —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt., unit	ton.	3.05	- —
soluble (see Albumen, blood)			
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.13	- .14
Blue, alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.90	- —
Alkali blue toner prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ¼c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Bronze, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts.	lb.	.36	- —
open order	lb.	.37	- —
Celestial, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, alkali toner, contracts.	lb.	.36	- —
open order	lb.	.37	- —
Cobalt, genuine, 1-kilo pkg.	lb.	4.90	- —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine, group 6).			
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.	lb.	3.30	- 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts.	lb.	.36	- —
open order	lb.	.37	- —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts.	lb.	.45	- —
open order	lb.	.46	- —
Prussian, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts.	lb.	.36	- —
open order	lb.	.37	- —
Soluble, bbls., same basis alkali toner, contracts,	lb.	.36	- —
open order	lb.	.37	- —
Blue tungstated, peacock, kegs.	lb.	3.75	- —
Victoria, kgs.	lb.	3.25	- —
Ultramarine, dry, jobbing, bbls., works, frt. equaled.	lb.	.11	- —
regular, 1, bbls., works, frt. equaled.	lb.	.13	- —
2, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
3, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
4, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
5, bbls., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
6, cobalt, A, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27	- —
B, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24	- —
C, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.23	- —
D, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.22	- —
7, A, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.23	- —
B, bbls., same basis	lb.	.22	- —
special, 1, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19	- —
2, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
3, bbls., same basis	lb.	.22	- —
4, bbls., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
5, bbls., same basis	lb.	.25	- —
6, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27	- —
pulp, 1, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27	- —
2, bbls, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
3, bbls., same basis	lb.	.23	- —
4, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
Ultramarine, blue, dlvd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 25-lb. bags 5c. above bbls.			
Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner.	lb.	1.85	- —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.			
Blueflag root, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Blue mass, USP., cns., kgs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Blue vitriol, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	4.50	- —
l.c.., 16-50 bbls., same basis,	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
6-15 bbls., same basis.	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
1-5 bbls., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
Monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealer, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	9.00	- 9.25
l.c.l. dealers	100 lbs.	10.00	-10.25
Bluestone (see Blue vitriol).			
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	28.00	-29.00
c.i.f. Atlantic ports	ton.	28.50	-29.00
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports	ton.	28.00	- —
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	24.00	-26.00
import, 100-lb. bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt.	ton.	22.00	- —
phosphate, precip., see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).			
steamed, dom., 1½% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	19.00	-21.00
import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.i.f. ports	ton.	21.00	-21.50
Borage flowers, bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
Borax, tech., 99¼%, cryst., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd.	tons.	58.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	67.00	-72.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd.	tons.	48.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	57.00	-62.00
gran., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min. dlvd.	tons.	53.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	64.00	-69.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd.	tons.	43.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	54.00	-59.00
powd., bbls., contracts, 80 tons min., dlvd.	tons.	58.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	69.00	-74.00
sks., contracts, 80 tons min. dlvd.	tons.	48.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	59.00	-64.00
USP, $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixture, dms., c.l., dealers.	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., dealers, dms.	lb.	.11½	- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots 96 lbs., and over; no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pick-ups.			
Borneol, bots.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
cns.	lb.	1.50	- —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.30	- —
single pkg., same basis.	lb.	.35	- —
Bromoform, USP, bots.	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
Bromstyrol, bots.	lb.	3.25	- 4.50
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).			
Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.45	- .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.65	- .90
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.70	- 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs.	lb.	.45	- .50
Broomtop, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Brown, iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y., or works	lb.	.10	- —
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02½	- —
paper bags, c.l., works		.0210	- —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works	lb.	.08	- —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y. or Pa. points	lb.	.12¼	- —
Group 2, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.11½	- —
3, bbls., same basis	lb.	.10½	- —
4, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¾	- —
5, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09¾	- —
6, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08¼	- —
7, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08	- —
8, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07¾	- —
9, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07¼	- —
10, bbls., same basis	lb.	.06¾	- —
11, bbls., same basis	lb.	.06¾	- —
12, bbls., same basis	lb.	.06¼	- —
13, bbls., same basis	lb.	.06	- —
14, bbls., same basis	lb.	.05½	- —
raw, American, bbls., works.	lb.	.02½	- —
Italian, Group 1, bbls., f.o.b., N. Y. or works	lb.	.12½	- —
Group 2, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10½	- —
3, bbls., same basis	lb.	.11	- —
4, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09½	- —
5, bbls., same basis	lb.	.09	- —
6, bbls., same basis	lb.	.08½	- —
7, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07¾	- —
8, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07¼	- —
9, bbls., same basis	lb.	.06¾	- —
10, bbls., same basis	lb.	.06	- —
11, bbls., same basis	lb.	.05	- —
Umber, American, bbls., works,	lb.	.02½	- —
Turkey, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa., Easton, Pa., N. Y.	lb.	.04	- —
St. Louis	lb.	.04¼	- —
ex car Los Angeles	lb.	.04¼	- —
ex dock, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle.	lb.	.04¾	- —
ex whse., Boston	lb.	.04½	- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans	lb.	.04¾	- —
Kansas City	lb.	.05	- —
Los Angeles, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle.	lb.	.04¾	- —
Minneapolis	lb.	.0485	- —
Pittsburgh	lb.	.04¼	- —
Vandyke, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.05¾	- —
Walnut crystals, bbls.	lb.	.05¼	- .06
Brucine, 100 oz., cns.	oz.	.10	- —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.	oz.	.07	- —
Bryonia root, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Buchu leaves, bls.	lb.	.25	- .27
Buckthorn bark, grus, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .09½
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .18
Burdock root, bls.	lb.	.10	- .12½
Burgundy pitch, dom., bbls.	lb.	.03½	- .03¾
Butanes, coml., 16-34°, tanks, group 3.	gal.	.03¾	- —
Butternut bark, bls.	lb.	.07	- .08
Butyl acetate, norm., dms., c.l., contract, frt. alld.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., contract, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, contract, frt. alld.	lb.	.08½	- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.08	- —
tanks, same terms	lb.	.06½	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol):—			
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- .17½
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	- —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Crotonate, normal, 55 & 110 gal. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.33	- —
5 & 10 gal. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.36	- —
Ether (see under Ether).			
Lactate, dms.	lb.	.23½	- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.16½	- .17
tanks	lb.	.15½	- —
Stearate, dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Butyric ether, bots.	gal.	6.00	- 6.25
cns., works	lb.	.65	- .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N. Y.	lb.	.60	- —

C

Cadmium bromide, jars, 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd	lb.	1.66	- —
50 lbs., works	lb.	1.66	- —
25 lbs., works	lb.	1.71	- —
bots., 5 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	- —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.21	- —
25-lb. cns.	lb.	3.97	- —
Cadmium lithopone (see Yellow)			
Metal, cs.	lb.	.95	- —
Red (see Red).			
Selenide (see Red).			
Sulphide (see Yellow).			
Caffeine, 100-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	2.20	- —
2,000 lbs., or more	lb.	2.25	- —
1,000 lbs., or more	lb.	2.30	- —
100 lbs.	lb.	2.35	- —
25-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., or more	lb.	2.22	- —
2,000 lbs., or more	lb.	2.28	- —
1,000 lbs., or more	lb.	2.33	- —
100 lbs.	lb.	2.42	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	2.55	- —
10-lb. cns., 10,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	2.25	- —
2,000 lbs., or more	lb.	2.30	- —
1,000 lbs., or more	lb.	2.35	- —
100 lbs.	lb.	2.45	- —
less than 100 lbs.	lb.	2.75	- —
5-lb. cns., 25 lbs., or more.	lb.	2.70	- —
less than 25 lbs.	lb.	2.85	- —
Citrated, cns.	lb.	1.80	- 2.10
Hydrobromine, bots.	lb.	4.91	- 4.90
Calabar beans, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .26
Calamus root, bleached, cs.	lb.	.40	- .41
peeled, bls.	lb.	.12	- .14
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.	100 lbs.	1.65	- —
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies	lb.	.06¾	- .07¼
W. of Rockies, bgs., dms.	lb.	.06¼	- .06¾
Southern cotton states, bgs.,	lb.	.06½	- .07
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.			
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equaled	lb.	.70	- —
50 lbs., works	lb.	.72	- —
25 lbs., works	lb.	.75	- —
Carbide, dms.	lb.	.05	Nom.
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, dom., 77-88%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	22.00	-35.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd.	100 lbs.	1.70	- 2.35
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works	ton.	7.50	- —
solid, dom., 73-75%, bgs., dms., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	20.00	-33.00
l.c.l., 1 ton or over, dlvd.	100 lbs.	1.60	- 2.35
Gluconate, U.S.P., gran., powd., bbls., 125 lbs.	lb.	.50	- —
dms.	lb.	.55	- .57
cns.	lb.	.80	- .85
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.00	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.15	- —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.40	- —
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.62	- .67
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	3.85	- 3.90
Lactate, U.S.P., bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.22	- —
Levulinate, bots., less than 25 lbs., works	lb.	3.00	- —
Nitrate, bgs., to fert. mfrs., ex vessel, No. Atlantic ports, or f.o.b. cars, So. Atlantic ports	ton.	28.00	- —
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.22	- .23
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-42% P_2O_5, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.	unit-ton.	.78	- —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.06½	- —
l.c.l., bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton lots	lb.	.13	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.14	- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., 1 ton	lb.	.20	- —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 75%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 25-mesh	ton.	42.50	- —
bags, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	45.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	47.50	-50.00
75%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 50-mesh	ton.	43.50	- —
bags, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	46.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	48.50	-51.00
80%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 25-mesh	ton.	47.50	- —
bags, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	50.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	52.50	-55.00
90%, CaS, works, bulk, c.l., 50-mesh	ton.	48.50	- —
bags, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	51.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	53.50	-56.00
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs.	lb.	.35	- —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.48	- —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.50	- —
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Calomel, bbls., fib., dms., kgs., 50 lbs., or more	lb.	1.28	- —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs.	lb.	.52	- .52½
slabs, cs.	lb.	.52	- .52½
tablets, tins	lb.	.57	- .57½
synthetic, dom., imp., gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.46	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.47	- —
500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	- —
100-lb. lots	lb.	.49	- —
Monobromate, bxs., kgs.	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentina, bgs.	lb.	.04¼	- .04½
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.0430	- .0460
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.04¾	- .04¾
Canella alba bark, bls.	lb.	.20	- .21
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	.60	- .70
powd., bxs.	lb.	.70	- .80
Russian, cs.	lb.	.90	- .95
powd., bxs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.09	- .09½
Carbasole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	- —
smaller quantities, works	lb.	.80	- —
98%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75	- —
smaller quantities, works	lb.	.85	- —
Carbinol, butyl, norm., dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	- —
secondary, dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	- —
Diethyl, dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	- —
Isobutyl, 128-132°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.32	- —
Methylpropyl, dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	- —
Dimethylethyl, dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all'd. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.07	- .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	- .08½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½	- —
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06	- .08
Tetrachloride, 55-gal. or 110-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R., and incl. Ia., Ky., Minn., Mo., N. C., Tenn., Va.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½	- —
10-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), same basis	lb.	.06¾	- .07¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	- .08¼
5-gal. dms., c.l. (20 tons), same basis	lb.	.06¾	- .07¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	- .08¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04¾	- —
Fire extinguisher liquid, 1½c. lb. higher.			
Carbon tetrachloride prices are ½c. per lb. higher frt. alld. in S. E. and Central States; 1c. per lb. higher frt. alld. in Rocky Mts. and S. W. States; prices in Pacific Coast States are 1½c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. Coast shipping points.			
Cardamom, bleached, cs.	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
decorticated, cs.	lb.	.80	- .82
green, bgs.	lb.	.51	- .52
Carvol, bots.	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.11	- .12
Case-hardening mixture, 30% lump, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09	- —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.10	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.11	- —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.10½	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.11½	- —
import, Argent., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd.	lb.	.09½	- —
80-100 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid.	lb.	.10	- —
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty pd.	lb.	.17	Nom.
Cassia, Batavia, 1, bgs.	lb.	.15¾	- .16
broken, bls.	lb.	.09½	- .10
shortstick, bls.	lb.	.12½	- .12¾
China, rolls, select, bls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
broken, extra, bls.	lb.	.10¼	- .10¾
Saigon, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Cassia, buds, cs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Cassia fistula, bskts.	lb.	.08	- .09
Castile soap, white, bars, cs., 40 lbs.	lb.	11.75	-12.50
powd., bbls.	lb.	.28	- .35
Castoreum, nat., cns.	lb.	15.00	-16.00
synth., bots.	lb.	19.00	- —
Castor oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, dom., 5% ammon., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	18.50	- —
import, bgs., c.i.f., ports, shipment	ton.	21.00	- —
Catnep leaves, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.13½	- .14
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.11½	- .12
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, gran., cs., frt. alld.	lb.	.40	- —
Acetobutyrate, 501 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.52	- —
101 lbs., works	lb.	.53	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.55	- —
Acetopropionate, 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57	- —
100-499 lbs., works	lb.	.58	- —
1-99 lbs., works	lb.	.60	- —
Triacetate, 50,000 to 99,999 lbs.	lb.	.50	- —
20,000 to 49,999 lbs.	lb.	.55	- —
10,000 to 19,999 lbs.	lb.	.60	- —
2,000 to 9,999 lbs.	lb.	.65	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.35	- —
kgs., works	lb.	.37	- —
Chalk, precip., extra light, light, heavy, bgs., 50 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.03¾	- —
cks., 250 lbs., c.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.03¼	- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cs.	lb.	.19	- .20
Roman, bls.	lb.	.30	- .33
Charcoal, softwood, powd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va.	ton.	30.40	- —
Colo.	ton.	27.00	- —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt.	ton.	30.80	- —
Ill. (except river point), Minn., Neb., Wis.	ton.	25.00	- —
Indiana	ton.	26.00	- —
Ill. (river points), Ia., Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso)	ton.	23.00	- —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.,	ton.	24.00	- —
Michigan	ton.	27.30	- —
Ohio, Penn.	ton.	29.80	- —
Utah	ton.	34.00	- —
Willow, powd., bbls.	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l. wks.	lb.	.02	- —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.	lb.	.02½	- —
tanks, wks.	lb.	.01¾	- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	9.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-16.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.00	- —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-15.00

China clay, dom., wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99.6%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex duck Balto, Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.22.00 -25.00
powd., csks., l.c.l., ex dock, ton.35.00 - —
ex whse. .....ton.37.50 - —
Chloral hydrate, bots., 1,000 lbs. lb. .83 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .86 - .96
100 lbs.....lb. .88 - .97
25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .99
1-10 lbs.....lb. .96 - 1.02
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .80 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .83 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated rubber, bgs., c.l. (30,-000 lbs. min.) works.....lb. .35 - —
2,000 lbs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., dlvd., N. Y..lb. .05½- —
contracts, dlvd., N.Y....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N.Y.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, single unit, works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
tanks, multiple unit, 3 or over, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
2, works, frt. equaled..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
1, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroacetophenone, tins, works.lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chloropicrin, comi, 100-lb. cyls., works..lb. .85 - —
5-lb. cycls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 17.5% cr., bbls., works..lb. .13 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .17 - —
solut., 8%, cs. bbls.....lb. .06 - .08

Chrome, cake, bulk, c.l., works. ton.15.00 -16.00
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Sulphate, pearls, dms..100 lbs. lb. .40 - —
powd., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
scales, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Cinchona bark, chips, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
high test, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
quills, broken, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
long, cs. .....lb. .45 - .50
short, bgs. .....lb. .40 - .45
Ecuador, tubes.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinchonidine, crys., small cns., 100 ozs..oz. .83 - —
large, cns.....100 ozs. .87 - —
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. .47 - —
Cinchonine, crys., small, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .54 - —
large, cns.....100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns.....100 ozs..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, N.F., cns.100 ozs..oz. .34 - —
Cinchophen, USP, boxes, 5 lbs., lb. 3.75 - —
bots., 1 lb.....lb. 3.27 - —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, f.c.c., cbys.....lb. .85 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2 bls.....lb. .15½- .16
3, bls. .....lb. .15½- .15¾
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 1.40 - 3.10
Citrine, ointment, jars, tubes..lb. .75 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Clover tops, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- .09

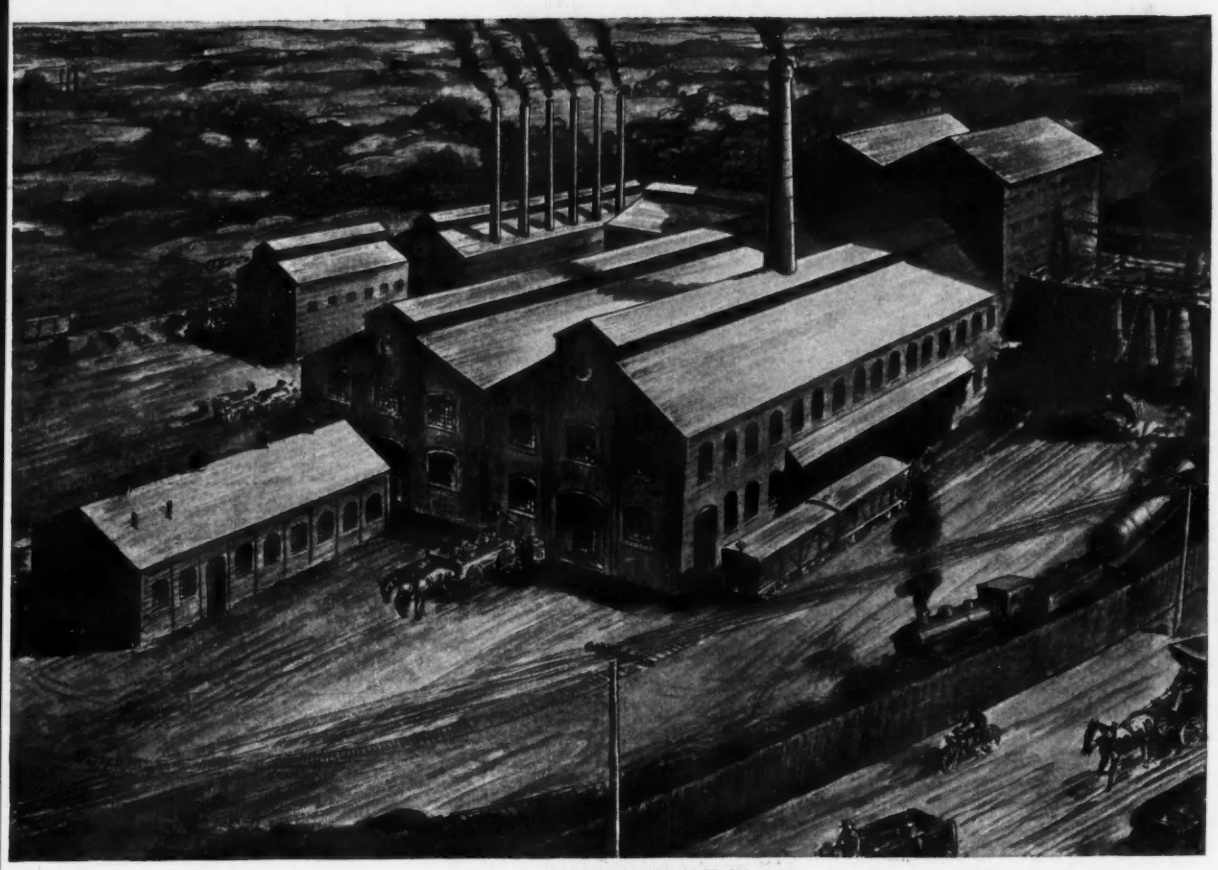
Coaltar, refd., bbls., c.l., works. bbl. 8.00- 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.25 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works....dm. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .65 - .67
Carbonate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. 1.68 - —
Chloride, dms., works.....lb. 1.08 - 1.18
Cobalt, hydrate, bbls.....lb. 1.78 - —
Linoleate, paste, c%, dms....lb. .81 - —
solid, 8½%, bbls.....lb. .82 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .25 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.67 - —
Resinate, fused, A, bbls.....lb. .13½- —
1%, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
2%, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
3½%, bbls.....lb. .17½- —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .84 - —
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .59 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .36 - .39
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Cocoa butter, lump, bgs., c.l..lb. .12¼ - .13⅜
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Blue, root, bls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Colchicine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
single ozs. .....oz.21.00 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .12½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
Flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs.lb. .14½- —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .18 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .25 - .30

China Clay—Diamyl Sulph.

Colombo root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.....lb. .22½- .23
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .23½- .24
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .21 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, 52-54 pc., bbls....lb. .14½- .15½
20%, bbls.....lb. .10½- .11½
Copper, chloride, cryst., bbls..lb. .13 - .14
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.97 - 5.02
Metal, electrolytic.....lb. .11¼- —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls.....lb.16.60 -17.40
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works. lb. .16¾- .17¾
red, com'l, 50-75%, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .16¾- .17¾
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, precip., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sulphate (see Blue vitriol).
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works.... 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
5-24, works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipt.....lb. .0175 Nom.
Coriander seed, Morocco, bgs..lb. .0440- .0470
bleached, bgs. .....lb. .07¾- .08
Corn sugar, tanners, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
ex whse.....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
43° bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.94 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Corrosive sublimate, cryst., dms., 50 lbs., or more..lb. 1.13 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. .99 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Cottonseed hull ash, 30-32% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.10 - —
Coumarin, 5 lbs., or more, 25-lb. cns..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
5-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
1-lb. cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
1-oz. cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.60
less than 5 lbs., cns.....lb. 4.15 - 4.65
Cramp, bark, genuine, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
so-called, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Cream tartar, gran., or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., one shipm't, lb. .22¾- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .23¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .23¾- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots.....lb. .70 - .75
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .45 - .47
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Oil, crude, tanks, works....gal. .13½- .14½
Coaltar solution, tanks, works. gal. .122 - .123
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works, gal. .25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .13 - .16½
Cresol, USP, dms., c.l., works.lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd..lb. .25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equaled, with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .25 - .26
2,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs..lb. .26 - .27
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.....lb. .29 - .30
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cube root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
powd., cs. .....lb. .30 - .31
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Cumin seed, Algerian, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09⅝
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Cutch, Philippine, extract, solid bags..lb. .04¼- .04½
Cyanamid, 21-22% N., pulv., bgs., dlvd., contrs., NH_3 unit..lb. 1.15 - —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, German, bls..lb. .13 - .14
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Degras, common, dom., bbls...lb. .07¾- .08¼
English, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .11 - .15
English, bbls.....lb. .11 - .15
Derris root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C., frt. equal'd., with shipments from Newark and Balto. Prices for Pacific Coast are plus frt., 10,000 lbs., or more..lb. .34 - .38
2,000 lbs., to 10,000 lbs..lb. .35 - .39
1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. lb. .38 - .40
200 lbs. to 1,000 lbs..lb. .39 - .42
4% rotenone prices are 6c. per lb. less
Derris root, powd., contracts accepted for delivery only up to September 30, 1938. No protection against decline in price. Part deliveries against contract are billed at price for such smaller quantities, subject to adjustment when contract quantity is reached.
Derris, resinate, 75% rotenone, cns..lb.10.00 -11.00
30% rotenone, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 6.50
25% rotenone, bulk, cns....lb. 3.60 - 6.00
15% rotenone, bulk, cns..lb. 2.10 - 4.25
Devil's club, root bark.....lb. 1.50 - —
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b., Chicago..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Potato, import, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .08
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diamyl ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .065 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .092 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .075 - —
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
Sulphide, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —



VIEW OF ORIGINAL PLANT IN 1900

Through The Centuries With Alkalies

HERE in 1900 began production of COLUMBIA Soda Ash. Quickly the plant grew. In 1901 COLUMBIA Caustic Soda was first produced. Important by-products further contributed to rapid growth. In 1936 came the first production of COLUMBIA Liquid Chlorine. The same year saw the development of COLUMBIA Sodium Bicarbonate. Other Alkali and Chemical Products are supplementing this line as fast as man's inventive genius discovers better ways to fill man's ever-increasing needs.

OUR PART is humble; our products unromantic. But in the making and processing of many of the oldest, most useful, most necessary commodities on earth they play a vital part. Upon the quality of our output depends the quality of innumerable productions. Glass is clearer; paper is whiter; textile fibres are finer; even the bread we eat and the water we drink are purer, because of the way we do our part. So, accepting this responsibility, we serve the needs of industry with faithfulness and zeal, vigilantly maintaining exacting standards which permit no compromise with quality—and never will.

COLUMBIA

SODA ASH
CAUSTIC SODA
SODIUM BICARBONATE
MODIFIED SODAS
LIQUID CHLORINE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE

THE COLUMBIA ALKALI CORPORATION
BARBERTON • OHIO

NEW YORK ST. LOUIS CLEVELAND
CHICAGO PITTSBURGH MINNEAPOLIS
BOSTON CINCINNATI PHILADELPHIA

Diamylamine—Graphite

Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .096 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .102 - —
tanks, works lb. .085 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Pacific cst., works, ton. 22.00 - 35.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 44.00 - 150.00
import, bgs., c.l., c.i.f. ton. 30.00 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
cns., works lb. .23½ - .25½
Sebacate, dms., wks lb. .45 - —
Tartrate, dom., dms lb. .46 - .54
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate, dibasic).
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, coml., dms. lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms. lb. .35 - —
Carbinol (see Carbinol).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19½ - —
tanks lb. .18 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Monobutylether, dms., works lb. .29 - .34
Diethylene glycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .38 - .39
Diglycol laurate lb. .22 - —
Diglycol oleate, light, bbls lb. .20 - —
Diglycol stearate lb. .24 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dilleed, recleaned, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.05 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .27 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbonol).
Dinitrobenzene, bbls, 99° min., lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, bbls lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms lb. .15½ - —
oily, dms lb. .09 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidine, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd. lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms gal. .47 - .50
tanks gal. .41 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .25
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .50 - .55
Diphenylamine, bbls lb. .31 Nom.
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd. lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Diphenylmethane, bots lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).
Divi-divi extract, bbls lb. .05¾ - .06¾
Doggrass root, cut, bls lb. .11 - .12
Dogwood, bark, Jamaica, bls., lb. .06 - .07
Dover's powder, USP, cns lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb. .65 - .85
reeds, thin, cs lb. .80 - .85
Duboisine sulphate, vls oz. 34.50 - 35.00

Dyes, coaltar, for coloring foods (certified colors) (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

Blue:—
Brilliant blue FCF, cans. lb. 13.50 - —
1180 Sodium indigo disulphonate, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
Green:—
Fastgreen FCF, cns lb. 27.50 - —
666 Guinea green B., cns. lb. 13.50 - —
670 Light green SF, yellowish, cns. lb. 17.50 - —
Red:—
154 Amaranth, cns lb. 3.15 - —
773 Erythrosin, cns lb. 17.50 - —
80 Ponceau 3R, cns lb. 6.00 - —
Ponceau SX, cns lb. 5.75 - —
Orange:—
150 Orange I, cns lb. 2.90 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S, cns. lb. 8.50 - —
Sunset yellow FCF, cns. lb. 3.15 - —
640 Tartrazin, cns lb. 3.15 - —
22 Yellow AB, cns lb. 2.65 - —
61 Yellow OB, cns lb. 2.65 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

36 Chrome yellow 2G lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C lb. 1.00 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .60 - .75
180 Fast red VR lb. 1.50 - 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powdered lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U lb. .32 - .40
204 Chrome black A lb. 1.75 - 2.00
208 Fast red blue R lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 8R lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F lb. .60 - .65
307 Fast cyanin black B lb. .80 - .95
326 Direct cast scarlet lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G lb. .58 - 70
394 Direct violet N lb. 1.25 - 1.30
382 Direct scarlet B lb. 1.50 - 1.75
387 Direct violet B lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN lb. .50 - .75
406 Direct blue 2B lb. .25 - .30
415 Direct orange R lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F lb. .75 - .85
420 Direct brown M lb. 1.00 - 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B lb. .40 - .42½
495 Benzo purpurin 10B lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azurin G lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD lb. .80 - 1.00
513 Direct pure blue 6B lb. 1.10 - 1.35
520 Direct pure blue lb. .50 - 1.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

529 Direct fast black F lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW lb. .25 - .50
582 Direct black RX lb. .35 - .45
598 Direct green B lb. .75 - .80
594 Direct green G lb. 1.00 - 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin lb. .50 - .52
814 Direct fast yellow lb. 2.00 - 2.25
846 Nigrosin(water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p. c. paste lb. .15 - .18
Benso fast black L lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black lb. .20 - —
Sulphur blue lb. .40 - 1.00
Sulphur brown lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)

Oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 100 lbs.; lots of 25 pounds to a barrel are 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives lb. .42 - —
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base lb. 15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base lb. 6.00 - —
729 Victoria blue lb. .75 - —
Browns:—
Brown lb. 1.45 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green lb. 5.00 - —
Green lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I lb. .70 - —
Orange, red shade lb. .75 - —
Red:—
73 Sudan II lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink) lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthroquinone violet base lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amideazobenezene yellow lb. .90 - —
17 Amideazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB lb. 1.40 - —

Spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin lb. .40 - —
Blue:—
729 Victoria blue lb. 2.35 - —
860 Indulin lb. .70 - —
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R lb. .95 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amideazotoluene yellow lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet lb. .70 - —

Water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S, lb. .50 - —
865 Nigrosin lb. .36 - —
873 Methylene gray lb. 1.50 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A lb. 1.45 - —
729 Victoria blue B lb. 2.00 - —
861 Indulin lb. .37 - —
909 New blue R lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA lb. .85 - —
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G lb. .52 - —
332 Bismarck brown R lb. .37 - —
793 Phosphin lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green, lb. 2.35 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G lb. .40 - —
21 Chrysoidin R lb. .37 - —
27 Orange G lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .30 - —
161 Orange R lb. .34 - —
Water-soluble:—
Red:—
31 Amidonaphthol red G, lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
79 Popceau R lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin lb. .52 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX lb. .60 - —
185 Cochineal red A lb. .60 - —
Water-soluble:—
Red:—
252 Brilliant crocein 3B lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin lb. 1.45 - —
Water-soluble:—
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S lb. .88 - —
188 Metanil yellow lb. .53 - —
636 Fast light yellow lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartarsin lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .20 - .21
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, bbls lb. .66 - .68
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .21 - .23
Elecampane root, bls lb. .10 - .11
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .21
select bndls. lb. .25 - .30
Emetine hydrochloride, bots oz. 13.50 - 14.00
Ephedra, bls lb. .11 - .13
Ephedrine, tins, 1,000 ozs oz. 2.15 - —
tins, 100 ozs oz. 2.25 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 1,000 ozs oz. 1.50 - —
tins, 100 ozs oz. 1.60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 1,000 ozs oz. 1.50 - —
tins, 10 0ozs oz. 1.60 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l. lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. lb. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.85 - —
dried, dom., bgs., l.c.l. lb. .08 - .10
Ergot, USP, cs., dms lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Eserine, bots oz. 42.00 - —
Salicylate, bots oz. 33.00 - 34.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 30.00 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate)
Butyl, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
cns. lb. .29 - .31
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .08 - —
Sulphuric, conc., dms., 120 lbs., lb. .09 - —
cns., 27 lbs lb. .14 - —
synth., dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
USP, anesthesia, dms., 27 lbs. lb. .26 - —
USP, 1880, dms lb. .30 - .40
washed, dms lb. .37 - .38
Ethyl acetate, 85 p.c., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .07 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .06¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. all lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .07¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .06¼ - —
N. F., VI, 99%, dms., 400 lbs. lb. .08½ - —
cns., 35 lbs lb. .13½ - —
Acetate, USP, VIII, 90%, dms., 400 lbs. lb. .07½ - —
cns., 35 lbs lb. .12½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .28 - —
Bromide, tech., dms lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, dms. lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Crotonate, 55 and 110 gal. dms., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Formate, cns., dms lb. .28 - .34
Iodide, bots lb. 5.01 - —
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .33½ - —
5-gal. dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .6440 - —
100 lbs., frt. alld lb. .6960 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .7425 - —
Ethylene bromide, dms lb. .65 - .70
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0545 - .05½
West of Rockies, same basis lb. .0595 - .06
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0644 - .06½
West of Rockies, same basis lb. .0694 - .07
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17 - .20
tanks lb. .15 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .22
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Ethylidinanilin, dms lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts., lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., same terms lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms lb. .06½ - —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulphonamide, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Eucalyptol, cns., dms lb. .55 - .57
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .06 - .09
bbls. lb. .55 - —
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, Eugenol, bgs., cns lb. 1.70 - 2.15
Euphorbia, bls lb. .05 - .06

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.00 - 17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works ton. 9.75 - 13.25
pottery, bulk, Me. works ton. 17.00 - 19.00
N.C. works ton. 17.00 - 19.00
Fennel seed, French type, bgs., lb. .06 - .08½
Indian, bags lb. .07½ - .07¾
German large, bgs lb. .18 - .19
small, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Fenugreek seed, bgs lb. .03½ - .04¼
Ferric sulphate, dms., works ton. 35.00 - 40.00
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works lb. .11 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .12 - —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .13 - —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs., or over, works lb. .13 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .14 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 11.00 - 11.50
Oregon, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.10
Fish berries, bgs lb. .09 - .09
Fish scrap, menhaden, dried, 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bulk, Chesapeake factories, contracts, futures, unit-ton. 3.30 & .10 Nom.
grd., 11-12% ammon., 15% bone phos., bgs., f.o.b. Balto ton. 49.00 - —
wet, acidulated, 6-7% ammon., 3-4% phosphor. acid, bulk, So. Atlantic factories, contracts, unit-ton. 2.50 & .50
sardine, meal, Japanese, 11½% ammon., bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipt ton. 45.00 - —
Flake, white, bbls., kgs lb. .10¾ - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, blonde, bgs lb. .06¾ - .07
Fluorspar, dom., No. 1 ground, bulk, 95-98%, f.o.b. mines, ton. 31.50 - —
Washed gravel, 85-5, f.o.b. Ill.-Ky. mines ton. 19.00 - 20.00
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines ton. 20.00 - 21.00
Imported, 85% not over 5% duty paid ton. 23.50 - 24.00
Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04½ - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .14 - .15
Fullers earth, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines ton. 10.00 - —
import, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 23.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 30.00 - —
Furfural, refd., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs. lb. .10 - —
c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .12½ - .14
Fustic extract, cryst., bbls lb. .22 - .26
liquid, bbls lb. .09½ - .13
solid, dms lb. .17½ - .19¼

G

G salt, bbls lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .09 - .10
Gall extract, bbls lb. .19 - .20
Gambier, common, cases lb. .06¾ - .07
plantation, cases lb. .08¼ - .09
Cubes, Singapore, cases lb. .08½ - .09
Extract, bbls lb. .06½ - .09½
Gasoline at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, below 65 octane, tanks gal. .06½ - —
65 octane and above, tanks, gal. .06¾ - —
California, 54-58, tanks gal. .06½ - .06¾
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, bulk, gal. .04¾ - .04¾
60-62, 390 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾ - .04¾
60-62, 400 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾ - .04¾
64-66, 375 e.p., bulk, export, gal. .04¾ - —
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 62 octane, tanks gal. .04¼ - .04½
63-68 octane, tanks gal. .04½ - .04¾
67-69 octane, tanks gal. .04¾ - .05
70-72 octane, tanks gal. .05½ - .05¾
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 62 octane and below, tanks gal. .04¼ - .04¼
third grade, tanks gal. .04½ - .04¾
63-68 octane, tanks gal. .04 - —
67-69 octane, tanks gal. .04¾ - —
70-72 octane, tanks gal. .04¾ - .05¼
natural, 12-lb. v. p., tanks, gal. .03¼ - .03½
14-lb. v.p., tanks gal. .03¾ - —
18-lb. v.p., tanks gal. .02¾ - .02¾
22-lb. v.p., tanks gal. .02¾ - —
26-7? lb., v.p., tanks gal. .03 - —
Pennsylvania, US motor, below 60 octane tanks gal. .05 - —
65 octane, tanks gal. .06½ - —
52-56 450 e.p., naphtha, tanks gal. .04¾ - .05
Gelatin, silver, cs lb. .45 - .50
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .11 - .12
Gentian root, bls lb. .07 - .07½
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .09¼ - .10
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .10¼ - .11
Geraniol, cns., dms lb. .67 - 3.00
Geranyl acetate, bots., dms lb. 1.20 - 2.50
Ginger root, African, bgs lb. .06½ - .07
Cochin, lemon, bgs lb. .10¼ - .10¾
Jamaica, bold, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
grinding, bright, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
medium, bold, bgs lb. .11¾ - .12
Japanese, bgs lb. .08¾ - .09
Ginseng fibers, cs lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Root, cultivated, cs lb. 10.00 - 11.00
wild, Southern, cs lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .95 - 1.10
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
import, bgs 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
36/58, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
58/82, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
hide, calcimine type, 53 millipoise, 135 jelly grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd., East, Middlewest lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
60/164, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
67/122, bgs, c.l., same basis, lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
75/222, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
88/251, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
92/288, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
102/315, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
113/347, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
125/379, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Glue prices for barrel packing, ½c. lb. higher, grinding charge, 20-40 mesh, ¼c. lb.; 60 mesh, 1c. lb.
Glycerin, C.P., cns., l.c.l. lb. .14½ - .15
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼ - —
dynamite, dms lb. Nominal.
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
saponification, basis 88%, dms., returnable, dlvd. lb. .08½ - .08¾
soapiye, basis 80% dms., returnable, dlvd. lb. .07¾ - .08
Glycol boriborate, dms. lb. .28 - —
Phthalate, dms. lb. .23 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .25 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price oz. 35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots oz. 20.75 - 21.00
yellow, bots. oz. 18.75 - 19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
U.S.P. IX, bots oz. 14.50 - 14 —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 2.95 - 3.10
powd., bxs lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .45 - .65
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 90% 325 mesh, 50% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
powd., 90% 325 mesh, 65% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
65% graphitic carbon, bbls., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —

Graphite, powd., 80% graphitic carbon, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease, house, trcs.....lb. .04½- .04¾
White, trcs. .....lb. .05¾- .05¾
Yellow, trcs. .....lb. .04¾- .04¾
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, chrome, C.P., dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. river, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .21 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .22 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .28½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30 - —
over 50%, bbls., same basis lb. .31 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport, 1¼c.). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher divd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
reduced, C.P., color content up 5%, same basis..lb. .06 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .06¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16¼ —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¼- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17¾- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19¼- —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20¼- —
chrome oxide, dom., pure, bbls. lb. .22 - —
ceramic, light shades, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 - —
standard grade, bbls., works..lb. .21 - .22
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.50 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
strained, cs. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Wood, bls. .....lb. .04 - .05
Guaiacol, liq., djns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.70
Carbonate, fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Gum, aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears., cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bgs..lb. .09½- .09¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
2, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
white, powd., bbls.....lb. .12½- .14
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .22 - .25
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 33% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .38 - .39
Copal, Congo, 1, water white, transparent, bgs., c.l., ex dock or ex whse., N. Y. or San Fran....lb. .34¼- —
Gum, copal, dammar, elemi, kauri, mastic, sandarac, and yacca gums prices c.l. (30,000 lbs. min.) apply to assorted lots of gums as well as one grading; l.c.l. prices are ¼c. higher for 10 bgs. or over; ½c. higher for 1-9 bgs.
2, cloudy, white, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .26¾- —
3, selected pale straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
4, pale bold straw, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
5, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
6, pale amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
7, pale, straw bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
8, light amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
9, medium light amber, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09 - —
10, rescraped hard amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¼- —
11, hard dark amber bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- —
12, selected, bold sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
13, dark sorts bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
14, selected, fully scraped, ivory, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06⅞- —
16, inferior ivory sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05⅜- —
17, pale, fingers, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
18, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
19, pale straw nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
20, hard dark amber nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
21, ordinary selected nubs, c.l., same basis..lb. .06⅞- —
22, small mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06⅛- —
23, dark mixed nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
24, No. 1, ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- —
25, No. 2, natural ivory nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06¼- —
26, pale, bold chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06 - —
27, pale small chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05⅝- —
28 pale dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04¾- —
East India, Batu, bold scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .05¼- —
unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .03⅝- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¼- —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03⅜- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06⅝- —
Gum, copal, E. I., black, unscraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
nubs and chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05 - —
Hiroe, Macassar, pale, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12½- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05⅝- —
dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .03¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅞- —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06½- —
dust, bgs.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .03¼- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .10⅜- —
Manila, Boeas, amber and dark, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
light, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
Loba A, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
B, bskts.,c.l.,same basis.lb. .10¼- —
C, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
CNE, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
D, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .09¾- —
DK, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06 - —
DU, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
dust, bskts.,c.l., same basis, lb. .05½- —
Sambas and white split chips, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅝- —
Singapore, dust., bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
spirit-soluble, CBB, bskts., basis..lb. .08¾- —
DBB, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
MA, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .06½- —
MB, bskts., c.l., same basis. lb. .06 - —
WS, bskts., c.l., same basis, lb. .08¾- —
Philippine, Manila, amber sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .06⅝- —
chips, pale, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
small, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¼- —
extra pale sorts, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
nubs, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .10⅜- —
pale, scraped, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
seeds and dust, bskts., c.l., same basis..lb. .05⅞- —
Pontianak, bold, genuine, bgs., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
mixed, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .06⅝- —
split, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .13⅞- —
nubs, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .11¾- —
Dammar, Batavia, A, cs. c.l., same basis as copal..lb .20⅜- —
A/D, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .15 - —
A/E, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12⅝- —
B, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .19⅜- —
C, cs, c.l., same basis...lb. .16⅝- —
D, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .05⅝- —
E, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07⅜- —
F, cs., c.l., same basis...lb. .07¼- —
Singapore 1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .11⅝- —
3, cs., c.l., same basis....lb. .05¼- —
chips, cs., c.l., same basis.lb. .10⅝- —
dust., cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .05¼- —
seeds, cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .07⅝- —
Elemi, cns., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .08½- —
Ester, dms., divd., New England, N. J., eastern N. Y. and Pa., Del., and Md., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or single shipt., 10,000 lbs., lb. .06¼- .06½
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .06½- .07
divd.,western N.Y., and Pa., Ohio,Mich.,Ind.,Ill.,Wis., Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ky., Va., W. Va., and N. C., 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight c.l.....lb. .06¾- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .07½
divd., elsewhere, 75,000 lbs., contrs. or straight, c.l. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .22 - .23
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
powd., bbls.....lb. .65 - .70
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
superior, bgs.....lb. .09 - .11
Gualac (see Gualac resin)
Karava, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14½- .23
Kauri, brown, XXX, cs., c.l., lb. .60 - —
BX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38 - —
B1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
B2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
B3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
80% chips, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale, XXX, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - —
1, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .41 - —
2, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
3, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- —
Kino, tins.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Mastic, cs., c.l., same basis as copal. lb nominal
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, bls.....lb. .07¾- .15
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .24
Opium (see O)
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .19 - .20
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senegal, picked, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
sorts, bgs.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Talha, bgs.....lb. .07½- .08
Thus, bbls.....280 lbs.14.00 -14.25
Tragacanth, Alleppo 1, cs....lb. 2.65 - 2.70
2, cs.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
3, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
4, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
5, cs.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
flake, bgs.....lb. .50 - 1.00
Yacca, bgs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .03½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .04½- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.21.15 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.27.15 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.15 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., of.b., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.15.70 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Blue Rapids, Kans.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
import, bgs., ex dock....ton.27.50 - —

H

Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.20
Hellebore, white, root, powd., bbls.lb. .12 - .13
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Hematine crystals, bbls.....lb. .18 - .28
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02⅝- —
Hempseed, Manchur, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .10 - .11
Heptane, mixed, 77-115°C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .08½- —
normal, 86-100°, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .11½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .09½- —
Hexalin, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Hexane, normal, 60-70° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .25 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N. Y. C..lb. .35 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs. shipments, same basis..lb. .36 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, shipments, same basis, lb. .46 - —
100 to 400 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .47 - —
Hexyl acetate, secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .12 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs..oz.13.00 - —
25 ozs.....oz.13.50 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 2.50 - —
Hops, N. F., bls.....lb. .17 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.17.25 - —
cns., 16 ozs.....oz.17.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs...oz.17.25 - —
cns., 16 oz. .....oz.17.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.19.25 - —
cns., 16 oz. .....oz.19.00 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E.ofMiss.R.lb. .20 - —
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.18.00 -19.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Hypernic, liq., 51°, bbls.....lb. .16 - .21
solid, bxs. .....lb. .18½- .20½

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Ichthyol, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., Madras, cs.....lb. 1.63 - 1.67
synth., liq., bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.32.00 -34.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
kgs., 150 lbs.....lb. 1.07 - —
less 5%, kgs., 150 lbs..lb. 1.07 - —
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.35 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.75 - —
tincture, USP, bbls., 47 gals., gal. 1.70 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.75 - 1.80
mild, bbls., 47 gals.....gal. .95 - —
cbys., 5 gals.....gal. 1.00 - 1.05
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 4.05 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
alpha, extra, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.05
alpha beta, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
beta, bots.....lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls.....lb. .20 - .22
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Iron acetate, N. F. IV, cbys., 100 lbs..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd.....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms .....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.60
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .07½- .09
liquor, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .05 - .06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs .....lb. .08½- —
USP solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equld..lb. .06½- .07
djns .....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, cns., lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs. 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.97 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.09 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.99 - —
syrup, djns.....lb. .37 - .38
bots .....lb. .53 - —
Nitrate, coml., kgs.....lb. .02¾- .03

Graphite—Lead

Iron, oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
cns. .....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .83 - .85
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Ferrous, bbls., 200 lbs.....lb. .35 - —
bxs., 25 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .37 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns..lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .60 - .66
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, U.S.P., cryst., bbls., 275 lbs..lb. .04¼- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., cns..lb. .37 - .40
pearls, cns.....lb. .37 - .40
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
green, gran., cns.....lb. .37 - .40
pearls, cns.....lb. .37 - .40
scales, cns.....lb. .47 - .50
Oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Iron-potash oxalate, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
kgs. .....lb. .44 - —
jars .....lb. .48 - —
Iron-soda oxalate, bxs.....lb. .30 - —
fib., dms.....lb. .23½- —
kgs. .....lb. .25½- —
Isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .49 - —
small lots, works.....lb. .59 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .05½- —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss R..gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - —
tanks .....gal. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .04 - .05

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .28 - .29
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks,gal. .04¾- .05
Gulf ports, p.w., bulk, export, gal. .03¾- —
w.w., bulk..gal. .04 - —
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41 - 43 w.w., bulk..gal. .04¾- .04½
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04 - .04¾
42-44 w.w., tanks.....gal. .04½- .04½
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks, gal. .04¾- —
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05 - —
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .05¼- —
Kerosene, tankwagon:—
Atlanta .....gal. .12 - —
Boston .....gal. .08 - —
Chicago .....gal. .10 - —
Cincinnati .....gal. .13 - —
Denver .....gal. .11½- —
Louisville .....gal. .10 - —
Minneapolis .....gal. .104 - —
New Orleans.....gal. .11 - —
New York .....gal. .08¾- —
San Francisco .....gal. .11½- —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kieserite, calc., 96-98% $MgSO_4$ bgs., c.l., ex vessel Atlantic, Gulf ports, duty pd..ton. No prices
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, city, tubs.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.25
Middlewestern, trcs...100 lbs. 7.65 - 7.75
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs. 7.70 - 7.80
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Laurel berries, bls. .....lb. .09 - .10
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .04 - .04½
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .35 .40
select, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Lead acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .10 - —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .10¾- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .10¾- —
Arsenate, bgs., dealers E. of Rockies..lb. .11 - —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dealers, E. of Rockies..lb. .11½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .11¼- —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse pick ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd, E..lb. .06 - —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd., E.....lb. .06¾- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. .....lb. .06¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, pure, bots., 5 lbs..lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
Iodide, N. F., V., powd., bots., 5 lbs..lb. 2.67 - —
jars .....lb. 2.55 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms., lb. .19 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f.o.b. works..lb. .19 - —
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works.....lb. .22 - —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .15½- .20
Peroxide, cns., works.....lb. .46 - .47
Red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), divd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .0700- —
other points.....lb. .0700- —

Lead—Liverwort

Lead, red, dry, 95% or less, Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¼ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .08½ - —
other points lb. .08 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .08¾ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09¼ - —
Colo., etc. lb. .09 - —
other points lb. .08½ - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .0810 - —
other points lb. .0785 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .08½ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09 - —
Colo., etc. lb. .08¾ - —
other points lb. .08¼ - —
smaller lots dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .09 - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09½ - —
Colo., etc. lb. .09¼ - —
other points lb. .08¾ - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .0835 -
other points lb. .0810 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .08¾ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09¼ - —
Colo., etc. lb. .09 - —
other points lb. .08½ - —
Lead, red, dry, 98%, bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¼ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09¾ - —
Colo., etc. lb. .09½ - —
other points lb. .09 - —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs., lb. .12¼ - —
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls. lb. .09½ - —
pals, bbls. lb. .11¼ - —
precip., bbls. lb. .16½ - —
Stearate, bbls. lb. .22 - .28
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Titanate, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delvy, dlvd., lb. .11¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .11¼ - —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Wyo. lb. .07 - —
other points lb. .06¾ -
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc. lb. .07¼ - —
other points lb. .07 - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc. lb. .06¼ - —
other points lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ariz., etc. lb. .06½ - —
other points lb. .06¼ - —
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers, lb. .11¾ - —
dealers lb. .09¾ - —
painters lb. .10¾ - —
Lecithin, 100%, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi. lb. 2.50 - —
edible, grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .47½ - .55
grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .50 - .67½
Lecithin, 100%, edible, grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .52½ - .70
purified, cs., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .67½ - .85
tech., grade 1, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .37½ - .55
grades 2 or 3, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - .67½
grade 4, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .42½ - .60

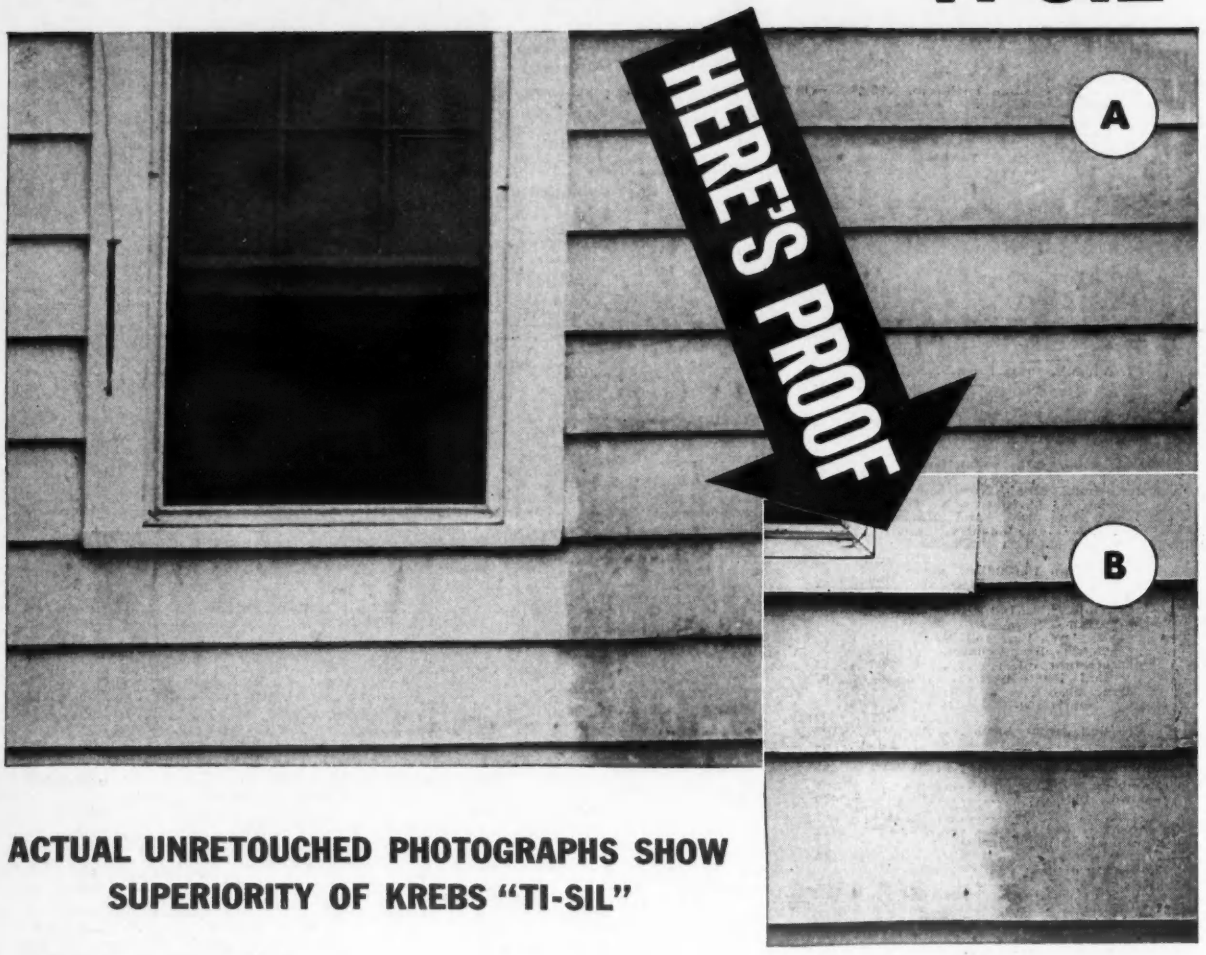
Lecithin prices quoted above are for goods packed in 25, 50, or 100-lb. dms. When goods are packed in 500-lb. dms. prices are 1c. per lb. less.

Lemon peel, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Licorice extract, mass, cs. lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls. lb. .24 - .25
Root, bls. lb. .04½ - .05
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .07 - .08
select, bndls., cs. lb. .16 - .17
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 7.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 7.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Lime, chemical, lumps or pebble, bulk, f.o.b. Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Oranda, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.00 - —
Sheboygan, Wis. ton. 7.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 7.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 7.00 - —
hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b., Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 8.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 8.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn. ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky. ton. 14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Oranda, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Pelham, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D. ton. 12.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 9.00 - —
Siluria, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 8.50 - —
Lime, chemical, spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 10.00 - —
Gibsonberg, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Oranda, Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kan., Okla., Tex. lb. .07½ - .08¼
dms., same basis lb. .10½ - —
400 lbs., or more, bgs., same basis. lb. .07¾ - .08¾
dms., same basis lb. .11 - —
less than 400 lbs., same basis, lb. .08½ - .09¼
dms., same basis lb. .12 - —
solution, zone 1, dms., consumer, gal. .16 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08½ - —
30-50 dms gal. .11 - .15
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .11¼ - —
30-50 dms gal. .14 - .18
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks., gal. .08 - —
dms., c.l. and l.c.l. gal. .13 - .14
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, dlvd., gal. .10¼ - —
c.l. and l.c.l. gal. .13 - .14
Zone 6, tanks, dealers gal. .07¼ - —
30-50 dms gal. .09 - .13

Prices for lime sulphur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn. River. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Mich., Wis., Minn., Mo., and Tenn., west of Tenn. River; Penna., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes, and Rockingham.

Linalool, cns. lb. 2.10 - 6.30
Linalyl acetate, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .27 - .30
without leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .18
Linseed cake, bgs., export ton. 28.50 -29.00
Meal, 34%, dom., bgs. ton. 41.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 20-tons dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .0685 - —
dlvd., other points lb. .0660 - —
5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .07¼ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .07¾ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .07¼ - —
other points lb. .07 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc. lb. .07¾ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .08¼ - —
Colo., etc. lb. .08 - —
other points lb. .07½ - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equal'd. lb. 1.90 - —
50 lbs., works lb. 1.93 - —
25 lbs., works lb. 1.95 - —
Carbonate, 250-lb., bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. 1.40 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots lb. 4.85 - —
25-lb. jars lb. 4.70 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Lithopone, dom., high-strength, bgs., 20 tons, dlvd., E. or ex whse. Pac. Cst. lb. .05¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .05¾ - —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .05¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .06¼ - —
ordinary, bgs., 20 tons, same basis. lb. .04¼ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .04¾ - —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .04¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .04¾ - —
titanated, bgs., 20 tons, same basis. lb. .05¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .05¾ - —
bbls., 20 tons, same basis, lb. .05¾ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .06¼ - —
Liverwort leaves bls. lb. .18 - .19

HERE'S PROOF YOU'LL GET WHITER WHITE HOUSE PAINTS WITH "TI-SIL"



ACTUAL UNRETOUCHED PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW SUPERIORITY OF KREBS "TI-SIL"

KREBS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
PIGMENTS FOR PAINT
Krebs Pigment & Color Corp.
1007 Orange Street
Wilmington, Delaware

PHOTOGRAPH "A" shows a view of the side of a house on which two different paint formulas were used. The clean white paint to the left as you look at the picture "A" contains Krebs "Ti-Sil" in a modern paint formula. The other paint, to the right, is the old-fashioned widely used kind of exterior paint.

This photograph was taken after the paints had been exposed for three years on a rural home. The tired-looking, gray appearance of the old-fashioned paint is due to the dirt it has collected. In industrial areas this would have been even greater.

PHOTOGRAPH "B" shows a close-up of the dividing line between the paint containing "Ti-Sil" and the old-fashioned paint. You can see the lasting whiteness of the "Ti-Sil," the result of its self-cleaning characteristics and freedom from mildew. The chalking is even, insuring you against blotchy uneven whiteness, and leading to a smooth even surface for repainting.

* * *

All these facts mean that "Ti-Sil" gives you what is desired in white paints—initial and permanent whiteness, long protection, and good repaint surface.

Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Seed, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Logwood extract, cryst., bbls..lb. .18 - .24
liquid, 51°, bbls.....lb. .09½- .11½
solid, bxs.....lb. .15 - .19
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .65
import, bls.....lb. .35 - .37
Lupulin, N.E., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. .51 - .52
Batavia, cs.....lb. .38 - .39
Sinaw, l, cs.....lb. .46½- .47
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Magnesia arsenate, cyl.....lb. .18 - .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, bgs., c.l..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
kgs., c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., and Md. Zone 2, balance of U. S. & C.l., shipm'ts, full fr't alld. up to, but not exceeding 25c. per 100 lbs. actually paid by customers. On l.c.l. shipm'ts, frt. alld. including divd. store-door. Magnesia prices are f.o.b., Plymouth meeting house.
Chloride, flake, dom., bbls., works..ton.39.00 -42.00
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .33 Nom.
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Stearate, bbls., ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
1 ton.....lb. .22 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs....ton.56.00 -60.00
import, bbls.....ton.60.00 -65.00
dead-burned, dom., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash....ton.25.00 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .25 - —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .30 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .26 - —
Trisilicate, cs., 500-lb. lots..lb. .53 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .55 - —
cns.,.....lb. .75 - .80
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
blue, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.59.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...ton.62.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.67.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works.ton.57.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.60.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.65.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.58.00 - —
84-87% bgs., 28-40 tons, wks.ton.54.50 - —
5-15 tons, wks.....ton.57.50 - —
½-4 tons, wks.....ton.62.50 - —
200-600 lbs., wks....ton.72.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. 2.01 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.71 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 2.83 - —
solut., djns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .61 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .81 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.45 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.30 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .18 - .19½
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .19 - —
Ore, 50-52% basis, bbls., c.l., Atl. ports..unit-ton.45.00 -47.00
Resinate, fused, 2½%, bbls..lb. .06¼- .06½
precip., dms.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., bbls., works, lb. .07 - .07½
cryst., 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. South..ton.48.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.55.75 - —
80-85%, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to S.F.A. territory, unit-ton. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works...lb. .03½- —
smaller lots, works..lb. .04 - —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt..ton.24.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. .45 - .46
small, cs.....lb. .21 - .22
Mannitol, reagent, pure cryst., cs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
commercial, cryst., bbl., ton lots..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
Marble flour, bgs.....ton.12.00 -14.00
Marjoram, French, bbls.....ton. .16 - .16½
Tunisan, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Menthol, USP, natural, cs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.23
synthetic, tech., cs.....lb. 2.25 - —
USP, cs.....lb. 3.00 - —
liquid, dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.25 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. .77 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .79 - —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.....lb. 1.11 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.13 - —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 1.81 - —
fib., dms. 100 lbs.....lb. 1.68 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 1.70 - —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, red N. F., bots., 5 lbs., lb. 3.55 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
yellow, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.80 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.85 - —
fib., dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.85 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Mercury, oxide red, N.F. (see Red precipitate).
tech. (See Red, mercury oxide).
Yellow, dom., tech., bbl....lb. 1.21 - —
USP, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.73 - —
Mercury and chalk, ctns., 5 lbs., lb. 1.22 - —
fib., dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Mesityl oxide, cns., works.....lb. .25½- .27½
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —

Metal leaf, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminum, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 1.50 - 1.75
composition, 5½x5½in...pkg. 1.70 - 1.80
Gold, XX deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in..pkg.15.25 -15.75
3¾x3¾ in.....pkg.16.15 -17.50
4x4 in.....pkg.19.50 -20.00
3⅜x8½ in.....pkg.22.50 -23.00
5⅜x8½ in.....pkg.24.50 -25.00
Silver, 3¾x3¾ in.....pkg. 2.75 - 2.85
Metanil vanillin extr.....lb. .67 Nom.
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.45 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs...lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Methanol, natural, denat. grade, tanks..gal. .25 - —
97%, tanks.....gal. .32 - —
95%, tanks.....gal. .31 - —
Methyl acetone, tanks.....gal. .25 - —
Methanol in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. alld., east of the Rocky Mts. Prices on the Pacific Coast are 3c. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.
pure, synth., dms., c.l., Zone 0, frt. alld..gal. .38 - —
2, frt. allo.....gal. .
3, frt alld.....gal 42 -
4, frt. alld.....gal. 44 -
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd .gal 40¼ -
2, frt. allo. or divd., gal. 41 - —
3, frt. allo. or divd gal 44½ -
4, frt. allo. or divd. gal. 60 -
tanks, Zone 1, frt. allo gal. 33 -
2, frt. allo.....gal. .35½ -
3, frt. allo.....gal. .36½ -
4, frt. allo.....gal. .37 -
Synthetic methanol sales zones are.—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dms., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, divd. E. of Miss R. lb. .07 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08 - —
tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .07½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08 - —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, divd. E. of Miss. R., lb. .06½- —
W. of Miss. R.....lb. .07½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. allo..lb. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, tanks.....gal. .25 - —
Methyl acetone in drums, car lots, is 5c. per gal. higher, frt. allo., east of Rocky Mts. Prices on Pacific Coast are 3c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.
Methyl, acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. allo. E. of Rockies.....gal. .38 - —
2, frt. allo. E. of Rockies, gal. .41 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .42 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. allo. E. of Rockies..gal. .41 - —
2, frt., allo. E. of Rockies..gal. .475 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .45 - —
4.....gal. .605 - —
tanks Zone 1, frt. allo. E. of Rockies.....gal. .315 - —
2, ft. allo. E. of Rockies, gal. .34 - —
3, Pacific Coast.....gal. .35 - —
4.....gal. .355 - —
Methyl acetone, synthetic, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Dela., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., West Va. and Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C. and S. D.; Zone 3, Pacific Coast; Zone 4, Ariz., Col., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash., N. Mex.
Methyl alcohol, (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .70 - 1.20
Bromide, cyl.....lb. .60 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders.lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 130-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.
Cinnamate, bls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.75
Formate, dms.....lb. .35 - .38
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .30 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.68 - 2.93
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
cns.....lb. .37 - .40
Violet toner, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
permanent, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Methylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts.lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .10½- —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .22
Methylheptenone, bots.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methylheptin carbonate, bots..lb.23.00 -44.00
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., wks..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., 55-gal., c.l., works..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .80 - —
smaller containers, works.gal. 1.00 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .70 - —
Methylnaphtyl ketone, dom., cryst., bots..lb. 2.25 - 2.50
imp. bots.....lb. 3.10 - —
Methylpropyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Ketone, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
tanks.....lb. .15 - —
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee...ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Metronite pigment, 180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis...ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
230 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., same basis..ton.13.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
325 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs., works....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works, ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs., works..lb. .02½- —
500 lbs., works....lb. .03 - —
roofing, bgs., extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs, works, ton.39.00 - —
paint, bgs. extra and returnable, c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., works, ton.70.00 - —
wet-ground, paint or lacquer, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., dlvd. E..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. E..lb. .05¼- —
100 lbs., works....lb. .03½- —
paper, wall or coated, bgs., c.l., frt. all., E..lb. .04½- —
c.l., 1,000 lbs., frt. all., E..lb. .04¾- —
smaller lots, frt. allo., E..lb. .05½- —
rubber bgs, c.l., frt. allo. E.lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., 1,000 lbs., frt. allo., E..lb. .04½- —
smaller lots, frt. allo., E..lb. .05 - —
wet-ground mica prices are ½c. per pound higher on Pacific Coast.
Milk powder, skimmed roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07½- —
unskimmed, roller bbls., c.l.lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03¾
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .02½- .02¾
hulled, bgs.....lb. .05½- .06
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinner and V M & P, naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks..gal. .06½- —
New Orleans.....gal. .06 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - —
Monobutylamine dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .06 - .08
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks.....lb. .22 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .77 Nom.
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .70 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots. 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gal., l.c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. 1.00 - —
Mullein flowers, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grained, bots..oz.21.00 -22.00
pods, caddies, 20 ozs.....oz.19.00 -21.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.25 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
1 lb.....lb. 3.65 - —
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 3.40 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 3.65 - —
1 lb.....lb. 3.80 - —
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.00 - —
5 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —
1 lb.....lb. 1.25 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Mustard seed, Bombay, brown, bgs..lb. .04½- .05
California, brown, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06¼
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08½- .08½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Hungarian, yellow, bgs....lb. .08 - .08½
Roumanian, yellow, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., shipt...ton.25.50 - —
J2, bgs., shipt.....ton.18.00 - —
R2, bgs., shipt.....ton.17.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. .03¾- .05¼
solid, 50% bbls.....lb. .04¾- —
powdered, 70% bbls.....lb. .05¾- —

N

Naphtha, Painters' (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74 deg., bgs., bbls., wks., 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.85
78 deg., bgs., bbls., wks., 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.25
import, bgs., Atl, ports..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works.....lb. .05¾- —
50-lb. cs., same basis...lb. .06 - —
pkgs. (10 oz.), same basis, lb. .06½- —
(12 oz.) same basis..pkg. .06¼- —
chipped, crushed, bbls., same basis..lb. .05½- —
rice, cryst., powd., bbls., same basis..lb. .05¾- —

Lobelia—Oil, Codliver

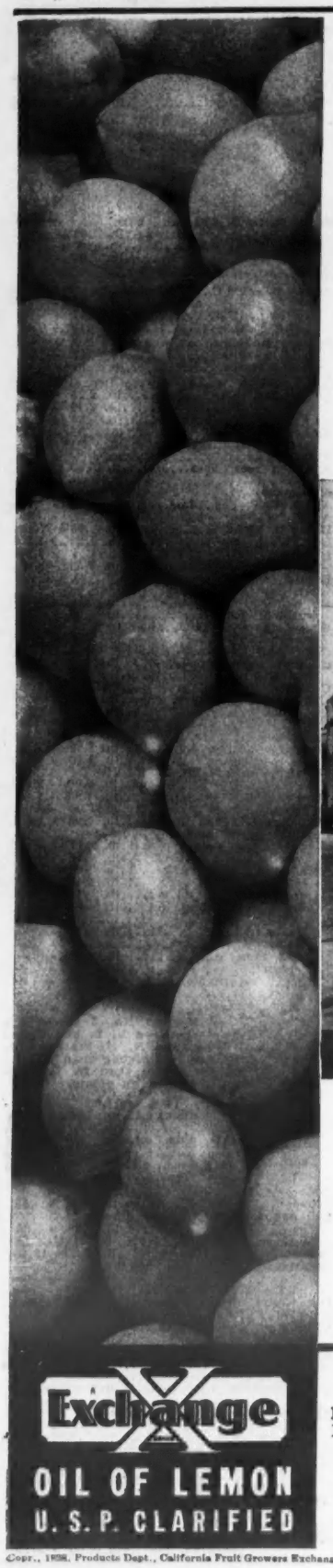
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Nickel carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37½
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Salt, bbls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. allo.lb. .70 - —
10-lb, tins.....lb. .86½- —
Nitersake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, and 40, sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20 and higher vis., bbls., lb. .26 - —
ester-soluble, lacquer, 20-30 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitrogen solution, 45½% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports..unit-ton. 1.04 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-11% ammon., dom., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd.....unit-ton. 2.25 - —
f.o.b. Chemical, Ill. unit-ton. No prices.
East Coast producing points..unit-ton. 2.60 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. Atlantic ports,shipt..unit-ton. 2.50 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., cs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, shipt., cs.....lb. No prices
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, 80s, bgs., cs.....lb. .19 - .19½
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .17½- .18
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .03¾- .04
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .06 - .07

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l. wks..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bbls., wks.....lb. .03¾- —
tanks.....lb. .02¾- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, 100-140° C., mixed, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .17 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .10½- —
Octyl acetate, dms., c.l.,works.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
s.p.a., bots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
sweet, true, exp., cns.....lb. .65 - .68
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. .16 - .17
ref'd, cns.....lb. .50 - .51
Amyris, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb.45.00 -52.00
seed, bots.....lb.70.00 -80.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .72 - .75
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .28 - .32
Babassu, tanks.....lb. .06½ Nom.
Bay, W. I., cns.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
natural, coppers.....lb. 3.65 - 3.85
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, dms.....lb. .16 - .17
rectified, cns.....lb. .60 - .65
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Cayenne, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. .42 - .45
USP IX, cns.....lb. .45 - .50
Calamus, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 4.25
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns....lb. .27 - .28
dms.....lb. .25 - .26
white, cns.....lb. .20 - .21
dms.....lb. .17 - .18
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
rectified, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Capsicum (oleoresin), N. F. VI, cns..lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Cardamom, bots.....lb.15.00 -22.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Castor, blown, one-way dms., c.l..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Medicinal, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l. ..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
(5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks.....lb. .09 - —
No. 3, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .10 - —
dms. (returnable), c.l....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
tanks.....lb. .08½- —
Castor oil, med. and No. 3 prices are dlvd. all points between N. Y. and Philadelphia, Albany, and N. E. States; Chicago c.l. prices ¾c. higher than N. Y.; one-way dms., ¼c. higher, all points.
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .08¼- .08¾
l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- .08¾
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l.....lb. .10 - .10¾
80% (69% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .10¼
l.c.l.....lb. .10¼- .11
Cedarleaf, cns.....lb. .62 - .66
dms.....lb. .56 - .58
Cedarwood, Oregon, cns., dms, lb. .28 - .30
Southern, cns., dms.....lb. .18½- .23
Celery, bots.....lb. 7.50 -12.50
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., 500 lbs., lb. .72½- —
25 lbs.....lb. .75 - —
Chinawood, dms.....lb. .14 Nom.
tanks.....lb. .14 Nom.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 3.50 -22.00
Seychelle, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .35 - .35¼
dms.....lb. .33 - .33½
Java, cns., dms.....lb. .37 - .39
Clove, makers, USP, cns.....lb. .98 - —
dms.....lb. .95 - —
Coconut, Manila, crude, tanks, lb. .06½- —
Pac. Cst.....lb. .02¾- .02¾
edible, 76°, tax incl., dms., (returnable), c.l..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
tanks.....lb. .07¾- —
Cod, Newfoundland, shipt., tanked, bbls..gal. .35 Nom.
Norwegian, shipt., bbls...gal. .26 - .28
Codliver, med., U.S.P., Norwegian, bbls..bbl.26.00 - 27.00

Oil, Coriander—Oil, Sardine

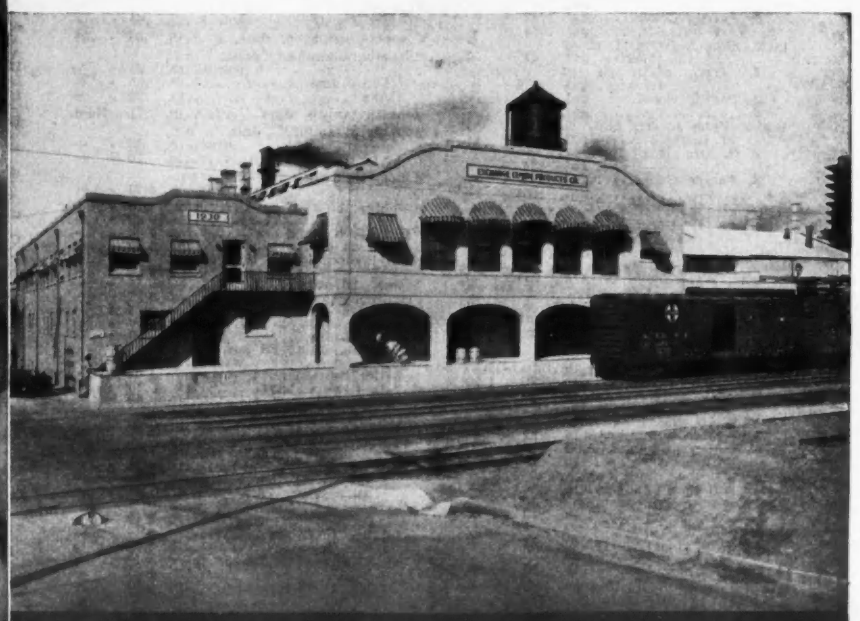
Oil, coriander, bots.....lb. 13.50 -20.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works...lb. .06¾- .06¾
refd., bbls. .....lb. .09½- .09¾
Cottonseed, d o m., cooking, bbls..lb. .09¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .09½- —
import, Brazilian, semi-refd., dms..lb. .0475- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cypress, dom., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
import, cns.....lb. 12.00 -12.25
Degras (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.75 - —
California, 24 plus, bulk..bbl. 1.55 - —
Dill seed, bots.....lb. 2.70 - 3.00
weed, bots.....lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.55
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. .35 - .37
dms. .....lb. .33 - .35
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Fuel, bunker, California, tide-water..bbl. .90 - —
Gulf Coast.....bbl. .85 - .90
Louisiana, Arkansas, 10-14, bbl. .85 - 1.00
N. Y. and N. J. terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. .95 - —
Tuesday .....bbl. .95 - —
Wednesday .....bbl. .95 - —
Thursday .....bbl. .95 - —
Friday .....bbl. .95 - —
Saturday .....bbl. .95 - —
North Texas, 18-22.....bbl. .80 - .85
24-25, zero cold test.....bbl. 1.10 - 1.15
Oklahoma, 18-22.....bbl. .85 - .90
24-28, zero cold test.....bbl. 1.07½- 1.12½
24-28, 15 and above.....bbl. .90 - .95
Pennsylvania, 36-40.....gal. .04 - .04½
Oil, furnace, Bayonne, 1, bulk, refinery..gal. .06 - —
2, bulk, same basis.....gal. .04½- —
4, bulk, same basis.....gal. .04¾- —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 32 - 36, light straw..gal. .03¾- .04
Oklahoma, 28-30.....gal. .03¼- .03½
32-36 .....gal. .03½- .03¾
36-38 .....gal. .03¾- .03¾
38-40, straw.....gal. .03¾- .04
38-40 zero, 60 e.p.....gal. .03¾- .04
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, bulk.....gal. .04¾- —
Gulf Coast, bulk.....gal. .04½- .04¼
North Texas, bulk.....gal. .02½- .03
Oklahoma, bulk.....gal. .02¾- .03
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. lb. 3.25 - 4.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Grapeseed, dms.....lb. .40 - .60
Ginger, dist., bots. .....lb. 5.35 - 5.50
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 2.65 - 3.30
Haarlem, import., bots....gross 3.15 - 3.25
Halibut-liver, dms.....1,000 A unit gal. .75 - 1.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. .60 - .65
Juniper berry, USP, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .45 - —
Juniper tar, USP XI, 1,000 lb. dms..lb. .39 - .40
cns. .....lb. .41 - .44
Lard, common, 1, bbls.....lb. .08½- —
2, bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
extra, bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
1, bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
winter, strained, extra, bbls., lb. .09¼- —
prime burning, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
prime, ed., bbls.....lb. .11½- —
ined., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
Oil, laurel, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.95 - 2.05
Lavender flower, French, 50% ester, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
38-42% ester, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.25
35-38% ester, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
garden, cns. .....lb. .42 - .45
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
dms. .....lb. .95 - 1.10
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 4.00
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms., lb. .38 - .40
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns...lb. 3.55 - 3.60
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
expressed, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 8.50
Linaloe wood, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Linseed, boiled, bbls., c.l...lb. .0870- .0880
l.c.l., 5 or more.....lb. .0910- .0920
less than 5.....lb. .0950- .0960
tanks .....lb. .0810- .0820
double boiled, bbls., less than 5 lbs..lb. .0970- .0990
raw, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0830- .0840
l.c.l., 5 or more.....lb. .0870- .0880
less than 5.....lb. .0910- .0920
tanks .....lb. .0770- .0780
Lovage, bots.....lb. 41.25 -60.00
Lubricating, at refinery (including U.S. tax 4c. per gal.):—
California, green, 70, 80, 100, vis., dms..gal. .20 - —
140 vis., dms.....gal. .25 - —
green, pale, 750, 900 vis., dms..gal. .26 - —
green, pale, red, 200, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 600, 700 vis., dms..gal. .26 - —
Oklahoma, bright stocks, 100-110 D, color 4, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .18½- —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .17½- —
Oil, lubricating, at refy., Okla., bright stocks:—
150-160 D, color, 4½, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .20 - —
15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .19 - —
150-160 E, color 5½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .18½- —
190-200 D, color 4½, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - —
200-210 E, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .22 - —
neutrals, 0-10 pour, 150 vis., 3 color, tanks... gal. .13 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14 - —
4 color, tanks.....gal. .13½- —
200 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .14½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .14 - —
250 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .15½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .15 - —
280 vis., 3 color, tanks, gal. .16½- —
4 color, tanks....gal. .16 - —
300 vis., 3½ color, tanks, gal. .17 - —
350 vis., same basis.gal. .17½- —
400 vis., same basis.gal. .18 - —
500 vis., same basis.gal. .18½- —
600 vis., same basis.gal. .19 - —
15-25 pour prices are ½c. per gallon higher than zero to 10° pour.
Penn., bright, 600 cold test, 10-15 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - —
cylinder, 600 fire, tanks, gal. .11½- —
600 flash, tanks.....gal. .14 - —
650 flash, tanks.....gal. .17 - —
c°35 fire, tanks.....gal. .12½- —
550 fire, tanks.....gal. .13½- —
Warren, E, amber, tanks, gal. .15 - —
neutral, 150 vis., 3- color, tanks..gal. .18 - —
180 vis., 3 color, tanks..gal. .18½- —
200 vis., 2 color, tanks..gal. .20 - —
spot, Penna., bright, bbls., c.l., f.a.s..gal. .24 - —
unfiltered, 600 s.r....bbls., f.a.s..gal. .20 - —
600 flash, s.r., bbls., c.l., gal. .22 - —
630 s.r., bbls., c.l., f.a.s. gal. .20½- —
Warren, E, bbls., c.l., f.a.s. gal. .22½- —
smaller lots, f.o.b..gal. .23½- —
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Mandarin, superior, coppers..lb. 6.60 - 7.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Balto..gal. .30 Nom.
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0690- .0710
tanks .....lb. .0630- —
blown, dms.....lb. .0690- .0710
kettle-bodied, dms. .....lb. .0780- .0800
light, pressed, dms.....lb. .0630- .0650
tanks .....lb. .0570- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
dist., natural, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
expressed, bbls.....gal. .65½- .70
Neatsfoot, 20° cold test, bbls., lb. .15¼- —
extra, bbls. .....lb. .09 - —
1, bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
pure, bbls.....lb. .11¾- —
prime, bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
sulphonated, common, 25% moisture, dms..lb. .10½- —
Neroli, bots.....lb. 85.00- 140.00
Nutmeg, USP, cns., dms....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Oiticica, dms. .....lb. .11¼- .11½
Oleo, 1, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
2, bbls. .....lb. .08¾- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Olive, denat., bbls.....lb. .86 - .88
edible, bbls.....gal. 1.75 - 2.00
foots, bbls.....lb. .07 - .07¼
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .13
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- .15
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16
Orange sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .50 - —
expressed, A f r i c a n, cns., dms..lb. .80 - .85
Calif., cns.....lb. .65 - .75
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. 2.25 - 3.25
West India, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. .90 - 1.60
Orris, Florentine, concrete, extra strong bots..oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Palm, Niger, csks.....lb. .03½- .03¾
shipment .....lb. .0290- —
softs, 12½%, bulk, shipt....lb. .0275- —
20%, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0265- —
Sumatra, shipt., bulk.....lb. .02¾ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Palmkernel, bulk, shipt.....lb. .0365 Nom.
Paraffin, 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. S..gal. .05¼- —
330° flash, 70-80 vis., tanks, G. S..gal. .05½- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
350° flash, 100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
360° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. S..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, bots., cns.....lb. 3.75 - 6.50
Peanut, crude, dom., tanks..lb. .06¾- .07
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
import, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms., lb. 2.15 - 2.45
redist., USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Perilla, dms. .....lb. .10 - .10¼
tanks .....lb. .0940- .0950
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns....lb. .82½- .90
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 3.65
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Pine, dest.-dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports....gal. .46 - .48
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .59 - —
tanks .....gal. .54 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Putty, bbls., El Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
Whiting, Ind.....gal. .25 - —
dms., c.l., Bost., Provid..gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
Rapeseed, blown, bbls.....lb. .14 - .14½
denat., bbls.....gal. .78 - .80
Red, dist. or saponif, bbls., dlvd..lb. .08¾ Nom.
dms., dlvd.....lb. .08¾ Nom.
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07⅞ Nom.
white, dms.....lb. .11¼ Nom.
Rose, artif., bots.....oz. 2.00 - 3.00
natural, coppers.....oz. 5.25 -22.50
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
dms. .....lb. .51 - .70
Rosin, 1st rectfd., dms.....gal. .45 - —
2d rectfd., dms.....gal. .47 - —
3d rectfd., dms.....gal. .51 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Sage, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sandalwood, E.I., USP, cns..lb. 4.75 - 4.80
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. Cst. gal. .28½- —
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .0690- .0710
tanks ... .lb. .0630- —
kettle-bodied, dms. .....lb. .0780- .0800
light, pressed, dms.....lb. .0630- .0670
tanks .....lb. .0570- —



By more than 2 to 1

AMERICA'S FAVORITE OIL OF LEMON

continues to be Exchange Brand



The World's Largest Plant Devoted Exclusively to Lemon Products

FROM rich California lemons, cold pressed and clarified, comes Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon, U.S.P.—with the flavor that pleases the American taste.

It is uniform always, in all characteristics. Nowhere in all the world is the production controlled so exactingly.

True flavor. Uniformity. Exceptional dependability. A fair price. There you have the reasons why Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon, U. S. P. is far and away America's favorite Lemon Oil.

Exchange

OIL OF LEMON
U. S. P. CLARIFIED

Sold to the American market exclusively by

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 VARICK STREET, NEW YORK CITY

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Distributors for

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, California
Producing Plant: EXCHANGE LEMON PRODUCTS CO., Corona, California

Copr., 1938, Products Dept., California Fruit Growers Exchange

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.* *Prepared Monthly by the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc.*

SOLVENT NEWS

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

November ★ A Monthly Series of Articles for Chemists and Executives of the Solvent-Consuming Industries ★ 1938

Expect New Textile Printing Process To Open Wide Markets

Clear, Sharp Prints Obtained Easily by Fast *Aridye* Method

Further extensions of the *Aridye* textile printing process may lead to greatly increased use of prints, not only on cotton and rayons, but on woolens, worsteds, and the variety of fabrics composed in whole or part of rayon staple or other synthetics, executives of the Aridye Corporation said recently.

The *Aridye* process makes use of insoluble pigments of fine particle size uniformly dispersed in a vehicle in the form of a thin paste in which are incorporated certain water-insoluble binders.

Because of its wide divergence from established methods of printing, and because of the new and unusual color effects which have been obtained, the process has excited much comment in textile circles. It was first introduced about a year ago.

Fast to Light

Aridye prints are said to equal the best vat prints in being exceptionally fast to light and washing.

The compounds are applied on ordinary roller printing machines. Standard engravings are used but good results may also be obtained with relatively shallow engravings. Goods being run are dried and then cured by momentarily subjecting them to an elevated temperature to fix the colors and remove the solvent which is reported part of the compounds. Further after-treatment such as steaming, ageing or washing, is not necessary, it is said.

Mechanical Anchorage

In this brief treatment and simplification of the color preparation, textile men see many of the more important advantages of the process. *Aridye* prints in the final colors—anchorage to fibers is mechanical rather than chemical—and the time for taking patches is reduced, they point out. Streaks or imperfections are immediately visible to the printer, while elimination of ageing automatically prevents shading and tailing off.

Printers are said to be particularly impressed by the exceptionally clear prints and

(*Continued on next page*)

Says Moths Steer Clear Of Dimethylthianthrene

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furs, feathers or wool immersed in a solution consisting of 20 parts of dimethylthianthrene dissolved in 980 parts of alcohol will be immune from damage by moths, it is claimed in a new U. S. patent.

Other compounds of the thianthrene series which may also be used include thianthrene, dichlorodimethylthianthrene, thianthrene-S-oxide, the patentees state.

"Azeotropic" Principle In Paint For Wet Metal

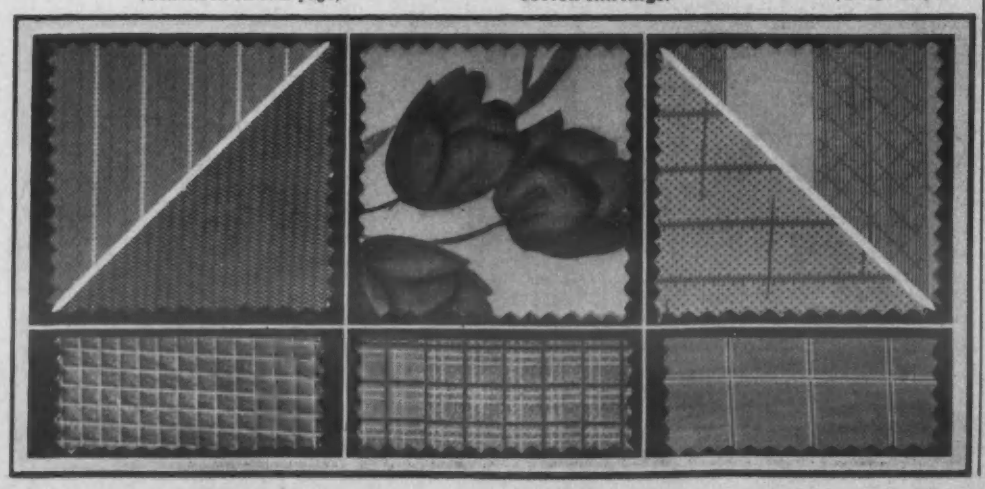
LONDON, England—An oil paint which "absorbs" water from any damp or wet metallic surface and which dries satisfactorily even in atmospheres continuously saturated with water vapor is described in a patent here.

One or more of the ingredients of the paint may be immiscible with water, the inventor explains, provided that two or more of the constituents of the whole mixture are capable of forming with water at least a ternary azeotropic mixture, i.e., a mixture of three liquids which has a lower boiling point than that of any of its individual ingredients.

Boils at 64.9°C

Cited in the patent as an example of a ternary azeotropic mixture to be used in such a paint is one containing 22.8 mol. per cent ethyl alcohol + 53.9 mol. per cent benzene + 23.3 mol. per cent water—the whole boiling at 64.9°C. When applied to a wet metal surface, the paint appears to absorb water, following which the azeotropic mixture of diluents and water forms and evaporates as a whole while the non-volatile part of the paint dries normally and without loss of adhesion to the "dewatered" surface.

The proper proportions of ethyl alcohol and benzene may be added to a paint consisting of linseed oil or tung oil or both in combination with selected resins and the desired pigments. The paint may contain, in addition, turpentine, solvent naptha, or mixtures of these, the inventor claims.



UNIFORM COLORATION on all fibers and fiber mixtures (including fibrous glass) is claimed for the new Aridye method of textile printing which bears great similarity to letter-press paper printing. Below are sample cotton shirtings. (*Aridye Corp.*)

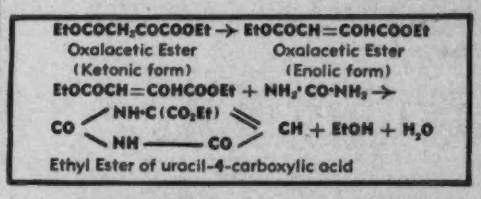
Reactions of Sodium Ethyl Oxalacetate Point to New Uses

Suggested Lines of Endeavor For U.S.I. Product Are Listed

Forecasts of several years ago that an unusual alcohol-derived chemical manufactured by U.S.I. would come into substantial use as chemists investigated its characteristics and working properties, are being fulfilled.

The chemical, Sodium Ethyl Oxalacetate, which has its principal use in the production of Tartrazine and other Pyrazolon dyestuffs has entered into a number of new fields. A measure of its greater employment is its price which currently is approximately 30% less than five years ago.

However, many chemists believe that the full possibilities of Sodium Ethyl Oxalacetate



OXALACETIC ESTER, easily prepared from Sodium Ethyl Oxalacetate by adding HCl, condenses with urea, both amino groups taking part in the reaction. The resultant product, uracil-4-carboxylic acid, melts at 347°C. and is extremely stable to sulphuric and nitric acids.

are yet to be explored. A citation of some typical reactions listed in the U.S.I. catalog, *Solvents and Chemicals*, shows a few suggested lines of endeavour:

(1) Manufacture of Tartrazine dyes.
(2) This ester adds on to ammonia and to many primary and secondary amines. The resultant products soon go over into the amines of oxalocitric acid lactone ester.
(3) If aldehydes are present when certain amines are condensed with oxalacetic ester, keto-pyrollidon carboxyllic acids are formed.
(4) In the presence of pyridine, ethyl oxal-

(*Continued on next page*)

Vitamin A Relieves Eyes, Improves Color Matching

MANSFIELD, Ohio—How Vitamin A can improve color matching efficiency, relieve eye fatigue and improve the general health of certain types of industrial workers is revealed by two eye specialists here.

Observations on a group of inspectors matching colors on a production line convinced the experimenters that the men were not regenerating their "visual purple" fast enough. (Visual purple is a substance in the retina of the eye closely connected with the process of seeing, particularly colors.) Knowing that the body's process of producing visual purple requires the presence of Vitamin A, the doctors prescribed three 10,000-unit capsules of carotene-in-oil daily.

At the end of seven months the specialists reported an increase in the regeneration of visual purple from 50 to 100%; more than 75% improvement in color matching efficiency, and an appreciable improvement in health, particularly where fatigue, headache and eyestrain formerly were chronic.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

November ★ # SOLVENT NEWS ★ 1938

Inventors Claim New Paint Takes Polish After Drying Dull

MILWAUKEE, Wisc.—Two inventors here claim they have produced a paint which may be polished from a flat surface to a semi-gloss by rubbing or brushing, after the paint has dried to a point at which it has lost its sheen.

The polishing process, they say, can be used to produce designs on the painted surface. After thoroughly hardening, the paint can be washed or scrubbed without further polishing or without removing the design, the patent states.

A paint prepared according to their invention contains as an essential component a wax of the class of animal or vegetable waxes. In a typical formula cited, the following proportions by weight are used:

	Per Cent
Lithopone	61.5
Aluminum silicate	8.8
Beeswax	0.4
Flatting varnish	20.1
Linseed oil (cooked)	9.2
	100.0

The maximum quantity of wax which can be employed without impairing drying or other properties is one half of one per cent, the inventors state. Below this, however, it improves the washability, they hold.

New Markets For Sodium Ethyl Oxalacetate Seen

(*Continued from previous page*)

acetate and ethyl cyanacetate form triethyl cyanaconitate.

(5) With hydrochloric acid, oxalacetic ester is converted into derivatives of alpha pyrone.

(6) Oxalacetic ester is unstable, and on heating to 150°C. for four hours oxalocitric acid lactone is formed. Dilute potassium carbonate precipitates the stable potassium salt of oxalacetic ester.

(7) Oxalacetic acid is reduced by yeast to malic acid (Chem. Abs. 25. 4898).

(8) In the presence of pyridine or diethyl amine, 2 molecules of oxalacetic ester condense with one molecule of an acyclic aldehyde.

(9) Acetic anhydride and oxalacetic ester form acetoxyfumaric acid diethyl ester.

(10) Heated to 150-350°C., oxalacetic ester loses carbon monoxide and form diethyl malonate. (British Patent 228,863.)

Unlike the ethyl ester from which it is prepared, Sodium Ethyl Oxalacetate is quite stable and entirely suitable for uses where the ester might be employed.

Says Paint Sprayed Hot Will Resist Corrosion

LONDON, England — Hot spray-painting with a new type of gun has certain characteristics which are particularly advantageous on metals exposed to moisture, according to a report published here. No primer of lead is required and the method results in a dense, enamel-like coating which resists corrosion, the author asserts.

Paint, consisting of resin, wax, white zinc and graphite is liquified in an electrically heated reservoir and carried by compressed air to an ordinary paint spray cap in the nozzle of the gun. Flame from a compressed gas burner which surrounds this nozzle is said to warm and dry the surface while the paint is being applied.

Textiles Printed Like Paper In New Process

(*Continued from previous page*)

sharpness of fine lines on shirtings which are said to be possible with *Aridye* printing.

Although progress with the *Aridyes* during the past year has been swift, informed textile quarters believe the full impact of the process has not yet been felt. In support of this assertion, may be quoted a leading authority, *The Textile World*, which has this comment to make:

"There is a natural tendency to look at the *Aridyes* and the vat colors as being competitive, since they are more or less comparable from the standpoint of fastness properties and coats; but the extent to which the new process will replace vat printing is problematical. It would not be surprising, in fact, if in the long run the *Aridye* colors find their widest use, not as substitutes for the older classes of dyes, but in entirely new applications. [They] may prove to be the most important development in textile printing since the introduction of vat and naphthol colors and their derivatives."

Liquid Metal Polish

A formula for a liquid metal polish developed in Germany is given as follows: Dissolve 8 parts of fatty acids in 15 parts of denatured alcohol, saponify with 4 parts of ammonia (sp. gr. 0.91), add 2 parts of fatty alcohol sulfates, dissolve in 58 parts of benzine and stir the solution with 50 parts of fine Neuburger chalk.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on th se items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

An antiseptic 91,000 times as bactericidal as carbolic acid and 1,300 times as potent as bichloride of mercury when tested against a variety of spore forming and non-spore forming organisms, has been introduced. It is odorless and colorless, an announcement continues, and is sufficiently non-irritating for use in cosmetics. **(No. 151)**

U S I.

A process to give "wet-strength" to paper, enabling it to resist the disintegrating effect of water, has successfully been applied to paper towels, according to a recent announcement. The relatively inexpensive process is said to keep the towels from tearing and "pulping" in use. **(No. 152)**

U S I.

A cedar-wood oil concentrate said to be particularly adaptable to termite-proofing formulas, is now available. It can be mixed with kerosene and paradichlorobenzene and will provide a weatherproof, protective film against rot and mold, the manufacturer claims. **(No. 153)**

U S I.

A new plastic coating applied to metal, glass, wood, and molded products by dipping or spraying is claimed to be superior to plating in acid resistance, salt spray, abrasion, and aging tests. According to the manufacturer, coatings from 0.003 in. to 0.10 in. thick may be applied in a variety of colors and textures. It is said to air-dry quickly to a smooth, lustrous surface. **(No. 154)**

U S I.

New diffusion pumps capable of producing vacuums of one/ten millionth m.m. at speeds of approximately 1,000 liters of gas per second, were announced recently. Employing a beam of special oil vapor in place of a rotary propellor, the pumps are reasonably priced, the manufacturer reports. **(No. 155)**

U S I.

For finishing creosote-treated wood surfaces, a new paint is said to form an effective seal against pitch and creosote. The hard, bright finish resists abrasion and is impervious to oils and dilute acids, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 156)**

U S I.

A new lacquer for spray application is said to air-dry to a decorative crystal design variable by adjustment of the spray gun. It is suitable, according to the manufacturer, for application on metallic and non-metallic surfaces, both porous and smooth. **(No. 157)**

U S I.

A white emulsion furniture polish now available for bottling under private label, gives a dry, non-greasy finish without hard rubbing, according to a recent announcement. The manufacturers state that the product does not separate after standing and is suitable for painted, varnished or lacquered woodwork. **(No. 158)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO.
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO. INC.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL DERIVED SOLVENTS

Executive Offices: 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y. Branches in all Principal Cities

AMYL ALCOHOLS
Refined Amyl Alcohol
Refined Fusel Oil
Secondary Amyl Alcohol

ETHYL ALCOHOLS
Specially Denatured
Completely Denatured
Anhydrous Denatured
Absolute—Pure
C.P. 96%—Pure and Denatured
Pure (190 Proof)—Taxpaid, Tax Free

*SOLOX—The General Solvent
*SUPER PYRO—The premium Quality Anti-freeze

SYNTHETIC RESINS

BUTYL ALCOHOLS
Normal and Secondary

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

METHYL ALCOHOLS
95%, 97% and Pure
METHYL ACETONE

ETHYL ETHER
U.S.P. and Absolute (A.C.S.)

COLLODIONS
U.S.P., U.S.P. Flexible and Photo
NITROCELLULOSE SOLUTIONS

DIAMYL PHTHALATE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
DIETHYL PHTHALATE
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE

ACETIC ETHER
AMYL ACETATES
High Test Commercial
Technical Secondary
BUTYL ACETATES
Normal and Secondary
***DIATOL**
DIETHYL CARBONATE

ETHYL ACETATES
85-88%, 95-98%, 99% and U.S.P

ETHYL LACTATE
ISOPROPYL ACETATE
AMYL PROPIONATE
BUTYL PROPIONATE

ANSOLS
Ansol M Ansol PR

ACETOACETANILID
ACETOACET-O-CHLORANILID
ACETOACET-O-TOLUIDID
ETHYL ACETOACETATE
SODIUM ETHYL OXALACETATE
PARACHLOR-O-NITRANILINE

ACETONE
DIBUTYL OXALATE
DIETHYL OXALATE
ETHYL CHLORCARBONATE
ETHYL FORMATE
ETHYLENE
URETHANE

***CURBAY**
POTASH BY-PRODUCTS

*Trade-mark registered

Oil, sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	.36 - .37
dms.	lb.	.34 - .35
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	.90 - .60
avin, cns.	lb.	1.4 - 1.65
avory, cns.	lb.	2.0 - 2.25
Sesame, refd., dms.	lb.	.10½ Nom.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., wks.	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.21 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.14 - —
akeroot, Canada, cns.	lb.	9.50 -10.00
ybean, dom., crude, dms.	lb.	.0635- .0700
tanks	lb.	.05¾- .06¾
refd., dms	lb.	.0755- .0825
tanks	lb.	.0675- .0685
Spearmint, USP, cns.	lb.	1.70 - 1.75
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1000- .1020
45°, dms.	lb.	.0930- .0950
natural, dms.	lb.	.0880- .0900
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	.56½- .75
Sweet, birch, North, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 3.50
South, cns.	lb.	1.65 - 2.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works,	ton.	45.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	50.00 -65.00
tanks, works	ton.	35.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.05 - —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	lb.	.08¼- —
tanks	lb.	.07¾- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	6.00 - 6.25
Tar, coml., dms., c.l., divd., E. cities	gal.	.26 - —
E. ports	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.26 - —
tanks, divd. E. cities	gal.	.20 - —
rectfd., USP, bbls., divd., E. ports	gal.	.50 - —
Tar acid (see T).		
Teaseed, crude, dms.	lb.	.07¼- .07½
Tea Tree (see Oil, ti tree).		
Thyme, NF, red, dms.	lb.	.85 - 1.25
white, dms.	lb.	.85 - 1.45
Ti tree, cns.	lb.	2.75 - 3.10
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).		
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine (see T).		
Turtle, cns.	gal.	4.25 - 5.00
Valerian, bots.	lb.	8.00 - 8.25
Vetiver, bots.	lb.	3.65 -16.50
Walnut, crude, dms.	lb.	.13 - .13½
refd., dms.	lb.	.14 - .14½
Whale, refd., natural, dms.	lb.	.0770- .0790
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.0810- .0830
Wheat germ, phar., cns., dms.	gal.	22.50 -30.00
feedstuff, cns., dms.	gal.	17.50 -25.00
White, mineral, doms., tech., 50-60 vis., dms.	gal.	.42 - —
65-75 vis., dms.	gal.	.44 - —
80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.45 - —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.49 - —
95-105 vis., dms.	gal.	.57 - —
125-135 vis., dms.	gal.	.64½- —
140-150 vis., dms.	gal.	.68 - —
175-185 vis., dms.	gal.	.72½- —
200-210 vis., dms.	gal.	.74½- —
320-330 vis., dms.	gal.	.80½- —
335-345 vis., dms.	gal.	.82 - —
Russian, 80-90 vis., dms.	gal.	.45 - —
145-155 vis., dms.	gal.	.68 - —
175-185 vis., dms.	gal.	.72½- —
335-345 vis., dms.	gal.	.82 - —
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 8.00
South, cns.	lb.	3.05 - 3.75
synth (see Methyl salicylate).		
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).		
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	2.30 - 2.85
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.30
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns.,	lb.	3.50 - 6.00
Manila, bots.	lb.	18.00 -24.00
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	5.00 - 8.00
Lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00 - —
ground, 200 mesh, c.l., mines,	ton.	15.00 - —
30 mesh to dust	ton.	10.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.	lb.	11.50 -12.50
gran., cns.	lb.	12.50 -13.50
powd., cns.	lb.	12.50 -13.50
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.11¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.11 - —
Other points	lb.	.10½- —
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.11¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.11½- —
Other points	lb.	.11 - —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock,	lb.	.13½- —
kgs., ex dock	lb.	.14½- —
Molybdate, bbls.	lb.	.31 - —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 - —
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.33 - .35
Orange peel, bitter, bls.	lb.	.08 - .09
sweet, bls.	lb.	.13 - .14
Orris root, Florentine, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .11
fingers, cs.	lb.	.85 - .90
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Verona, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
powd., bxs., cs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - .74
Orthochloroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.60 - .75
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 - —
Orthocresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 - —
100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.08 - —
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05¼- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroaniliin, dms.	lb.	.55 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.08 - —
Orthotoluenehydrochloride, dms.	lb.	.22 - —
Orthotoluene sulphonate, kgs.	lb.	2.00 - 2.05
Orthotoluidin, dms.	lb.	.16 - —
Osage orange extract, cryst., bbls.,	lb.	.19 - —
liquid, 42°, bbls.	lb.	.08 - —
51°, bbls.	lb.	.09 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works	lb.	3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.	lb.	3.65 - 4.00

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Paprika, Hungarian, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.40 - .42
medium, bgs.	lb.	.42 - —
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.	lb.	.50 Nom.
Para-aminoacetanilide, kgs.	lb.	.35 Nom.
Parachlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75 - 1.35
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½- .15½
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123-124 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.02¼- —
bbls., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.0230- —
124-126 A.m.p., bgs., c.l., Okla., refy.	lb.	.02¼- —
bbls., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.0230- —
yellow, 124-126 A.m.p., bbls., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.02¼ Nom.
fully refd., slabs, 123-125 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
loose, c.l.	lb.	.0355- —
125-127 A.m.p., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0390- —
loose, c.l.	lb.	.0370- —
128-130 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.04 - —
131-133 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0435- —
133-135 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0465- —
135-137 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0490- —
138-140 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0565- —
143-145 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.0660- —
151-153 A.m.p., bgs. or loose, c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
refined paraffin prices in cases are ½c. lb. higher than bags price; solid in tankcars is .05c. lower.		
match, A.m.p. up to and incl. 110-112 bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02¼- .02¾
semirfd., solid, 122-124 A.m.p., bgs.	lb.	.02¼ Nom.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N. Y. C.	lb.	.34 - —
100 to 900 lbs. shipments, same basis	lb.	.35 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 99%, 55 and 100 gal. dms., divd.	lb.	.16 - —
5 and 10 gal. dms., divd.,	lb.	.17 - —
USP, cs., cbys.	lb.	.37 - .45
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works	lb.	.47 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.	lb.	.35 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.	lb.	.56 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Paris green, dealer, dms., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works frt. alld.,	lb.	.23 - .25
less car lot, same basis	lb.	.24 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.07 - .07½
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.16 - .17
Pennyroyal herb, bls.	lb.	.07 - .08
leaves, bls.	lb.	.14 - .15
Pentanes norm., 28-38°, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.11½- —
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.16 - —
tanks, G.3.	gal.	.08½- —
Laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.14 - —
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.25 - —
Pepper, black, Alleppy, bgs.	lb.	.08¼- .08½
Lampong, bgs.	lb.	.05½- .05½
Tellicherry, bgs.	lb.	.08⅝- .09
Red, chillies, Japan, 1, bgs.	lb.	.22 - .22½
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.21 Nom.
White, Java, Muntok, bgs.	lb.	.07⅝- .08
Saigon, bgs.	lb.	.07⅛- .07⅝
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.23 - .24
import, bls.	lb.	.40 - .41
Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	.65 - .70

Oil, Sassafras—Petroleum

Petrolatum, amber, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.02¾- .03¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.03¾- .03¾
extra, bbls.	lb.	.02¾- .03
l.c.l.	lb.	.03¾- .04¼
cream (see white, cream).		
green (see red).		
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.03¼- —
white, cream, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.04¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05¾- .06¼
lily, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.05¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾- .07¼
snow, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾- .08¼
Petroleum crude, bulk, at wells:—		
California:—		
Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.74 - .95
Athens	bbl.	.84 - 1.00
Beiridge	bbl.	.70 - 1.32
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.70 - 1.38
Canal-Gresely	bbl.	.91 - 1.68
Coalinga	bbl.	.70 - .90
Coyote Hills (West)	bbl.	.78 - 1.32
Domingues	bbl.	.79 - 1.00
East Coyote	bbl.	.76 - .96
Elk Hills	bbl.	.70 - 1.38
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship.,	bbl.	1.28 - 1.43
El Segundo	bbl.	.80 - 1.21
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.78 - 1.23
Inglewood	bbl.	.79 - 1.27
Kern Front	bbl.	.70 - —
Kern River	bbl.	.70 - —
Kettleman Hills	bbl.	1.19 - 1.43
La Habra	bbl.	.76 - .96
Lakeview	bbl.	.70 - 1.38
Lost Hills	bbl.	.70 - 1.18
McKittrick	bbl.	.70 - —
Midway-Sunset (except Lakeview)	bbl.	.70 - 1.38
Montebello	bbl.	.77 - 1.43
Mt. Poso	bbl.	.70 - —

A REMINDER

...t year be sure-buy SHELL

GUM formation, livering and discoloration have frequently been traced to the action of unstable naphthas.

Unfortunately, the average paint manufacturer has difficulty in detecting such naphthas, because they will pass all the usual laboratory tests. However, there is one way of being sure of your naphthas. That's by placing your contract with Shell.

Shell Naphthas are of uniform stability and quality because more than 600 skilled scientists in 9 different laboratories are constantly at work . . . constantly subjecting Shell Naphthas to the most rigorous tests.

These ceaseless precautions guarantee that your Shell Naphthas will always be up to your specifications . . . and to Shell's specifications. Next year be sure—buy Shell

SHELL

SHELL NAPHTHAS

Petroleum—Pet. Thinner

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—
California:—
Mountain View ..... bbl. .70 - 1.20
Newhall ..... bbl. .70 - —
Orcutt ..... bbl. .70 - .93
Olinda, Brea ..... bbl. .76 - 1.27
Playa del Rey, f.o.b. pipeline ..... bbl. .80 - 1.16
Richfield ..... bbl. .76 - 1.09
Rosecrans ..... bbl. .84 - 1.68
Round Mt. ..... bbl. .70 - —
Santa Fe Springs ..... bbl. .78 - 1.42
Santa Maria ..... bbl. .63 - .70
Santa Paula ..... bbl. .70 - 1.01
Seal Beach ..... bbl. .79 - 1.19
Signal Hill ..... bbl. .80 - 1.21
Torrence ..... bbl. .80 - 1.05
Wheeler Ridge ..... bbl. .70 - .83
Whittier ..... bbl. .76 - .90
Wilmington ..... bbl. .75 - 1.21

Canada:—
Oil Springs ..... bbl. 1.07 - —
Petrolia ..... bbl. 1.90 - —

Central West:—
Illinois ..... bbl. 1.05 - —
Lima ..... bbl. .90 - —
Midland (Mich.) ..... bbl. 1.12 - —
Princeton ..... bbl. 1.05 - —

East Texas ..... bbl. 1.10 - —

Gulf Coast:—
Barber's Hill ..... bbl. .79 - 1.16
Beeson ..... bbl. .74 - 1.04
Dayton ..... bbl. .95 - 1.41
Esperson ..... bbl. .79 - 1.16
Goose Creek ..... bbl. .79 - 1.28
Hull ..... bbl. .74 - 1.04
Humble ..... bbl. .74 - 1.04
Liberty ..... bbl. .79 - 1.16
Markham ..... bbl. .90 - 1.29
Orange ..... bbl. .79 - 1.16
Pettus ..... bbl. 1.29 - —
Pierce Junction ..... bbl. .95 - 1.41
Refugio (incl. Greta, Taft, Saxet) .. bbl. .79 - 1.38

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—
Gulf Coast:—
Saratoga ..... bbl. .74 - 1.04
Sour Lake ..... bbl. .74 - 1.04
Spindle Top ..... bbl. .74 - 1.04
Sugarland ..... bbl. .79 - 1.28
West Columbia ..... bbl. .79 - 1.28

Kentucky, Tennessee:—
Big Sandy river ..... bbl. 1.12 - —
Kentucky river ..... bbl. 1.20 - —
Western Kentucky (Owensboro) .. bbl. 1.10 - —

Louisiana, Arkansas:—
Bull Bayou ..... bbl. .73 - 1.05
Caddo ..... bbl. .73 - 1.05
Cameron Meadows ..... bbl. .74 - 1.13
Choctaw ..... bbl. .74 - 1.20
Cotton Valley ..... bbl. .73 - 1.05
Darrow ..... bbl. .74 - 1.20
De Soto ..... bbl. .73 - 1.05
El Dorado ..... bbl. .73 - 1.05
Haynesville ..... bbl. .73 - 1.05
Homer ..... bbl. .73 - 1.05
Iowa ..... bbl. .74 - 1.13
Lockport ..... bbl. .74 - 1.13
Miller County ..... bbl. .73 - 1.05
Pine Island ..... bbl. .73 - 1.05
Rainbow ..... bbl. .73 - 1.05
Rodessa ..... bbl. .73 - 1.05
Smackover ..... bbl. .73 - —
Tepetate ..... bbl. 1.03 - —
Urania ..... bbl. .89 - —

Mexico, f.o.b. terminals Mexican ports—based on contract:—
Panuco ..... bbl. No prices
Texpan ..... bbl. No prices

Midcontinent:—
North Texas ..... bbl. .63 - 1.10
Oklahoma-Kansas ..... bbl. .63 - 1.10
Altus, Tipton (Okla.), bbl. .96 - 1.20

Pennsylvania, Ohio West Virginia:—
Bradford-Allegany ..... bbl. 1.68 - —
Corning ..... bbl. .97 - —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—
Pennsylvania grade, in
Buckeye lines .. bbl. 1.19 - —
Eureka lines .. bbl. 1.23 - —
N. Y. Transit lines, bbl. 1.66 - —
S. W. Penn. lines .. bbl. 1.34 - —
lower district in National Transit lines .. bbl. 1.56 - 1.61

Rocky Mountain:—
Big Muddy ..... bbl. .96 - —
Canon City-Florence ... bbl. .90 - —
Cat Creek ..... bbl. 1.10 - —
Dutton Creek ..... bbl. .86 - 1.10
Elk Basin ..... bbl. .90 - —
Fort Collins-Wellington, bbl. .81 - 1.05
Frannie, light ..... bbl. .45 - .52
Grass Creek, light ..... bbl. .90 - —
Iles ..... bbl. .92 - .98
Lance Creek ..... bbl. .77 - —
Lander ..... bbl. .51½ - —
Midway ..... bbl. .86 - 1.10
Rock Creek ..... bbl. 1.00 - —
Salt Creek ..... bbl. .86 - 1.10
Sunburst ..... bbl. 1.20 - —
Torchlight ..... bbl. 1.30 - —

South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—
Cass County ..... bbl. .73 - 1.05
Cleveland-Liberty ..... bbl. 1.14 - —
Conroe ..... bbl. 1.27 - —
Darst Creek ..... bbl. .96 - —
Hardin-Liberty ..... bbl. 1.00 - 1.02
Luling ..... bbl. .87 - —
Lytton Springs ..... bbl. .99 - —
Mirando (incl. Duval) .... bbl. .74 - 1.33
Panola County ..... bbl. .73 - 1.03
Salt Flat ..... bbl. .96 - —
Tomball ..... bbl. .95 - 1.41
Van ..... bbl. .93 - —
West Beaumont ..... bbl. .79 - 1.28

Texas Panhandle:—
Carson-Hutchinson counties, bbl. .67 - 1.01
Gray County ..... bbl. .72 - 1.06

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells:—
West Texas:—
Artesia, N. M. ..... bbl. .61 - .85
Crane ..... bbl. .53 - .95
Crockett ..... bbl. .53 - .95
Ector ..... bbl. .53 - .95
Eddy (N. M.) ..... bbl. .77 - —
Howard ..... bbl. .63 - .95
Jackson, N. M. ..... bbl. .61 - .85
Lea, N. M. ..... bbl. .53 - .95
Maljamar, N. M. ..... bbl. .61 - .85
Mitchell ..... bbl. .63 - .95
Pecos ..... bbl. .65 - .87
Upton ..... bbl. .53 - .95
Winkler ..... bbl. .63 - .95

Ether, 30-60°, dms., c.l., G. 3, gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G. 3 ..... gal. .25 - —
tanks, G.3 ..... gal. .13 - —
55-60°, dms., l.c.l., G.3 ... gal. .30 - —
40-75°, dms., c.l., G.3 .... gal. .14 - —
l.c.l., G.3 ..... gal. .25 - —
tanks, G.3 ..... gal. .13 - —

laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3 .. gal. .14 - —
c.l., G.3 ..... gal. .25 - —
10-gal. lots, G.3 ..... gal. .50 - —

Lacquer, diluent, at refinery:—
California, 160 i.b.p., 200 e.p., tanks, delvd. Los Angeles .. gal. .11 - —
San Francisco .. gal. .11½ - —
f.o.b. Richmond ..... gal. .11 - —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash .. gal. .12 - —
East Coast, tanks ..... gal. .12 - .12½
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .07⅝ - .07¾

Naphtha, cleaners', at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks ..... gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .06⅝ - .06⅝
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport ..... gal. .13½ - —
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax .. gal. .17½ - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax .. gal. .194 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax .. gal. .192 - —
Evansville, ind., ex tax .. gal. .14½ - .15½
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax, gal. .206 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax .. gal. .206 - —
Newark, ex tax ..... gal. .12 - —
New York, ex tax ..... gal. .13 - —
Omaha, ex tax ..... gal. .144 - .154
Oklahoma City, ex tax .. gal. .16 - —
Philadelphia, ex tax ... gal. .11½ - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax .. gal. .15 - —
Syracuse, 150 gals ..... gal. .14 - —
smaller lots, galv. drums, gal. .16 - —
milk cans .. gal. .21 - —

high-solvency aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway ..... gal. .16 - —
2, over 90% arom., same basis .. gal. .18 - —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Bayway .. gal. .10 - —
8, tanks, f.o.b. Paulsboro, N. J .. gal. .14 - —
30, same basis ..... gal. .16 - —
40, same basis ..... gal. .14½ - —

V. m. & p., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo .. gal. .11 - —
Richmond .. gal. .11½ - —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash .. gal. .13 - —
54-67, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p. tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles .. gal. .10 - —
San Francisco .. gal. .10½ - —
Portland, Seattle ..... gal. .11 - —
East Coast, tanks ..... gal. .09½ - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .06⅝ - .06⅝
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax gal. .12 - .14
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax .. gal. .16½ - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax .. gal. .194 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax .. gal. .192 - —
Evansville, ind., ex tax .. gal. .147 - .157
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax .. gal. .206 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax .. gal. .206 - —
Newark, ex tax ..... gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax ..... gal. .10½ - .11
Omaha, ex tax ..... gal. .144 - .154
Philadelphia, ex tax .. gal. .12½ - —
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax .. gal. .16 - —

solvent, rubber, at refinery, East Coast, tanks .. gal. .09⅝ - .10
Group 2, light, 120 i.b.p., 280 e.p., tanks .. gal. .06⅝ - .06⅝
standard, 180 i.b.p., 280 e.p., tanks .. gal. .06⅝ - .06⅝

Stoddard (CS 3-38), at refinery:—
East Coast, tanks ..... gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .06⅝ - .06⅝
tankwagon, Boston, ex tax, gal. .12½ - .13½
Chicago, inc. 4c. tax .. gal. .159 - —
Decatur, inc. 4c. tax .. gal. .184 - —
Des Moines, inc. 4c. tax .. gal. .182 - —
Evansville, Ind., ex tax .. gal. .135 - .145
Milwaukee, inc. 5c. tax .. gal. .196 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul, inc. 5c. tax .. gal. .177 - —
Newark, ex tax ..... gal. .09⅝ - .11⅛
New Orleans, ex tax .... gal. .11 - —
New York, ex tax ..... gal. .09⅝ - .11⅛
Omaha ..... gal. .131 - .14
Philadelphia, ex tax ... gal. .10½ - .12⅛
St. Louis, inc. 1c. tax .. gal. .139 - —
Tulsa, ex tax ..... gal. .10 - .11

Thinners, at refinery:—
California, 34, 325 i.b.p., 390 e.p., low anilin, 6,000 gal. tanks or transport trucks f.o.b. Los Angeles .. gal. .15 - —
Portland, Ore ..... gal. .16 - —
Richmond ..... gal. .14½ - —
Seattle, Wash .... gal. .16½ - —
44, 311 i.b.p., 385 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. Point Wells, Wash.; Willbridge, Ore., gal. .10½ - —
Richmond ..... gal. .10 - —
Southern Calif .... gal. .09½ - —
56, 200 i.b.p., 300 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo .. gal. .11 - —
Portland, Ore .... gal. .12 - —
Richmond ..... gal. .11½ - —
Seattle, Wash .... gal. .12 - —
East Coast, 43-47, tanks .. gal. .09½ - .10
47-49, tanks ..... gal. .09½ - .10
New Jersey, tanks ..... gal. .08½ - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .05⅝ - .06⅝
tankwagon, tax included:—
Albany ..... gal. .13 - —
Baltimore (100 gals.) .. gal. .12½ - .15½
25-99 gals ..... gal. .13½ - .15½
Boston ..... gal. .12½ - .13½
Bound Brook, North Amboy, N. J .. gal. .11½ - .13½
Bridgeport, Conn ..... gal. .11½ - —
Buffalo ..... gal. .12½ - —
Camden, N. J ..... gal. .10 - .12
Chicago ..... gal. .162 - —
Decatur, Ill ..... gal. .184 - —
Des Moines ..... gal. .182 - —
Evansville, Ind ..... gal. .137 - .147
Milwaukee ..... gal. .196 - —
Minneapolis-St. Paul .. gal. .196 - —
Newark ..... gal. .09 - —
New York (200 gals) .. gal. .09½ - .11
Omaha ..... gal. .131 - .141
Philadelphia ..... gal. .10 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .12 - .14
Providence ..... gal. .12½ - .13½

Close Boiling Ranges

One of Skellysolve's 5 Advantages As A Lacquer Diluent

by **A. ERNEST MACGEE**

Manager Skellysolve Division, Skelly Oil Company

WE'VE spent a lot of time studying the problems of our friends in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry, to be sure that the solvents we offered fitted your exact needs. One problem we worked on concerned boiling ranges. You need them *close*, so we've given you some as low as 15° F. from initial to dry flask end point. You need them *constant*, in storage and in formulas, so we've reduced the tendency to fractionate to a minimum. You'll find Skellysolve's close and constant boiling ranges give it a big advantage as a lacquer diluent.

Skellysolve offers you other important advantages, too. *No greasy residues*, for example. Drying is complete and rapid, with minimum gum formation. *Low evaporation losses*, that saves you money, reduces fire hazard and tendency to blush. *Constant uniformity* shipment after shipment, that saves you the cost and trouble of changing formulas. And *uninterrupted supply*—that assures you of ample, on-time deliveries of close-cut fractions for years to come. And that's important as we've learned when we've rushed shipments to people whose solvents source has shut down.

As you know, Skelly pioneered in the solvent naphtha field, developed dependable, uniform, special naphthas for many industries. And we're still pioneering in close cuts, constant uniformity, the most painstaking control of quality. Besides the 5 special advantages of Skellysolve as a lacquer diluent, you'll find other worthwhile features in the Skellysolve line. So, whatever type or price of solvent you need, let's talk it over—for I'm sure we can help you.

Write or wire for information or prices without delay

SKELLYSOLVE

Skellysolve is shipped to you in cars used for no other purpose. This prevents any possibility of contamination or mixture with other materials

SOLVENTS DIVISION
Skelly Oil Co., 4814 S. Richmond St.
CHICAGO

SKELLY

Petroleum thinners, tankwagon:—			
Rochester	gal.	.12 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.15 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
Trenton	gal.	.11½-	.14
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11½-	.13½
Phenobarbital, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	4.35 -	—
bots. or cns., spot or contract, 100 lbs.	lb.	4.00 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	4.25 -	—
Phenol, USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.14½-	.15½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	.16¼
under 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.16¼-	.17¼
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.85 -	—
bbls., dms., kegs, 100-250 lbs.,	lb.	.87 -	.99
Yellow, fib., dms., 2000-lb. lots.,	lb.	.80 -	—
100-lb. fib., dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.87 -	—
50-lb. kgs.	lb.	.84 -	—
Phenyl chloride, dms.	lb.	.17 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.	lb.	2.25 -	3.50
Dimethylacetate, cns.	lb.	14.50 -	15.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	7.90 -	15.50
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots.,	lb.	4.00 -	—
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	4.00 -	—
commercial, kgs., works.	lb.	1.50 -	—
pure, bbls., works.	lb.	2.25 -	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, works.	lb.	20.00 -	22.00
tech., tins, works	lb.	15.00 -	16.50
Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77% basis, 76% min., bulk, mines	long ton.	4.35 -	—
land pebble, 68% min., bulk, mines	long ton.	1.85 -	—
70% min., bulk, mines, long ton.		2.35 -	—
72% min., bulk, mines	long ton.	2.85 -	—
75% basis, 74% min., bulk mines	long ton.	3.85 -	—
Tenn., 72% bulk, mines, long ton.		4.50 -	—
75% bulk, mines	long ton.	5.50 -	—
Phosphorus, red, cs.	lb.	.40 -	.44
Yellow, cs.	lb.	.24 -	.30
oxychloride, cyls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.12 -	—
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38 -	.42
Trichloride, cyls.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Phthalamide, bbls., tons	lb.	.35 -	—
single bbls.	lb.	.40 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Phthalic anhydride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.14	Nom.
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis.	oz.	2.40 -	2.50
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	2.90 -	3.00
Pimento, bgs.	lb.	.12¾-	.13¼
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Pitch, Burgundy (see B)			
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00 -	—
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00 -	—
hardwood, 1-time, dm., c.l., dlvd. Akron.	ton.	23.75 -	24.00
linseed, dms.	lb.	.06 -	.06¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas)			
Pine, bbls.	lb.	6.00 -	6.25
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).			
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd., E. of Miss.	lb.	4.50 -	4.70
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.07½-	.08
Pomegranate bark, bgs.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Root bark, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	.36
Poppy flowers, red, bls.	lb.	.55 -	.70
Seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.07¾-	.08½
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.07½-	.08
Potash abietate	lb.	.06 -	—
Acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26 -	—
kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.28 -	—
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.28 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.30 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.33 -	—
Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., 100 lbs.	lb.	.11 -	—
demj., 50 lbs.	lb.	.12 -	—
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls. 300 lbs.	lb.	.15 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.17 -	—
gran., bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.15 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.17 -	—
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works.	lb.	.08¾-	—
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works.	lb.	.09 -	—
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Bromide, USP., gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.31 -	—
fib., dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.32 -	—
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾-	—
liquid, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.03 -	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.03½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.02#7½-	—
USP, gran., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14 -	—
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.19 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.21 -	—
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	.07½
import, dms.	lb.	.07 -	.07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms.	lb.	.03¼-	.03¼
tanks	lb.	.02½-	—
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
import, dms.	lb.	.06¼-	.06¾
Chlorate, cryst., kgs.	lb.	.09¼-	.09¾
gran., kgs.	lb.	.12 -	.13
powd., kgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs.	lb.	.04 -	.06
Chromate, kgs.	lb.	.24 -	.27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.33½-	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.34½-	—
cns., 50 lbs.	lb.	.35½-	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.37½-	.38¼
Cyanide, cns., dms.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.90 -	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.00 -	—
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns.	lb.	1.05 -	—
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	1.15 -	—
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib., dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.65 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.20½-	.22
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.,	lb.	.72 -	—
25 to 50 lbs.	lb.	.75 -	—
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.31 -	3.35
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.20 -	—
Iodide, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	1.13 -	—
bots., or cns.	lb.	1.22 -	1.48
dms.	lb.	1.13 -	1.16
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l.f., ports.	ton.	12.25 -	—
Manure salt, dom., run of mine, approx. 30%, K_2O, bulk, c.l.f. ports.	unit-ton.	.58½-	—
import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, shipt.	unit-ton.	.58½-	—
Potash, metabisulphite, kgs.	lb.	.12 -	.13½
Muriate, dom., all strengths, min., 50% K_2O bulk,	unit-ton.	.53½-	—
import, all strngths, min. 90% KCl, basis 50% K_2O, bulk, c.i.f. ports.	unit-ton.	.53½-	—
Potash muriate prices in bags are $2 per ton higher than bulk price.			
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs.	lb.	.30 -	.31
tech., bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.i.f. ports.	ton.	55.00	Nom.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.	lb.	.09 -	.10½
Permanganate, tech., dms.	lb.	.18½-	.19
Prussiate, red, bbls.	lb.	.30½-	.34
Yellow, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.13 -	—
Silicate alkaline, lump, bgs.,	lb.	.07 -	—
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 400 lbs.	lb.	.13 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.15 -	—
powd., bbls., 350 lbs.	lb.	.14 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.16 -	—
tech., 90-95%, min. 90%, bgs., shipt., c.i.f. ports.	ton.	33.00 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13 -	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate, 48-53%, min. 48%, bgs., shipe.	ton.	25.75 -	—
Potash-titanium oxalate, kgs.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Berries, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.24
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.21 -	.22
Propane, tanks, G.3	gal.	.03 -	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bls.	lb.	.17 -	.18
Pumice stone, Italian, Amer.-grd., 4F, 3F, 2F, 1½F, and coarser, bbls., 3 or over, works.	lb.	.03 -	—
less than 3, works.	lb.	.03½-	—
F and 1, bbls., 3 or over, works.	lb.	.03½-	—
less than 3, works.	lb.	.04 -	—
O, O-½, O-¾, and ½, bbls., less than 3, works.	lb.	.04½-	—
3 or over, works.	lb.	.04 -	—
Ital-grd., bgs., c.l., shipt. ex dock, N.Y.	ton.	32.85	Nom.
l.c.l., 5-29 tons, ex whse.,	ton.	37.70 -	—
1,000-10,000 lbs., ex whse.	ton.	38.70 -	—
2 bgs. to 1,000 lbs., ex whse.	ton.	40.70 -	—
single bgs., ex whse.	ton.	45.70 -	—
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.12
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, com'l, dms.	100 lbs.	3.00 -	—
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	3.95 -	—
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2.4% pyrethrum (Seil test) 55-gal. dms. (incl.) frt. alld.. E. of Rockies, standard brand.	gal.	5.95 -	—
basis (30 to 1) 3.6% pyrethrine 55-gal. dms., (incl.) frt. alld. E. of Rockies, standard brand.	gal.	8.90 -	—
Pyrethrum, flowers, coarse, grnd. (g.d.p.), Japan, bgs., frt. alld., 15 tons or over.	lb.	.26 -	.27
fine powd. Japan, bbls., ton lots frt. alld.	lb.	.27 -	.28
Pyridin, denaturing, dms.	gal.	1.53 -	—
refd., 2°, dms.	lb.	.45 -	—
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.i.f. ports.	unit-ton.	.12-13	Nom.
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst, works, fib, dms., tins.	lb.	2.15 -	2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	4.60 -	—
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l. mines.	ton.	9.00 -	—
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	12.00 -	—
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l. mines.	ton.	7.50 -	—
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	10.50 -	—
Pyroxlin, scrap, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.12 -	—
black, cs., works	lb.	.10 -	—
China white, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.13 -	—
dense white, cs., works.	lb.	.10 -	—
gray, cs., works	lb.	.08 -	—
mixed, mottles, opaque, cs., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
shell-demi, cs., works	lb.	.12 -	—
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.10 -	—
transparent, cs., works.	lb.	.20 -	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.12 -	—
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.16 -	—
colors, mixed, cs., works.	lb.	.10 -	—
white, cs., works	lb.	.15 -	—

R

R, salt, dry, bbls.	lb.	.55 -	—
paste, dms.	lb.	.52 -	—
Rapeseed, Belgian, bgs.	lb.	.06¾-	.06½
Dutch, black, bgs.	lb.	.06¾-	.06½
red, bgs.	lb.	.06¾-	.06⅝
Japanese, bgs.	lb.	.06 -	.06¼
Raspberries, dried, bls.	lb.	.36 -	.38
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.10 -	1.90
Red, Alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., Ia. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ½c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.85 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.90 -	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis,	lb.	.90 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.95 -	—
light shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.70 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.75 -	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis,	lb.	.75 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.80 -	—
light-medium shade bbls., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.75 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.80 -	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis,	lb.	.80 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.85 -	—
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.95 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	1.00 -	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis,	lb.	1.00 -	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	1.05 -	—
medium shade, bbls., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.80 -	—
small lots, same basis,	lb.	.85 -	—
kgs., ton lots, same basis,	lb.	.85	—
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.90 -	—
selenide, bbls., dark, works,	lb.	2.50 -	—
light, works.	lb.	2.25 -	—
Orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50 -	—
Carmine, 40 1-lb. cns., 500 lbs.,	lb.	4.15 -	—
dms., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	4.00 -	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	4.10 -	—
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide.)			
Eosin toner, bbls.	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.68¾-	—
80%-85%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07¼-	—
Iron oxide (see Red, oxide).			
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake, contracts.	lb.	1.25 -	—
open order	lb.	1.30 -	—
Lithol toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contra.	lb.	.75 -	—
open order	lb.	.80 -	—
Rose lake, bbls.	lb.	.20 -	.30
Pink, bbls.	lb.	.15 -	.20
Lithol-rubin toner, bbls., same basis alizarin lake.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis alizarin lake contracts.	lb.	.40 -	—
Oxide (see Red, purple oxide).			
Mercury oxide, tech., dom., bbls.	lb.	1.26 -	—
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works.	lb.	.02 -	—
Orange, Persian (see O).			
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09¼-	—
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New Castle, N.Y.	lb.	.06¼-	—
50% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07¾-	—
Para, toner, concent., kegs, same basis alizarin lake, contracts.	lb.	.75 -	—
open order	lb.	.80 -	—
Persian, Gulf, oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, N. Y.	lb.	.04½-	.04¾
ex whse., Chicago, St. Louis.	lb.	.05¾-	—
San Fran., Los Ang., Portland, Seattle.	lb.	.05 -	—
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner)			
Phosphotungstic rhodamine Y, kgs.	lb.	3.90 -	—
Purple lake, kegs.	lb.	.60 -	1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis.	lb.	.03 -	—
Toner, kgs.	lb.	1.50 -	2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs, same basis alizarin lake.	lb.	.50 -	—
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Spanish oxide, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.,	lb.	.03¾-	.0390
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis.	lb.	.11 -	.40
Venetian, bbls., works.	lb.	.0220-	—
10%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0245-	—
15%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0255-	—
20%, bbls., works.	lb.	.02¾-	—
25%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03 -	—
30%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03¼-	—
35%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0360-	—
40%, bbls., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., same basis alizarin lake.	lb.	.15 -	—
quicksilver, bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	1.50 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	1.51 -	1.64
Red dyes are listed under Dyes.			
Red precipitate, N. F., powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.51 -	—
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls.	lb.	.12 -	.17
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.75 -	.80
USP, cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	1.50 -	1.55
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Rhodinol, bots.	lb.	6.65 -	13.00
Rhubarb root, cs.	lb.	.36 -	.38
powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.41 -	.43
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.17¾-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.18¼-	—
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt.	lb.	.16¾-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.17¼-	—
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.22 -	.30
red, bls.	lb.	2.25 -	2.50
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	.25 -	.30
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.05 -	.06
Rosin, gum B, bbls., ex dock, 280 lbs.		5.20 -	—
D, bbls.	280 lbs.	5.25 -	—
E, bbls.	280 lbs.	5.50 -	—
F, bbls.	280 lbs.	6.12½-	—
G, bbls.	280 lbs.	6.37½-	—
H, bbls.	280 lbs.	6.37½-	—
I, bbs.	280 lbs.	6.37½-	—
K, bbls.	280 lbs.	6.37½-	—
M, bbls.	280 lbs.	6.37½-	—
N, bbls.	280 lbs.	6.75 -	—
W. G., bbls.	280 lbs.	7.25 -	—
W. W., bbls.	280 lbs.	7.70 -	—
X, bbls.	280 lbs.	7.70 -	—
Rosin, wood F. F.	280 lbs.	6.05 -	6.55
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.	ton.	35.00 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	50.00 -	—
import., lump., bbls.	lb.	.12 -	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.0#½-	.10
Rue, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.16

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.19 -	.20
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.70 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.75 -	2.05
Safflower, bls.	lb.	.24 -	.25
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.29
Spanish, tins.	lb.	27.00 -	28.00
Safrol, cns.	lb.	.52 -	.53
dms.	lb.	.50 -	.51
Sage, Dalmatian, stemless.	lb.	.05¾-	.06
garden, bls.	lb.	.06¼-	.06½
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.02½-	.03¼
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.00 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	4.75 -	—
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.90 -	—
bxs., 25 lbs.	lb.	.93 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.90 -	—
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.03 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00 -	—
Salt, rock, bgs., dlvd., N. Y.	ton.	13.20 -	13.50
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd., N.Y.	ton.	15.00 -	15.60
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd., N.Y.	ton.	15.30 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.	ton.	16.30 -	21.00
Saltcake, grd., dom., bbls., works,	ton.	19.00 -	25.00
bulk, works	ton.	15.00 -	—
import, bulk, c.i.f.	ton.	15.00 -	16.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, dbl. refined, cryst., 10-20 tons, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.50 -	8.25
1-9 tons	100 lbs.	7.65 -	8.40
less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	7.90 -	8.65
gran., bbls., 10-20 tons.	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
1-9 tons	100 lbs.	6.65 -	—
less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	6.90 -	—
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
1-9 tons.	100 lbs.	7.65 -	—
less than ton lots.	100 lbs.	7.90 -	—
Santonin, cryst., cns.	lb.	21.00 -	22.00
Saponin, crude, cns.	lb.	1.45 -	—
purified, bots, 5 lbs.	lb.	1.65 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.50 -	—
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bls.	lb.	.40 -	.41
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.13 -	.15
select, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Savory, bbls.	lb.	.07 -	.07½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.07 -	.07½
Scammony root, bgs.	lb.	.06 -	.07
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46 -	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.13¾-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.14¾-	—
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.14¾-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.14¾-	—
Selenium, pwd., A, 10-lb. tins.	lb.	2.00 -	—
100-lb. cases.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Senega, root, bls.	lb.	.57 -	.58
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bls.	lb.	.10 -	.14
siftings, bls.	lb.	.10 -	.11
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.09 -	.10
2 bls.	lb.	.07 -	.08
3 bls.	lb.	.05½-	.06
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Pods, bls.	lb.	.05½-	.06
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	.75 -	.80
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.19 -	.20
dlvd. Boston	lb.	.19½-	.20½
Chicago	lb.	.19¾-	.20¾
Pacific Coast	lb.	.22 -	.23
refd., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.25 -	—
dlvd. Boston	lb.	.25½-	—
Chicago	lb.	.25¾-	—
Pacific Coast	lb.	.28 -	—
Garnet, bgs.	lb.	.12½-	.13
Orange, D.C., VSO., Diamond, cases.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Bost. N. Y.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
dlvd. Chicago	lb.	.11½-	.12
Pacific Coast	lb.	.14½-	.15
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Bost. N.Y.	lb.	.10½-	.11
dlvd. Chicago	lb.	.11 -	.11½
Pacific Coast	lb.	.13½-	.14
Shellac varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	.90 -	.95
4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	.85 -	.90
4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	.80 -	.85
white, 5-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	1.00 -	1.10
4½-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	.95 -	1.05
4-lb. cut, bbls.	gal.	.90 -	1.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 99-97%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works.	ton.	17.00 -	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.	ton.	19.00 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	20.00 -	—
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	18.00 -	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, work.	ton.	19.50 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	21.00 -	—
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	35.00 -	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.	ton.	36.50 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	38.00 -	—
96-98%, 325 mesh., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	20.00 -	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.	ton.	21.50 -	—
smaller lots, works.	ton.	23.00 -	—
90%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	22.00 -	—
l.c.l., 2½ tons, works.	ton.	25.50 -	—
smaller lots.	ton.	27.00 -	—
hard-quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	11.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	16.00 -	—
Silver bullion	oz.	.42¾-	—
Govt. purchase	oz.	.6464-	—
Nitrate, vis.	oz.	.31½-	.33½
Nucleinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs.,	oz.	.30 -	.31
Proteinate, bots., cns., 480 ozs.,	oz.	.29 -	.30
Simaruba bark, bls.	lb.	.28 -	.30
Skatol, bots.	lb.	75.00 -	80.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Western, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.17
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.17
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.	ton.	10.00 -	15.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb.	.10 -	.11
Smalt, black, extra velvet, cnts.,	lb.	.05 -	.08
Blue, cts.	lb.	.07 -	.08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.24 -	.26
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.08
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb.	.11 -	.12
cut, bls., bbls.	lb.	.09 -	.10
powd., bbls.	lb.	.13 -	.14
Soda, abietate, dms.	lb.	.10 -	—

Q

Quassia, chips, bls.	lb.	.03 -	.06
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35% tan., bbls., works.	lb.	.03¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.02¾-	—
Quebracho, extr., solid, 62%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty.	lb.	.04 -	—
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.04¼-	—
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs.	lb.	.07 -	.08
Root, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Quercitron, extract, liquid, 51°, bbls.	lb.	.07½-	.08¼
solid, dms.	lb.	.10 -	.15¾
Quicksilver, dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), dlvd., N. Y.	flasks.	73.00	76.50
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	.80 -	1.00
Quinidine, cryst., small cns.	oz.	.96 -	—
large, cns.	oz.	.98 -	—
powd., precip., cans.	oz.	.91 -	—
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	.67 -	—
Quinine, 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	.76 -	—
Acetate, cns.	oz.	.99 -	—
Arsenate, cns.	oz.	.99 -	—
Arsenite, cns.	oz.	1.01 -	—
Bisulphate, cns.	oz.	.54 -	—
Citrate, cns.	oz.	.72 -	—
Dihydrobromide, bots.	oz.	.75 -	—
Dihydrochloride, bots.	oz.	.75 -	—
Ethylcarbonate, cns.	oz.	.75 -	—
Ferrocyanide, cns.	oz.	1.01 -	—
Formate, cns.	oz.	.94 -	—
Glycerophosphate, cns.	oz.	1.14 -	—
Hydrochloride, cns.	oz.	.68	Nom.
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns.	oz.	.75 -	—
Hydroiodide, cns.	oz.	.99 -	—
Hypophosphite, cns.	oz.	.99 -	—
Phosphate, cns.	oz.	.99 -	—
Salicylate, cns.	oz.	.73 -	—
Sulphate, U.S.P. X, cns.	oz.	.54 -	—
U.S.P. XI, cns.	oz.	.61 -	—
Sulphocarbolate, cns.	oz.	.97 -	—
Tannate, cns.	oz.	.97 -	—
Tartrate, cns.	oz.	.97 -	—
Valerate, cns.	oz.	.98 -	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride cns.	oz.	.75 -	—

Soda Acetate—Soda Prussiate

Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .04½- .05
Alginate, dms.....lb. .69 - —
Antimoniate, bbls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08½- —
Arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .07½- .09½
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08 - .10
white, dms., c.l., dealers' works..lb. .09 - .11
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .09½- .11½
liquid, 50 gls., dms.....gal. .35 - —

Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado. White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —

Soda, ash, extra leight, 58%, bbls., c.l., Zone 1..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bulk, c.l. .....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.08
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.08 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.23 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.48 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.88 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse points and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1, E. of Miss. R., but including Davenport and St. Louis, to S. bndry. of Va. and Ky., N. E. States (in Me., N. H., Vt.), special local prices apply for shipts. to various counties; Zone 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), E. Kan. (incl. Wichita), Minn., Miss., Mo. (except St. Louus), N. C., Omaha, S. C., Tenn.; Zone 3, Ark., Kan. (W. of Wchita), La., Neb. (except Omaha), N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. (except El Paso); Zone 4, Ariz., Colo., El Paso (Tex.), Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Spokane, Utah, Wyo.; Zone 5, Calif., Ore., Wash. (except Spokane).

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 or more...lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —

Soda, benzoate, USP, dms, 4,000 lbs., or more..lb. .47 - .48
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .48 - .49
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .51 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y...100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y...100 lbs. 2.76 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., wks..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., bgs.....100 lbs. 1.90 - 1.95
Bichromate, spot, c.l., works, lb. .06⅞- —
l.c.l., 6 cks, or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - —
5 cks, or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¼- —
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
Solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40 deg., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .31 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .32 - —
Cacodylate bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.81 - —
jars 25 lbs.....lb. 5.50 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda memohydrated, soda sal)

Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, 1, gr., powd., ammon. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2 .....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49% buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, ammon. process, dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process.

Caustic soda l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.

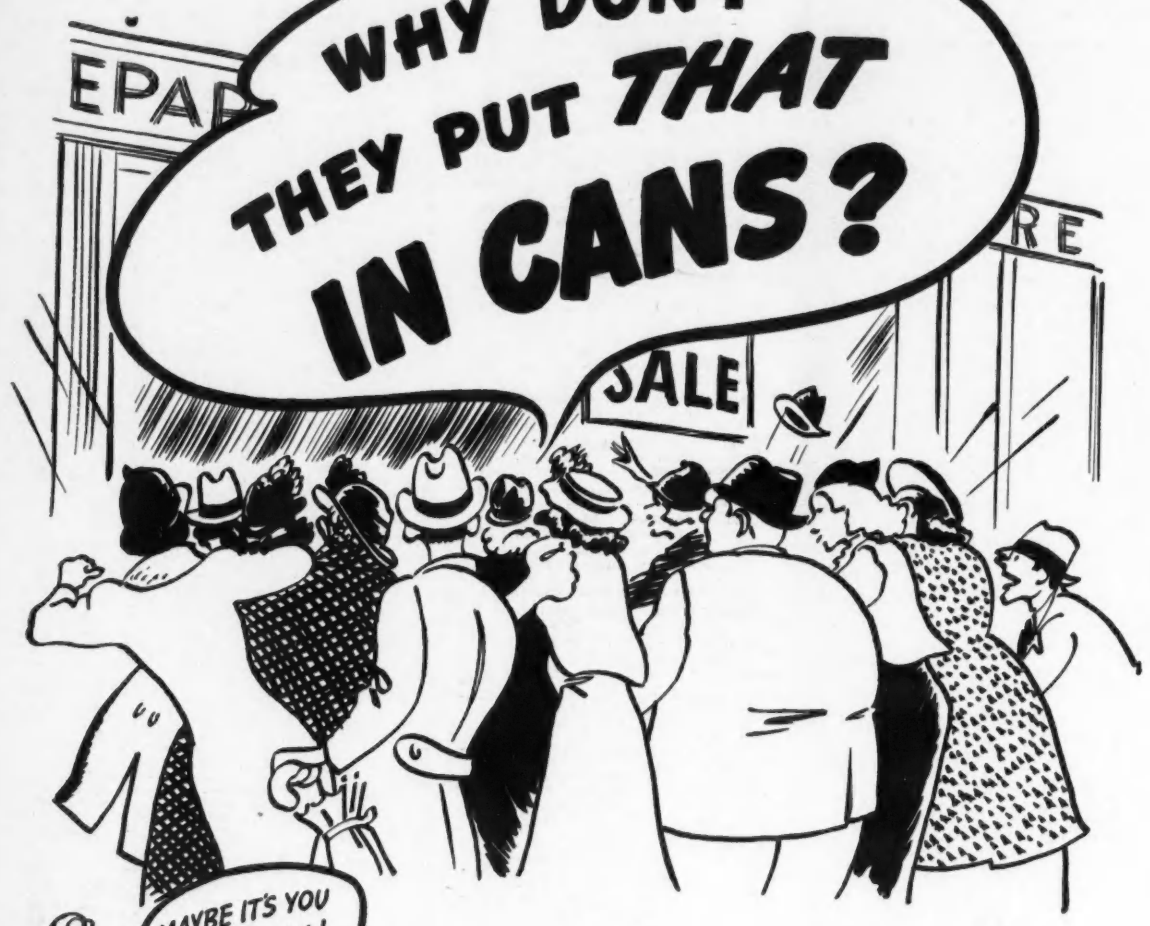
Chlorate, dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, gran., bbls..225 lbs. .19¼- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .21½- —
25 lbs.....lb. .23½- .24½
kgs.. 100 lbs.....lb. .20½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250 lbs. lb. .26 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .28 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .30 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .27 - —
powd., bbls., 250 lbs....lb. .28½- —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .28½- —
25 lbs.....lb. .30½- .31½
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .27½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms..lb. .14 - .15
import, 90%, cs.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09 - —
Fluoride, white, 96%, bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Phila..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .07¾- —
5-9, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
96%, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis..lb. .08 - —
5-9 same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
1-4, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. Phila.

Glycerophosphate, N. F., cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.. lb. 1.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.20 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Hydrosulphite, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Hydroxide, USP., sticks, cns. 100 lbs. .20½- .22
Hypophosphite, N.F., cns.... 100 lbs..lb. .67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large, bgs, c.l., wks, frt. equal'd, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., wks., frt. equal'd..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.65
pea, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
dms., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
5,000 lbs., and over, bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.20
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., wks..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.10
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.30
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 lbs., bgs., wks., 100 lbs. 3.10 - 3.35
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
less than 500 lbs., bgs, wks, 100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
bbls., wks.....100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.15
dms., wks.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars.....lb. 5.02 - 5.07
Iodide, jars .....lb. 2.10 - —
bots. .....lb. 2.21 - 2.47
Mandelate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - —
Metanilate, kgs..... ..lb. .41 Nom.
Metasilicate, ground, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
cryst., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Molybdate, kgs., wks.....lb. .60 - —
less kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Naphthenate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, c.l., 100-lb. bgs., Nov.-June delivery, f.o.b. cars producing point or ports, rail or boat shipment..ton. 29.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.ton. 28.30 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton. 27.00 - —
rfd., gran., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
pwd., bbls., ton lots.100 lbs. 5.65 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized..lb. .06¾- —
c.l., West Coast, f.o.b. f.o.b. ports..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09¼- .11¼

Soda nitrite l.c.l. price range represents delivery at various points.

Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kgs. .....lb. .11 - —
Perborate, N.F., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bbls., works. lb. .09¼- .10



Why does it seem as though you see something new in cans every day? It's partly because our development department and research laboratories have been able to create new economical ways to pack more and more products in tin.

Maybe you've been thinking that a can would be the perfect container for your product. It would cut your shipping costs, cut down your losses on breakage and spoilage. It could be displayed better in the store—BUT—how about the cost—and is the product adaptable to metal packaging?

That's where we come in. We can answer those questions. Our research laboratories and development department are constantly working on such things as new linings, better closures, more convenient shapes, sizes, and the like. Often an entirely new type of container is designed to meet some specific need. Then, again, a simple change in an existing container has been responsible for new sales impetus.

Why not get in touch with our nearest office and let us know what you have in mind. Our complete facilities are available to you, without obligation.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

NEW YORK · CHICAGO · SAN FRANCISCO · MONTREAL · TORONTO · HAVANA

Soda pyrophosphate, anhyd., c.l., bgs., wks., frt. equal'd.. 100 lbs. 5.90 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
10,000 lbs. or over, bgs., same basis..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
less than 10,000 lbs., bgs., same basis..100 lbs. 6.90 - —
bbls., same basis....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs., dlvd., N. Y...100 lbs. 1.20 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
bbls., dlvd. N. Y.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bxs.....lb. .52 - —
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
20 dms., and up, dlvd.N.Y.C. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
5-19 dms.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
1-4 dms.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.....lb. .04¾- .05
import, bbls. .....lb. .04¼- .04¾
Stannate, dms.....lb. .31 - .34
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works..lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.65
5 tons or over, works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
less than 5 tons, dlvd., 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls. .....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more...100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4 .....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
Sulphocyanide, dms.. cns....lb. .28 - .47
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see hyposulphite).
Tungstate, CP, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
tech., kgs. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Solvent, high-flash, dms., works, frt., equald..gal. .31 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .26 - —
naphtha, soivent, dms., works, gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld. gal. .26 - —
W. coast, f.o.b., Minnequa, Colo..gal. .26 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, solut., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. 1.00 - 1.05
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .12 - .12
Spruce extract, bbls., works...lb. .01¾- tanks, works.....lb. .01¼- —
powd., bgs.....lb. .04 - —
super, bbls., works.....lb. .01¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01¼- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Squill red, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
white, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .16
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
St. John's bread, bls.....lb. .06½- .07
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.60
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.95
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.70
dlvd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.03
Potato, dom., bgs.....lb. .04 - .05
import, bgs.....lb. .05 - .06
Rice, bbls.....lb. .06¼- .07¼
Wheat, thick boil, bbls.....lb. .06 - —
Staveacre seed, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .18
Stearin, oleo, bbls.....lb. .06¾- .07
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07¼- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. .48 - .49
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Strontium bromide, fib, dms..lb. .57 - .58
kgs., 150 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Carbonate, N.F., IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. .30 - —
25-lb. bxs.....lb. .35 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .32 - —
Chloride, bbls. .....lb. .13½- —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.90 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 2.85 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls. c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¼- —
1-4 bbls. and over.....lb. .08¾- —
import, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08¾
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Strychnine acetate, bots.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .50 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .40 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .66 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .68 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .66 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25 - oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .67 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .66 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .77 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .60 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .67 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .42 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .32 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., grade, bbls., l.c.l., works.lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Milk., bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .16 - —
less than 10.....lb. .17 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lb. bots.....lb. 1.90 - —
fib., dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.55 - —
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.80
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.30
Sulphur, crude, bulk, 1,000 tons, mines, contracts, long ton.16.00 - —
ex vessels, Atlantic seaboard..long ton.20.50 - —
Flowers, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.75
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
refined, broken, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Sulphur, refined, broken, l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.90
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
flour, comm'l, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.35
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.70
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
heavy, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.30
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.65
light, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
bbls., works....100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.75
rock, virgin, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.100 lbs. 2.15 - —
roll, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.10
bbls., works....100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.26
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l....lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - —
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
Dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .07
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .05
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .16 - .40
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .07½- .10
Iodide, bots., tars.....lb. 2.90 - —
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, bls....ton.67.00 - —
leaf, bales.....ton.69.00 - —
Extract, 42°, bbls.....lb. .05¼- .06¼
51° bbls.....lb. .06½- .06¾
stainless, bbls.....lb. .06½- .08½
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .06 - .06¼
medium, bgs. .....lb. .04½- .05
poultry, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .04
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16%, bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto. ton. 8.00 - —
run-of-pile, basis 16%, bulk, same basis..ton. 7.50 - —
triple, 40-48%, a.p.a. bulk, f.o.b. Balto..unit-ton. .70 - —

T

Talc., dom., Calif., 1, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.20.00 - —
2, bgs., c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
N.Y., fibrous, 93-94%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., mills.. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.16.00 - —
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.17.00 - —
98-99¼%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.15.25 - —
l.c.l. mills.....ton.17.25 - —
90.85-99.95%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., mills...ton.17.00 - —
coarse, off color, bgs., c.l., mills..ton.11.00 -13.00
Ohio, alum-mag. type, grd., bgs., c.l., mills..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., mills.....ton.24.50 - —
Vermont, bgs., c.l., mills. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.25.00 - —
Canad., bgs., c.l., mills...ton.11.50 -13.00
French, high-grade, bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..ton.45.00 -60.00
ordinary, bgs., c.l., ex dock, arrival..ton.23.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.27.50 -32.50
Italian, 1, bgs., ex dock, arrival. ton.65.00 -67.00
ex whse.....ton.85.00 - —
2, bgs., ex dock, arrival.ton.60.00 -62.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls...lb. .07½- .07⅝
extra, loose, works.....lb. .05½- —
special, loose, works.....lb. .05 - —
Tallow, vegetable, ship, cs...lb. .07½- .08
sulphonated 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06½
50% (48% fat) dms., c.l...lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08
50% (48% fat), dms c.l...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls.....lb. .05 - .05½
kegs .....keg. 5.00 - 5.25
Tankage, animal, dom., grd., 10-12%, ammon.. 15-20% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
fertilizer grade, 10-11% ammon.. 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 2.60 & .10
high-grade feeding, bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 2.75 & .10
import., S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. ports ship. unit-ton. 3.10 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .19
Tapioca, flour, bgs.....lb. .02 - .04
Tar acid oil, 15%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .25 - —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .28½- —
Tar, pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .26 - —
dlvd., ports.....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities.....gal. 20 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. No prices
Tartar emetic tech., fine gran., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .27¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., 5 or more..lb. .27¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .33 - .33½
Terebene, cans.....lb. .70 - .75
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .77 - 1.00
Terpin hydrate, kgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Terpineol, CP, cns.....lb. .25 - —
dms. .....lb. .28 - —
Terpineol, alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms.,works..lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½- —
tech., dms. .....lb. .09½- —
Tetralin, dms. .....lb. .12 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, dms. works..lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Theobromine, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.40
Sodiosalicylate, cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
5-lb. bots. .....lb. 2.01 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Thymol, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.45 - —
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Timbo root, powd., 4% rotenone, bbls..lb. .18 - .26
5% rotenone, bbls.....lb. .22 - .30
Tin chloride (ous), anhyd.....lb. .44 - .44½
Crystals, bbls., kgs.....lb. .36 - .36½
Metal, Straits .....lb. .4635- —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .50 - .52
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. .23½- —
Titanium, dioxide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminals, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E., dlvd....lb. .15¼- —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .15¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .15½- —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.....lb. .15¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .15¾- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd...lb. .18 - —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .18 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd. b. .16 - —
phthalate-treated, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), E. frt. alld.lb. .23 - —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. dlvd...lb. .23¼- —
Pac. cst., ex whse..lb. .23¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .23½- —
Pac. cst., ex whse....lb. .23½- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd.....lb. .23¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse..lb. .23¾- —
under 50 lbs.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), E. frt. alld..lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, E. dlvd...lb. .23¼- —
1,000-9,999 lbs. E. dlvd.lb. .23¾- —
50-999 lbs., E. dlvd....lb. .24 - —
pigment, barium, calcium, or magnesium base, c.l., E. frt. alld.....lb. .05⅝- —
Pac. cst., f.o.b. terminal. lb. .05½- —
l c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05⅝- —
Pac. cst., ex whse..lb. .06⅛- —
under 50 lbs., E. dlvd.lb. .06⅝- —
bbls., c.l., E., frt. alld...lb. .05⅝- —
l.c.l., E., dlvd.....lb. .06⅛- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .86 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. .44 - .48
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol (toluene), pure, dms., works..gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .22 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .22 - —
Nitration, dms., wks.....gal. .28½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23½- —
Tonga vine, NF, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
root, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Brazilian, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Surinam, cs. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Triacetin, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd., lb. .42 - —
cns., works .....lb. .46 - .48
Tributylamines, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone A..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .095 - —
Zone B, c.l.....lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .110 - —
Zone C, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .105 - —
Zone A is East of the Rockies; B takes in Rocky Mountain States, and Zone C represents Pacific Coast States.
Tricresyl phosphate, CP, cns., dlvd..lb. .40½- .51½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½- —
500 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
tech., 1, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .23½- —
less than 500 lbs., dms.lb. .26½- .37½
2, dms., c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
500 lbs., dms.....lb. .22½- —
less than 500 lbs.....lb. .25½- .36½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., dlvd., lb. .45 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 - .56
dms., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.05 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms.....lb. .38 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.00 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.16.00 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99%, dms., wks..lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
tech., kgs. .....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .05½- .05⅞
Madras, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .29½- —
l.c.l., 10, ex dock.....gal. .31½- —
5, ex dock.....gal. .33½- —
wood, dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E. cities, ports..gal. .22 - .24
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .20 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., dlvd.gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .22 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, kgs.....lb. 1.75 - —
Urea, dom., 46 + % N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. ports or Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va..ton.95.00 - —
f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.101.00 - —
import, 46% N. bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl., Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., shipt.ton.95.00 - —
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. from whse.101.00 - —
pure, cs. .....lb. .14½- .15½
Urea-ammonia liquor 53% ammon., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports. NH_3 unit. No prices.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .08¼- .08½

V

Valerian root, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Valonia, beards, bgs., shipt..ton.46.00 - —
Cups, bgs., shipt.....ton.31.00 - —
extract, powdered, 65%.....lb. .08 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Mexican, tins.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
cut, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
South American, tins.....lb. 3.90 - 4.00

Soda, Pyrophos.—Wormwood

Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.10 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.20 - —
Vanillin, ex guaiacol, 10c. per lb. less
Venice turpentine, true, cs....lb. .42 - .44
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate, cns., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs., gross, works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .22 - .28
Wattle bark, bgs., shipt.....ton.38.00 -40.00
Extract, bbls. .....lb. .04¾-
Wax, bayberry, import, bgs...lb. .16¾- .17
Bees, white, bleach, slabs, cs., 500 lbs. .37 - .38
yellow, crude, Africa, bgs., lots of 10..lb. .20½- .21
1 bg.....lb. .21 - .21½
Brazil, Chile, bgs., 5-10 tons, lb. .22 - .22½
1 ton.....lb. .22½- .23
500 lbs. .....lb. .24 - .24½
100 lbs.....lb. .23 - .23½
refd., slabs, cs., bbs.....lb. .32½- .33
Candelilla, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
jobbing lots.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
Carnauba, No. 3, chalky, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .31 - .33
5 bgs.....lb. .31½- .33½
1 bg.....lb. .32 - .34
N. C. 2, bgs.....lb. .37 - .37½
N. C. 3, bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .31½- .33
5 bgs.....lb. .32 - .33½
1 bg.....lb. .32½- .34
refined, bgs.....lb. .36½- .37
yellow, No. 1, bgs., 1 ton..lb. .40 - .40½
5 bgs.....lb. .40½- .41
1 bg.....lb. .41 - .41½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .08½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .09½- —
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.lb. .09½- —
jobbing lots .....lb. .10½- —
160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .10½- —
jobbing lots.....lb. .11½- —
Japan, cs.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Montan, bgs., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
5 tons.....lb. .11¼- .11½
less than 1 ton.....lb. .11½- .11¾
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal, p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. .62 Nom.
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. .35 Nom.
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. .38 Nom.
snow-white, pure 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .45 - .46
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. .35 - .36
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .22 - .23
cakes, cs. .....lb. .23 - .24
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls...lb. .06 - .06¼
White precipitate, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 1.59 - —
dms., 50 lbs., or more...lb. 1.46 - —
Whiting, chalk, com'l., dry-grd., bip. bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -16.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - —
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.20 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.13.20 -14.50
wet-grnd., bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -15.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 -19.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -18.00
gilder's bolted, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -19.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -15.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -16.50
extra bolted, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -22.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -22.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -17.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60- 18.50
Paris white, bip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.18.60 -24.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -25.00
pap. bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.60 -20.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.60 -21.50
English cliffstone (see Whiting, chalk, Paris white).
limestone, air floated, 99.75%, 250 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., ton. 9.35 - —
99.75% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.ton. 8.60 - —
90% 200 mesh, paper bgs., c.l., same basis.....ton. 6.25 - —
gilders, bgs, (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
extra, bgs., (extra), c.l., works..ton.12.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works, ton.13.50 - —
4-8 tons, works....ton.14.50 - —
2-4 tons, works....ton.15.50 - —
putty grade, bgs. (extra), c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.00 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.00 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.00 - —
water-floated, bgs., ..extra), c.l., works..ton.11.50 - —
l.c.l., 8-20 tons, works.ton.12.50 - —
4-8 tons, works.....ton.13.50 - —
2-4 tons, works.....ton.14.50 - —
precipitated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.20.00 - —
smaller lots, works....ton.25.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .04½- .05
rossed, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Wild indigo root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .40 - .45
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., fine, bgs., extra, c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.20.00 - —
import, 70 mesh, bgs., ex dock, ton.22.00 - —
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock....ton.24.50 - —
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.27.50 - —
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock...ton.30.00 - —
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Levant, bgs.....lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .88 - .90

Xylol—Zirconium

X

Xylol (xylene), indus., dms., works	gal.	.31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.26 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.26 - —
nitration, dms., wks.	gal.	.49 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.33 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.28 - —
5°, dms., works	gal.	.37 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt., alld.	gal.	.32 - —
10°, dms., works	lb.	.34 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.29 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.30 - .36

Y

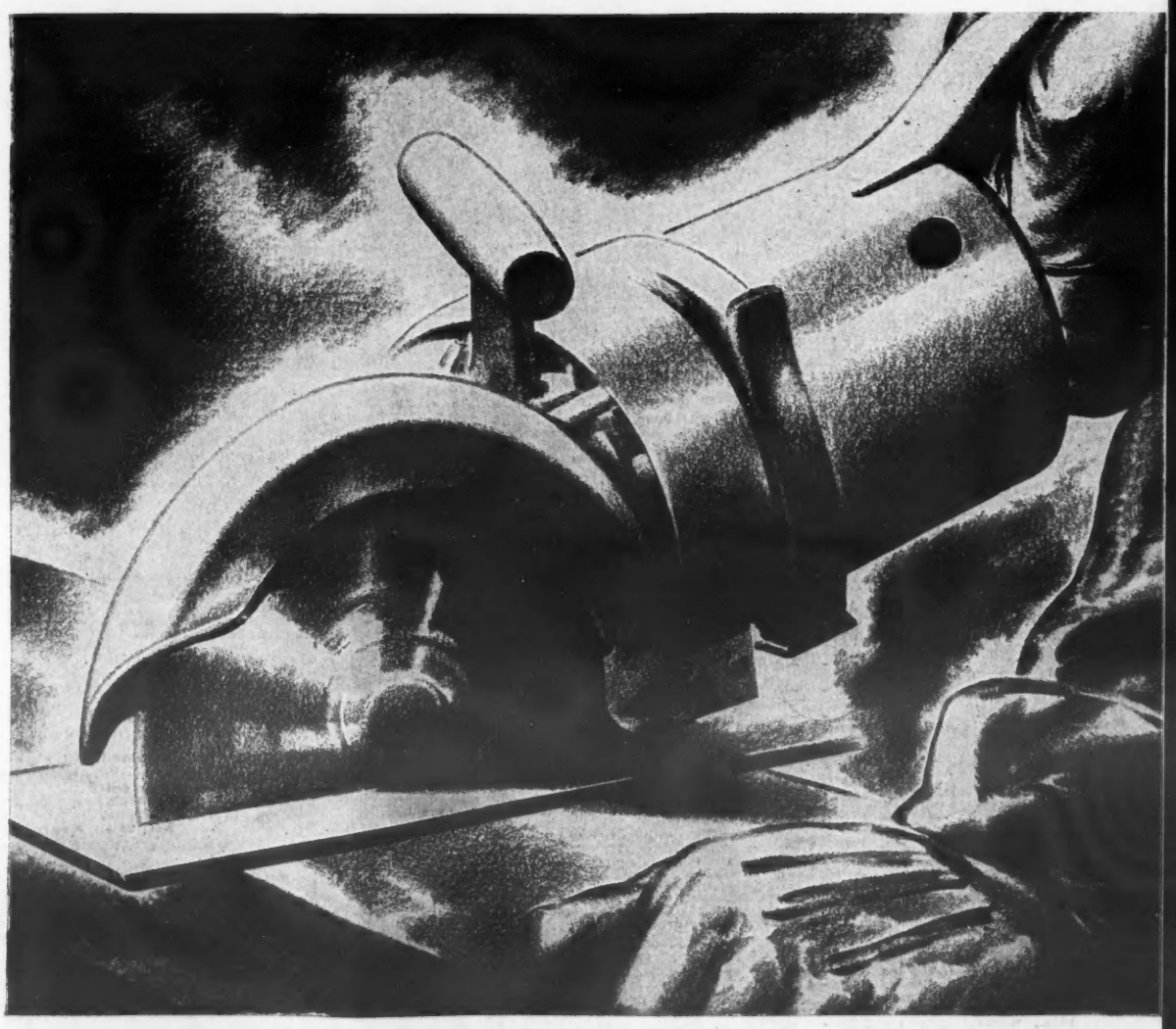
Yara yara, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.25 - 1.50
Yellow, cadmium, CP, import., bxs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.75
lithopone, all shades, bbls. 1 ton, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.50 - —
kgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.55 - —
sulphide, orange, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.14½- —
open order	lb.	.15½- —
Chrome yellow CP prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; ¼c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis, chrome	lb.	1.87 - —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis, chrome	lb.	1.75 - —
Mercury oxide (see M).		
Ocher, Amer., golden, A, bbls., works	lb.	.06¼- —
B, bbls., works	lb.	.04½- —
C, bbls., works	lb.	.03½- —
yellow, A, bbls., works	lb.	.02¾- —
B, bbls., works	lb.	.02½- —
C, bbls., works	lb.	.02 - —
D, bbls., works	lb.	.0195- —
E, bbls., works	lb.	.01775- —
F, bbls., works	lb.	.01½- —
G, bbls., works	lb.	.01½- —
H, bbls., works	lb.	.01¾- —
French, all shades, cks., c.l., ex dock Balto, Boston, N. Orleans, for import.	lb.	.02475- —
New York (f.o.b.)	lb.	.02½- —
Philadelphia, for import	lb.	.02¾- —
Portland, Seattle	lb.	.03 - —
San Pedro, S. Francisco	lb.	.0290- —
l.c.l., ex dock, Balto, Boston, N. Orleans	lb.	.02575- —
New York	lb.	.02½- —
ex-dock Phila., for import	lb.	.02¾- —
Portland, Seattle	lb.	.03½- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco	lb.	.03 - —
ex whse., Balto., Boston, N. Orleans	lb.	.02725- —
Chicago, E. St. Louis, Ind'polis, K. City, Milwauk., St. Louis,	lb.	.03¾- —
Minneapolis	lb.	.03½- —
New York	lb.	.02¾- —
Pittsburgh	lb.	.03¼- —
Portland, Seattle	lb.	.03¾- —
San Pedro, S. Francisco	lb.	.03¼- —
f.o.b. N. Y., from dock,	lb.	.02¾- —
from whse.	lb.	.02¾- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem Easton, N.Y.	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¾- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾- —
Persian orange (see O).		
Zinc, bbls., same basis chrome CP, contracts	lb.	.18 - —
open order	lb.	.19 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Yellow root (xanthorisa), bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.08 - .08½
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	2.50 - 2.55

Z

Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.,	lb.	.21 - —
USP., bbls., 350 lbs.	lb.	.27 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29 - —
Arsenate, bgs., cs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies	lb.	.12½- —
c.l., bgs., cs.	lb.	.13 - —
Arsenite, bgs., cs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies	lb.	.12½- —
W. of Rockies, bgs.	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., bgs., cs.	lb.	.13 - —
W. of Rockies, bgs.	lb.	.12½- —
Zinc arsenate and arsenite price are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for plant or whse. pick-up.		
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14 - .18
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.31 - —
dms.	lb.	.26 - —
kgs.	lb.	.23 - —
Chloride, fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.60 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
USP, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.23 - —
25 lb. jars.	lb.	.31 - —
solut., dms., wks.	lb.	.04¼- —
tanks	lb.	.0226- —
Cyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.33 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0705- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.0755- —
Zinc, fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20 - .25
Iodide, N.F., bots.	lb.	4.35 - —
jars	lb.	4.20 - —
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report)		
Oxide, pigment, dom., Amer., process, coml., lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0590- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0615- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.0615- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0615- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0640- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.0640- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.0592- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0617- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.0617- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0617- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.0642- —
ex whse., Pac. ct.	lb.	.0642- —
Zinc, oxide, French process, com'l		
lead-free bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.06½- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¾- .08
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¼- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.09 - —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.09 - —
import, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	.13 - .14
green seal, bbls., ex whse.,	lb.	.10 - —
white seal, cks., ex whse.,	lb.	.11 - .12½
USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.09½- —
Zinc, palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.23 - .25
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Stearate, tech., precip., bbls., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., 1 ton	lb.	.21 - —
1,000-2,000 lbs.	lb.	.22 - —
less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.23 - —
U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.21 - .28
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.50 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.90 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.65 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.10 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.10 - —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
Sulphide, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.08¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. or ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.09¾- —
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls.	lb.	.24 - .26
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., except Pac. cst.	lb.	.05½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.05½- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., work.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 73-75%, grd., bbls., works	ton.	75.00 -100.00
kgs., small lots, works.	lb.	.04½- .04½
white, 98%, rgd., kgs., works,	lb.	1.40 - 1.50

CUT THROUGH
YOUR PRODUCTION WASTES
WITH CHEMICALS

CHEMICALS are industry's modern tools for saving time, energy and expense in processing its products. Perhaps there are steps along your production line where new chemical products or methods can cut through waste with profitable efficiency . . . We believe that it will pay you to make a thorough investigation with this purpose in mind. Experience teaches that there are few manufacturing field



Synthetic Resins
and other
Branded Paint Materials
(Manufacturers' List Prices)

A

Abalyn dms., lots of 10, works, lb. .10 - —
single dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
5 gal. cans, works.....lb. .17 - —
Aroclors, distilled, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25 - —
single dms., works.....lb. .27 - —
undistilled, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .20 - —
single dms., works.....lb. .22 - —

B

Bakelite, gooks, BK, 3962, XE 6791, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .22½- —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .23 - —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .23½- —
lacquer, XR 2342, dms., 30,000 lbs, works..lb. .38 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .38½- —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .39 - —
3180, cms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .46 - —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .47 - —
4357, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .46 - —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .47 - —
Bakelite, lacquer XR, 9448, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .35 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .36 - —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .37 - —
phenolic, 100%, BR, 254, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .46 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .47 - —
1329, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .28 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .29 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .30 - —
2987, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .32 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .33 - —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .34 - —
3860, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .38 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .39 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .40 - —
4006, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .55 - —
15,000 lbs., works..lb. .56 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .57 - —
4036, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .40 - —
15,000 lbs., works..lb. .41 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .42 - —
6822, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .42½- —
15,000 lbs., works..lb. .43½- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .44½- —
8900, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .48 - —
15,000 lbs., works..lb. .49 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .50 - —
9476, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .24 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .24½- —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .25 - —
XR, 4503, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .56 - —
15,000 lbs., works..lb. .57 - —
5,000 lbs., works....lb. .58 - —
Bakelite, phenolic, modified, BR, 302, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .26 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .26½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .27 - —
2072, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .23 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .23½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .24 - —
2175, cms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .23 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .23½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .24 - —
2962, bbls., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .24 - —
15,000 lbs., works...lb. .24½- —
5,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
solutions, XJ, 180, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .179 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .184 - —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .189 - —
431, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, lb. .220 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .231 - —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .236 - —
2681, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .22½- —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .23 - —
3100, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .19½- —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20 - —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20½- —
6000, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .26½- —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .27 - —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .27½- —
6380, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .26½- —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .27 - —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .27½- —

Abalyn—Neville

Bakelite, solutions XJ, 7506, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .30 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .30½- —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .31 - —
8263, dms., 30,000 lbs., wks. lb. .22 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .22½- —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .23 - —
8264, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .21½- —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .22½- —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .23½- —
8344, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .383 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .393 - —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .403 - —
9408, dms., 30,000 lbs., works..lb. .32 - —
15,000 lbs., works.....lb. .34 - —
5,000 lbs., works.....lb. .36 - —

C

Cumar, AX, dms., works.....lb. .09 - —
BX, dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
CX, dms., gross weight, works, lb. .05 - —
DX, dms., gross weight, works, lb. .04 - —
EX, dms., gross weight, works, lb. .04 - —
FX, dms., gross weight, works, lb. .05 - —
MH, col. ½, dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
1, dms., works.....lb. .11 - —
1½-2, dms., works.....lb. .10 - —
2½ and darker, dms., works, lb. .09 - —
MS, dms., works.....lb. .10 - —
P, 10°-90° C., col. 3 and darker, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
RH, dms., works.....lb. .10 - —
RS, dms., works.....lb. .10 - —
special soft, dms., works...lb. .10 - —
V, col. ½, dms., works....lb. .12 - —
1, dms., works.....lb. .11 - —
1½-2, dms., works.....lb. .10 - —
2½ and darker, dms., works, lb. .09 - —
W, col. ½, dms., works.....lb. .13 - —
1, dms., works.....lb. .12 - —
1½-2, dms., works.....lb. .11 - —
2½ and darker, dms., works, lb. .10 - —

Cumar prices include frt. equald, with Pittsburgh; prices on contracts terminating December, 1938, are ¼c. per pound lower.

D

Durez, 202, dms., 36,000 lbs., works..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .44 - —
210, dms., 36,000 lbs., works.lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
extra pale, 36,000 lbs., works, lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
500, dms., 36,000 lbs, works, lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
525, dms., 36,000 lbs., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
550, dms., 36,000 lbs., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —

Durez c.l. prices also apply on mixed cars; three-month contracts are for price protection only; for Pacific Coast and Gulf points, ex warehouse, add 3c. per lb.

Durite,1,301 dms., 1 ton, frt.alld.lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .35 - —

G

G, resin, dms., gross weight, works..lb. .06½- —

G resin prices on contracts terminating December, 1938, are ¼c. per pound lower; Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 3c. per lb. extra.

Guai-a-phene, 10-gal. cns., works, gal. 2.57 - —
5-gal. cns., works.....gal. 2.62 - —
1-gal. cns., works.....gal. 2.82 - —
dms., works.....gal. 2.50 - —

H

Hercolyn, dms., lots of 10, works, lb. .15 - —
single dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
cans, works.....lb. .22 - —

K

Kadox (zinc oxide), black or red label, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.lb. .06¾- —
Pac. cst., ex whse.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.lb. .07 - —
Pac. cst., ex whse.....lb. .07 - —

N

Nevillac, dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Nevillac prices on contracts terminating December, 1938, are ¼c. per pound lower; Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 3c. per lb. extra.

Neville resin, R-1 nevindene, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
R-3, nevindene, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12 - —
R-5, nevindene, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11 - —
R-6, nevindene, col. 2½-3½, dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-7, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
R-8, N.P.S., col. below 3, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-9, hard, col. ½, dms., works, lb. .13 - —
R-10, hard, col., 1, dms., works..lb. .11 - —
R-11, hard, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-12, hard, col. 2½ and darker, dms., works..lb. .09 - —
R-13, medium, col. ½, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
R-14, medium, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .11 - —
R-15, medium, col. 1½-2,dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-16, medium, col. 2½ and darker, dms., works..lb. .09 - —
R-17, medium soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-19, medium soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-21, soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-22, special, soft, col. 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .10 - —
R-27, medium soft, col. 1, dms., works..lb. .12½- —
R-28, medium soft, col. 1½-2, dms., works..lb. .11½- —
R-29, medium soft, col. 2½ and darker, dms., works..lb. .10½- —
R-41, phenester, col. 3½-5, dms., works..lb. .17 - —

Neville resin prices are freight equalized with Phila.; prices on contracts terminating December, 1938, are ¼c. per pound lower; Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 3c. per lb. extra.

—Continued on page 72

where new developments in chemicals cannot lighten burdens or bring about economies when used under the guidance of expert technicians or backed by well directed research. Along with a comprehensive variety of chemical products Cyanamid offers you the assistance of its laboratory facilities and technical staff in utilizing them to promote economy and efficiency in your plant. Following are listed a few of the Cyanamid products backed by this cooperation.

AERO-DRI—A new one-bath water repellent recommended for all types of textiles including cotton, wool, silk, linen and rayon.

AERO-DRI is a very stable creamy white emulsion. It emulsifies very readily with warm water, is easy to apply and the aqueous emulsion is very stable over a long period of running. Very effective water repellent effects are obtained without the necessity for special equipment or special procedure.

NITROCELLULOSE for lacquers to meet the present-day high quality finishing requirements of textiles, paper, automobiles, furniture, radios and polished metal. Readily soluble and free from deleterious impurities. Available in all standard viscosities.

***BEETLE 202-11** for unusual baking enamels. BEETLE 202-11, supplied as a 50% solution in octyl alcohol, is characterized by slow initial set and exceptionally good compatibility with mineral spirits and with many alkyd resins, oils, varnishes and other materials. Added in proportions of 5-25% to alkyd resins, it improves baking speed, mar-resistant hardness, color retention and resistance to gas checking. It is suggested especially for roll coat and other applications requiring slow set and good flow. It is particularly suitable for use in baking enamels in white and colors for use on tinware, cabinets, and decorative metalware.

ACCO DRY ROSIN SIZE is a new, improved dry size for greater sizing efficiency. It has a higher solid content, with less moisture present. It is more readily put in solution, combining the economy of a dry size with quick solubility. With its greater density, and more activity per unit volume, it gives greater dispersion, better distribution in the beater, and a brighter precipitate—all features that increase sizing efficiency and produce a cleaner, whiter stock. ACCO DRY ROSIN SIZE is available in a wide range of free rosins suitable to various types of paper.

Manufacturers and distributors of **HEAVY CHEMICALS** for their many industrial uses, including: Aqua Ammonia, Acetic Acid, Bichromates, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chrome Acetate, Formaldehyde, Iron Acetate, Salt Cake, Sodium Silicate, Sulphocyanides, Thiourea, Urea.

Watch this column monthly for the announcement of other interesting Cyanamid developments. Technical information on these and other Cyanamid products is available on request.

*Trademark of American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK, N. Y.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison

Published every Monday by Oil, Paint and Drug Publishing Company, Inc., Harry J. Schnell, President and Treasurer; Frank V. Baldwin, Vice-President; Daniel G. Bogert, Secretary. Address 59 John Street, New York, New York. Telephone JOhn 4-2357. Cable Address Reporter New York.

Incorporating the Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, the New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, the New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers' Journal, the Oil and Paint Review and International Petroleum Reporter.

Subscription rates including postage in the United States, possessions and territories, one year, $5.00; two years, $8.00; Canada and Newfoundland, one year, $7.00; two years, $12.00; other foreign countries, one year, $10.00; two years, $18.00.

Entered at the Post Office of New York as second class matter January 15, 1884, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Copyright, 1938, by Oil, Paint and Drug Publishing Company, Inc.

Vol. 134 November 7, 1938 Number 19

Labor Law Is a Bar

It is not to be expected that cool, thorough analysis of the Federal labor relations act will characterize the references to this law where it has been interjected as an important issue in the campaigns for seats in Congress. This is unfortunate, but human nature, as manifested in politics, is not analytically minded; it finds more vigorous expression and more effective impression in being emotional and biased.

The labor relations act has been weighed in a variety of balances, and found wanting by almost all the assayers. But, it is significant that the most nearly impartial analysis of the act found little in its application to indicate that either the statute or its administration was as harmful to business as was popularly believed. Another significant thing is that both organized labor and organized management, in some of their more important groups, are not in sympathy with the law.

The significance of this latter situation is not that, because the conceivably opposed interests are against the law, the statute must be good because it lies in a middle ground. The truth is that the law and more particularly its administration are not contributory to the separate interests of labor and management nor to their more important, interdependent welfare.

The labor relations law should be improved, as it can be improved. It should be continued as a necessary support of the right of collective bargaining, but it should prohibit all manner of enforced concert; it should not deny the right of workers to organize as they see fit, without benefit, if they so desire, of any guidance or compulsion whether national or local. Management recognizes the desirability of collective bargaining; but it rightly demands that this shall be free and that it shall have at least an equal right with any other agency to advise and direct.

The biggest need for industrial peace and security is that management and wage-earners become more understandingly related. No law that blocks this need can be good for business as a whole or for any of its three elements—ownership, management, and wage-earners. The labor relations act in part is a bar to salutary employer-employee relations. In that part it should be emended.

Fifty Years In Paint

In the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of national organization of the paint industry the REPORTER has more than a journalistic interest. Its view of the memorable occasion is proudly paternal; because it was largely through the efforts of this paper that the first national association of the industry was brought into being a half-century ago.

Many changes have affected the paint industry during the past fifty years—the most influential coming within the last two decades. The influences have been chiefly on the technologic side, as has been true of all industry, and there still remain some vestiges of the price and credits problems to cope with which was one of the primary objectives of the organization movement first published in the REPORTER for January 4, 1888.

Business in those days was far different. An association then was more correctly styled a trade association than it is today when, because of in some instances excessive technologic developments, business is heavier on the production side. But, the problems of the national organizations of business are still chiefly those of trade, and in this field the paint industry's organization stands among the most progressive and effective. The industry has also one of the best technical organizations in the country, a condition which gives its older trade association a better opportunity to serve as its founders planned.

The REPORTER was proud of the national paint organization which took form out of its suggestions and in large measure through the personal efforts of its editorial staff. It spoke in pride and also in eventualized prophecy when, September 19, 1888, it said:—

> There is no doubt that this association will be a power of good to the paint trade, and that it has come to stay there is equally no doubt.

Today the REPORTER is ready to say that the association, which has staid, has been a power of good to the paint trade; its fifty years have been filled with achievement, notable and beneficial. There is no doubt that the association will stay much longer—there is a need for its every effort—and it will continue to do good in increasing measure for the industry which it represents and for the public service to which the industry is devoted.

—O-P-D—

Why Let the Bugs Awake

Next Summer is a long way off, and with it the season of devastating hordes of grasshoppers, beetles, worms, and a thousand other ravaging insects. A week of serious preventive work now should be better than a Summer of strenuous warfare against these costly pests, and it is not too early at least to think of such things, although it is doubtful that a practicable plan of effective preventive treatment is available.

This failure to provide a means of beating the bugs while they are in the nondestructive stages is a perennial puzzle to all who have come to accept science as a very helpful collaborator with industry. The puzzle grows more complex and more difficult even to grasp when one looks at such staggering figures of losses from insect ravages as the more than $6,000,000 reported for the one State of Montana with reference to the destruction caused this year by grasshoppers alone.

The business of making and selling agricultural insecticides is not a markedly profitable one, although it has become much better in this respect than it was a relatively few years ago. May it not reasonably be asked whether one reason for the small profit of the industry cannot be found in the enormity of the agricultural losses which its services fail to prevent? It is logical to believe that the farmers of Montana would rather spend $1,000,000 in effective combating of grasshoppers than lose $6,000,000 through the ravages of these insects. Can the insecticide industry provide the effective method? It can provide the poison. But, are present methods of application the best that can be offered?

There is an intermediate stage between egg and bug when grasshoppers and beetles and other voracious insects are not hard to kill. Why cannot an effective killing agent be applied at that stage? The land must be plowed and cultivated at some time during that stage. Fertilizer is practicably applied in connection with these operations. Who will devise a method of applying insecticide? Who should?

—O-P-D—

Hearings Under Drug Law

Ten days hence the drug and cosmetic industries will present their views with respect to the voluminous regulations proposed under certain sections of the new Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act. They will start on the final stages of a job for which, it is to be hoped, they will have been well prepared.

Although hearings are not required by the law on the proposed regulations, it may reasonably be assumed from the evidence available that the attitude of administrative officials will be receptive. This is highly desirable, for there are some puzzlers in the proposed regulations.

It is doubtful that the regulations can be made more explicit in respect of the material information required on labels and labeling. This matter is so largely conditioned by individual requirements that the general statement made, although inadequate, is, at least, not so likely to be misleading, as would be any practicable endeavor to cover all particulars.

There are many other things in the regulations which need clarification that can be given, and modification in some respects. One question is how properly to designate a nonofficial drug that has had since before official recognition a name similar to the official one. More clarity is needed with respect to the proper stating of differences from official standards.

There are big troubles ahead under the requirement that the owner of a drug or cosmetic who has his manufacturing done by a company specializing in such private-formula work must designate himself as a packer or distributor.

There are "headaches" all through the regulations on labels. Back-panel labels are practically ruled out, for who can tell which side of a bottle may be looked at first? Pictures, emphasized personal names, and other things not required by law will have to be submerged or omitted in order that the "material" information may be given the required prominence. The stating of constituents will not be simple, as the rules require, for the order of their stating is something to think about.

It must not be overlooked that directions must give due consideration to the physical condition of the consumer of a drug. To cover this requirement will require many words.

These are but a few of the puzzlers. The hearings on the regulations doubtless will be quite prolonged.

ESTABLISHED 1849

UNIFORMITY THE ESSENCE OF QUALITY

TARTARIC ACID

POWDERED GRANULAR CRYSTAL

CREAM TARTAR

POWDERED CRYSTAL

ROCHELLE SALT

POWDERED GRANULAR CRYSTAL

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.

Manufacturing Chemists

81 MAIDEN LANE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

PFIZER QUALITY

Established 1849

444 W. GRAND AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL.

TURNER
PHOSPHORIC ACID
(BY-PRODUCT MATERIAL)
Available in Tank Cars and Drums
JOSEPH TURNER & COMPANY
83 EXCHANGE PL. PROVIDENCE
RIDGEFIELD, N. J. 630 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
40TH ST. & CALUMET CHICAGO

SULPHURIC ACID
60° 66° 98%
Tank Cars—Carboys
Prompt Shipments
ROYSTER CHEMICAL WORKS
TOLEDO, OHIO
Division of
F. S. ROYSTER GUANO CO.
NORFOLK, VA.

...a dependable source of supply
CAUSTIC SODA
Stauffer
BORIC ACID . CARBON TETRACHLORIDE : BORAX
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE : CAUSTIC SODA : SULPHUR
CHLORIDE : SULPHUR : SILICON TETRACHLORIDE
CREAM OF TARTAR : SULPHURIC ACID : CARBON
BISULPHIDE : TARTARIC ACID : WHITING
STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
2710 Grayber Bldg. New York, N.Y.
636 California St. San Francisco, Cal.
Carbide and Carbon Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
Rives-Strong Bldg. Los Angeles, Cal.
Freeport Texas
Stauffer

Exclusive Distributors for DUVAL TEXAS SULPHUR COMPANY
ASHCRAFT-WILKINSON CO.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Charleston, S. C. Jacksonville, Fla. Wilmington, N. C. Norfolk, Va. Jackson, Miss.
SULPHUR
99½% Pure
Shipments from Boling Dome and
A new production from ORCHARD DOME
Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizer Materials

COPPER SULPHATE
IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING
IRVINGTON WORKS NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE · 30 CHURCH ST.

Heavy Chemicals

Calcium Chloride and Sal Ammoniac Prices Extended—Caustic Potash and Potash Carbonate Renewed—Aqua Ammonia Nationwide Drum Schedule Issued

Heavy chemical contract renewals for next year continued to make their appearance last week. Aqua ammonia nation-wide drum schedule was issued for early 1939 at current levels. Sal ammoniac, ammonia carbonate, calcium chloride, caustic potash and potash carbonate were all extended at the same levels. Preliminary contract work was virtually completed in other important industrial chemicals and official announcements were anticipated at almost any time. Price changes were absent, and a steady to firm price tone ruled in all divisions of the market.

Volume of business gave evidence of leveling off in some directions, but demand was expected to resume its gradual upward trend in the near future. Preliminary reports indicated that October was equally as good, if not better than September, which was considered the best month so far this year. Several of the important chemicals were moving in satisfactory volume; saltcake, chlorine, alums and the alkalies were all moderately active. Seasonal acceleration in some consuming lines was proving beneficial to saltpeter. Preparations were well underway for the winter season in calcium chloride. Blue vitriol withdrawals were well maintained, metals and their derivatives were firm. Statistical position for copperas was improving. Cyanides were moving steadily for the automotive accessory field. Business in potash salts was making a good showing in many directions. Mineral acids were keeping pace with improved operations in basic consuming industries. Agricultural insecticides and fungicides were seasonally quiet.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
147.2	147.2	148.8	154.3

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Alums.—A steady to firm price tone prevailed in the market for various alums again last week. A moderately active volume of business was uncovered in practically all divisions of the market, with ammonia, potash, commercial and iron-free alumina sulphate giving the most satisfactory performance. September imports of alumina sulphate totaled 419,121 pounds, valued at $3,949, all of which came from Belgium.

Ammonia, Anhydrous. — Work was progressing on next year contracts to be offered to the trade beginning November 28 for acceptance on or before December 31, 1938. The contract prices will be uniform 1½c. per pound under spot quotations. Nationwide schedule was published in the previous issue.

Ammonia, Aqua.—Quotations for shipment in drums continue firm, sellers taking business for early 1939 shipment at current levels. A nationwide schedule of drum aqua ammonia prices will be found on page 30.

Ammonia Carbonate. — Prices have been extended for the 1939 contract year. Usual consumers were providing a moderate interest in the market last week.

Ammoniac, Sal.—Contracts will be renewed for 1939 at the same levels for the gray material. The market for white sal ammoniac remains firm. Imports during September were 648,342 pounds, valued at $15,846, of which 270,129 pounds came from Germany, 112,436 pounds from Poland and Danzig, and 224,000 pounds from Canada.

Antimony.—Price for domestic spot antimony was firm at the 12¼c. level last week. Dealings were of a moderate character in most consuming lines. Quiet conditions prevailed in the market for the oxide and needle powder, with quotations unaltered.

Arsenic.—A fair amount of business was reported last week in the market for white and red arsenic. Pricewise there was nothing new to divulge, and quotations were steady to firm. September imports of white arsenic aggregated 2,888,260 pounds, valued at $54,310, of which 1,628,242 pounds came from Sweden, 181,443 pounds from Canada, 667,760 pounds from Mexico, and 355,600 pounds from Japan. Imports during September of red arsenic totaled 66,138 pounds, valued at $8,853, of which 33,069 pounds came from Belgium, and 33,069 pounds came from Germany.

Bleaching Powder.—Sellers were concerning themselves with writing 1939 contracts at the recently announced levels. Business was maintained at a steady pace in virtually all directions. September imports were 193,356 pounds, valued at $2,669, of which 143,596 pounds came from Germany, 37,760 pounds from France, and 12,000 pounds from the United Kingdom.

Blue Vitriol. — Withdrawals were moving along at a good pace in the market again last week. Large commercial demands continue to make their appearance for fair size quantities, while the call for horticultural and water treating purposes was along steady lines for this time of the year. Export demand remained steady. A firm price tone remained in evidence.

Calcium Chloride. — Quotations for the flake, liquid and solid material were extended for the 1939 contract year. Preparations were progressing satisfactorily for the winter campaign for ice control activities. In the interim, other consumers were providing a moderate call. September imports were 270,657 pounds, valued at $2,252, all of which came from Germany.

Chlorine.—Sellers were going ahead with contract renewals for tanks at levels as prevailing heretofore. Business was at a comparatively good level, with the paper industry providing a better call recently.

Copper. — Quietness held sway in both domestic and foreign copper markets. The domestic quotation was unaltered, while an easier price tone prevailed abroad at the 11.15c. per pound level. The dullness abroad was attributed in part to the observance of a religious holiday. Domestic sales during October aggregated 78,288 tons, of which 63,488 tons are for delivery in January.

Copper Salts.—A firm tone predominated in the market for various copper derivatives throughout the past week. A fair volume of business was reported in the cyanide, carbonate and oxides.

Copperas. — Recent improvement in steel operations proved a definite benefit to the statistical position of the market. Withdrawals were steady and the position of the market was greatly improved. Steel operations last week were scheduled at 56.8 percent of capacity, compared with 53.7 percent in the preceding week and 48.6 percent in the corresponding week a year ago.

Cyanide-Chloride Mixture.—Activity in the automotive field was providing a better interest in this direction last week. Prices were steady to firm at former levels. Imports during September amounted to 35,390 pounds, valued at $9,131, all of which came from Germany.

Potash Carbonate.—Prices have been renewed for 1939 contracts. Sellers report business was making a good showing in several directions, reflecting the broadening of basic consumers' operations. September imports totaled 39,952 poudns, valued at $1,894, of

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

which 22,601 pounds came from Germany and 15,207 pounds from the Netherlands.

Potash, Caustic.—Contracts for 1939 were being extended at the same basis. A steady call was still in evidence from the principal consuming interests last week. Imports during September aggregated 71,739 pounds, valued at $5,136, of which 68,432 pounds came from Germany.

Potash Chlorate.—Commitments were of a routine nature for the most part, and prices were maintained at former levels. September imports were 1,375,729 pounds, valued at $82,783, of which 1,212,530 pounds came from Germany and 144,248 pounds came from Switzerland.

Potash Cyanide.—Interest for the account of the electroplating trade continued at improved levels. A steady to firm price tone governed the dealings. September imports totaled 23,313 pounds, valued at $8,161, all of which came from Germany.

Saltcake.—Volume of business showed gradual improvement, reflecting to a large degree the higher operations in the paper industry. Prices were well maintained at previous levels. Imports during September agregated 14,239 tons, valued at $143,346, of which 7,429 tons came from Germany; 6,186 tons from Chile and 624 tons from Canada

Saltpeter.—Seasonal acceleration in some large consuming industries were proving beneficial to the market. The meat packing was the most prominently mentioned, with consumption and production showing encouraging increases recently. Prices ruled unchanged. September imports totaled 63,267 pounds, valued at $2,657, of which 30,314 pounds came from France and 31,968 pounds from Germany.

Soda Ash.—Writing contracts for next year at the recently announced unchanged levels was progressing satisfactorily last week. Business was moving at a steady pace in all directions.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Renewal of contracts for 1939 was well under way last week. A good demand continued to prevail in the market for large consuming interests.

Soda, Caustic.—Sellers were concerning themselves with 1939 contract renewals. Current volume of business was holding at satisfactory levels in practically all instances.

Soda Chlorate.—A steady to firm price tone prevailed in the market. Business was along moderate lines for this time of the year. September imports amounted to 1,095,700 pounds, valued at $47,617, of which 539,700 pounds came from France; 350,000 pounds came from Germany and 156,000 pounds came from Switzerland.

Soda Cyanide.—A steady movement of material was reported for the account of the automotive accessory industry as the new model season gets underway. Prices were without alteration. Imports during September were 2,794,216 pounds, valued at $230,214, of which 1,878,412 pounds came from Canada; 577,304 pounds from Germany; 114,000 pounds from France and 112,000 pounds from Switzerland.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—Quotations were maintained at previous levels in the market, and business was moving at a slightly broader pace. Imports for the month of September aggregated 95,683 pounds, valued at $10,064, of which 35,272 pounds came from Belgium and 48,750 pounds from Switzerland.

Soda Nitrite.—Sellers were proceeding with 1939 contract renewels at the same basis as announced the preceding week. Business showed stability in most directions.

Soda Phosphate.—Prices for various soda phosphates were held at the same levels. A fairly broad demand continued to characterize the dealings in the market throughout the past week.

Soda Silicofluoride.—A fair amount of business was reported in the market for principal consumers. Prices were firm at the recently established basis. September imports amounted to 968,701 pounds, valued at $30,717, of which 252,206 pounds came from Denmark and 705,692 pounds from the Netherlands.

Soda Sulphate, Anhydrous.—A better inquiry was discernible in the market, and prices were well maintained at former levels. September imports were 529 tons, valued at $11,894, all of which came from Germany.

Soda Sulphide. — Quotations were without change in the market. Business was moving along at a better pace in most directions. September imports amounted to 179,960 pounds, valued at $3,805, of which 111,939 pounds came from Germany and 68,021 pounds from Belgium.

Soda Sulphite.—Dealings in this direction were along steady lines. Pricewise the market noted no change. September imports totaled 26,456 pounds, valued at $1,044, all of which came from Germany.

Tin Salts.—A firm tone prevailed in the market for various tin derivatives last week. Prices were all maintained at the levels established last week. Straits metal was quoted around 46.35c. per pound. The world supply of tin at end of October totaled 30,359 tons, including carryovers, compared with 30,869 tons at the end of September. The visible supply of tin on November 1 was 20,655 tons, against 20,219 tons on October 1.

Acids

Demand for mineral acids continued to keep pace with the improvement in basic consuming industries last week. A moderately active volume of business was uncovered in practically all directions. Preliminary work was well underway in the majority of instances for next year's contract schedules. However, nothing official was forthcoming relative to price announcements. Based on Department of Commerce statistics production of sulphuric acid during September totaled 133,266 tons, compared with 131,106 tons for August and 188,252 tons for September, 1937. For the first nine months production aggregated 1,267,605 tons, against 1,594,655 tons in the corresponding period a year ago.

Acetic.—Volume of business for the various grades of acetic acid moved along at steady levels last week. Price schedules remain unaltered. September imports totaled 563,400 pounds, valued at $30,144, all of which came from Canada.

Battery. — The automotive industry continued to provide the bulk of the new business in this direction. Prices ruled unchanged.

Chromic.—A steady to firm price tone governed the dealings. Shipments for the account of the plating trade were well maintained.

Formic. — Quotations were without change, and a steady to firm tone prevailed. Business continued at moderately active levels.

Muriatic.—Nothing new was uncovered in this direction, and prices were at the same basis, with business on a slightly broader scale.

Oxalic. — Sellers were concerning themselves with 1939 contract renewals at the same basis. Business was along broad lines throughout the past week. September imports were 22,225 pounds valued at $1,093, all of which came from Germany.

Sulphuric. — Movement of various grades of sulphuric into commercial channels was progressing at a more satisfactory pace. Price schedules were maintained at previous levels, and there was nothing official to divulge on next year's contract schedules. Statistics of sulphuric acid, based on data reported by 56 fertilizer manufacturers for the months of 1938, 58 for 1937, according to the Department of Commerce, shows September production at 133,266 tons, against 131,106 tons for August, and 188,252 tons for September, 1937. For the first nine months production aggregated 1,267,605 tons, against 1,594,655 tons in the same period a year ago. Receipts during September aggregated 57,091 tons, compared with 55,485 tons in the preceding month and 60,938 tons in the corresponding month a year ago. For the first nine months receipts were 388,838 tons, contrasted with 574,573 tons in the like 1937 period. Consumption for September amounted to 126,974 tons, against 128,312 tons for August and 144,273 tons for September, 1937. Total consumption for first nine months was 1,081,387 tons, compared with 1,420,510 tons in the same period last year. Shipments for September amounted to 61,005 tons, as against 60,884 tons in the preceding month and 100,419 tons in the like month last year. For the first nine months shipments aggregated 574,195 tons, against 574,073 tons in the same period last year. Stocks on hand at the end of September amounted to 88,165 tons, compared with 85,787 tons at the end of August and 71,767 tons at the end of September, 1937.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—The business in sulphuric acid, so far as the manufacturers of fertilizer mixtures are concerned, is virtually at an end. Some deliveries will be made in the next few weeks, to be

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

GEARED TO Your
PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS
YOU come first with Diamond. It's your need for highest Alkali quality we fulfill . . . your demand for unvarying uniformity we meet at all times. Diamond Products are always available when, as and where you want them, with every mile of transit followed by our Traffic Service Department. You can safely include Diamond Delivery as an integral factor in your production schedule, just as you may absolutely rely upon the fixed quality of all Diamond Products.
DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY
PITTSBURGH AND EVERYWHERE
DIAMOND QUALITY PRODUCTS:
58% Soda Ash • Liquid Chlorine
Bicarbonate of Soda • Special Alkalies
76% Caustic Soda • Diamond Soda Crystals
Carbon Tetrachloride
ALKALI

sure, but the bulk of the trade has been completed, and the inquiries for acid from these manufacturers are accordingly not at all active. For the present the nominal quotations are unchanged, remaining at $12 per ton for 60 degree and at $15 per ton for 66 degree acid. Much the same state of affairs prevails with respect to oleum, which also has not undergone any modifications as to figures, and is still held at $17 per ton for 20 percent supplies.

Insecticides

Dullness continued to characterize business in the market for agricultural insecticides and fungicides last week. The market lacked any particular feature, both in regard to demand, or from the standpoint of price changes. There was some business noted for export account, but this constituted a normal condition for this time of the year. Quiet conditions prevailed in the market for calcium arsenate. Developments of importance were lacking in lead arsenate, while nicotine sulphate presented little in the way of renewed activity.

Calcium Arsenate.—Quiet conditions prevailed in the market during the past week. Some interest was uncovered for export purposes, otherwise there was little new to report. Prices ruled unchanged.

Lead Arsenate.—Developments of importance were conspicuous by their absence, and the market went through another dull period. Prices were well maintained.

Nicotine Sulphate.—The market presented little in the way of activity, and commitments were held to minimum proportions. Prices continue unchanged.

Explosives Industry Reports Gain of 43.1% in 1937

The total value of products of the explosives industry for 1937 was $58,181,337, exceeding the 1935 figure by 43.1 percent. The number of wage earners employed in 1937 was 5,406, an increase of 18.3 percent, as compared with 4,570 reported for 1935, and their wages last year amounted to $8,620,222, an increase of 52.7 percent, according to the Bureau of Census. There were seventy-seven establishments in 1937, against seventy-four in 1935. The cost of materials was $24,212,733 in 1937, against $17,000,618 in 1935.

Sameth Made President Of Pest Control Ass'n

—Continued from page 4

ernment laboratories during the past few years on the relative toxicity of five common fumigants to a number of insects and their eggs for exposures of one, three and twenty-four hours. To illustrate, he said, the effect of length of exposure and differences in susceptibility of various insects on relative toxicity of fumigants. He discussed tests with the rice weevil, the flour beetle, and the Mediterranean flour moth. These tests, he explained, were made under controlled temperature and humidity by introducing known weights of the fumigant into twenty-litre flasks in the center of which the insects were suspended in small open vials.

Based on the minimum concentrations of each gas necessary to produce 100 percent mortality, Mr. Cotton said they found that for a one-hour exposure ethylene oxide is slightly more than three times as toxic to the rice weevil as hydrocyanic acid, nearly four times as toxic as chloropicrin, and about seven times as toxic as carbon disulphide.

He explained that for a three-hour exposure ethylene oxide is still more toxic to the rice weevil than any of the other gases, being almost three times as toxic as chloropicrin, four times as toxic as hydrocyanic acid, six times as toxic as carbon disulphide, and thirty-five times as toxic as ethylene dichloride. He added that it should be noted that with the increased exposure chloropicrin has moved from third to second place in order of relative toxicity whereas hydrocyanic acid has dropped back to third place.

Mr. Cotton said that for a twenty-four-hour exposure chloropicrin is first in toxicity to the rice weevil, being nearly three times as toxic as ethylene oxide and almost twice as toxic as hydrocyanic acid. Ethylene oxide, he added, has dropped back to third place, with hydrocyanic acid in second place.

C. C. Johnson and H. H. Arendell, of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, presented a paper on "Fumigation Profits." The paper informed that aside from bedbugs, one of the commonest of the fumigator's problems is the clothes moth. Here penetration is of utmost importance, and because of its unequalled facility for getting down into the remote retreats. With chlorpicrin it is unnecessary to remove rugs from floors or to unpack trunks to get the kill. Furthermore, this gas has no harmful effect on delicate textiles or colors, or on expensive furs.

Aqua Ammonia Drum Price Schedule Issued

Nation-wide prices, effective November 1, have been issued by Philadelphia sales headquarters of the National Ammonia Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., for its aqua ammonia in 110-gallon drums.* At the same time, the company states that it is offering contracts to buyers at these prices.

The schedule is as follows:—

State	Stock point.	Per pound—Freight-free prices. Less carload.	Carload.
Alabama		4.50c.	4.25c.
Arizona		7.00c.	6.75c.
Arkansas		4.50c.	4.25c.
California†		...	...
f.o.b. Los Angeles (for California destinations only)		3.50c.	2.75c.
f.o.b. San Francisco (for California destinations only)		3.50c.	2.75c.
Colorado		5.75c.	5.50c.
Connecticut		2.25c.	2.00c.
Delaware		2.50c.	2.25c.
District of Columbia		2.50c.	2.25c.
Florida		4.50c.	4.25c.
Georgia	Atlanta.	4.50c.	4.25c.
Idaho		7.00c.	6.75c.
Illinois	Chicago.	3.50c.	3.25c.
Indiana	Indianapolis.	3.50c.	3.25c.
Iowa		3.50c.	3.25c.
Kansas		4.25c.	4.00c.
	Kansas City.	3.50c.	3.25c.
Kentucky		3.50c.	3.25c.
Louisiana	New Orleans.	4.50c.	4.25c.
Maine		2.50c.	2.25c.
Maryland		2.50c.	2.25c.
Massachusetts	Boston.	2.25c.	2.00c.
Michigan	Detroit.	3.50c.	3.25c.
Minnesota		3.50c.	3.25c.
Mississippi		4.50c.	4.25c.
Missouri	Kansas City.	3.50c.	3.25c.
	St. Louis.	3.50c.	3.25c.
Montana		7.00c.	6.75c.
Nebraska		4.25c.	4.00c.
(Omaha)		3.50c.	3.25c.
Nevada		7.00c.	6.75c.
New Hampshire		2.50c.	2.25c.
New Jersey		2.25c.	2.00c.
New Mexico		7.00c.	6.75c.
New York	Buffalo.	2.25c.	2.00c.
	New York City.	2.25c.	2.00c.
North Carolina		3.50c.	3.25c.
North Dakota		5.00c.	4.75c.
Ohio	Cincinnati.	3.50c.	3.25c.
	Columbus.	3.50c.	3.25c.
Oklahoma		5.25c.	5.00c.
Oregon†		...	...
f.o.b. Portland (for Oregon and adjacent Washington destinations only)		3.50c.	2.75c.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.	2.25c.	2.00c.
	Pittsburgh.	2.25c.	2.00c.
Rhode Island		2.25c.	2.00c.
South Carolina		3.50c.	3.25c.
South Dakota		5.00c.	4.75c.
Tennessee		4.50c.	4.25c.
Texas		5.25c.	5.00c.
(Baytown)		4.50c.	4.25c.
(Beaumont)		4.50c.	4.25c.
(Chaison)		4.50c.	4.25c.
(Galveston)		4.50c.	4.25c.
(Houston)		4.50c.	4.25c.
(Port Arthur)		4.50c.	4.25c.
Utah		7.00c.	6.75c.
Vermont		2.50c.	2.25c.
Virginia	Richmond.	3.50c.	3.25c.
Washington†		...	...
f.o.b. Seattle (for Washington destinations only)		3.50c.	2.75c.
West Virginia		3.50c.	3.25c.
Wisconsin	Milwaukee.	3.50c.	3.25c.
Wyoming		5.75c.	5.50c.

* Price in 55-gallon drums is uniformly 0.25c. per pound higher than above prices.

† No state-wide freight-free prices.

Shipping points are listed in the body of the schedule, in a center column under the heading "Stock Point."

The price is the same for any given destination having a freight-free price in the schedule, from any of the shipping points. Such price is that listed for the State in which the destination is located. Any city having freight-free prices which are not the same as those for the State in which the city is located, is shown in the schedule with its special prices.

Freight and deliveries—In all prices, the common carrier freight charges for returning the empty drums are included, and drums may be returned freight collect. In all prices, except those for California, Oregon and Washington destinations, the common carrier freight on full drums to destination is included, and shipments will be made freight prepaid. Deliveries within the corporate limits of the Stock Point cities on the schedule will be made out of local stocks free of expense to the buyer, with free collection of empty drums.

Carloads throughout the country consist of minimum railroad carload quantities.

Chemical Industry Medal Presented to Dr. Dorr

—Continued from page 4

as chemical experimenter with Mr. Edison himself. He went west the year following graduation to become assayer and chemist for the Deadwood & Delaware Smelter Company in the Black Hills. Ten years later, after a varied experience with several mining companies in different capacities, and while managing partner of the Lundberg, Dorr & Wilson Mill, a gold property at Fantail Gulch in "The Hills," he invented the Dorr "Classifier," which has been called editorially "the piece of equipment that comes nearest to being in universal use in modern hydrometallurgy."

In 1916 he was awarded the John Scott Medal of the Franklin Institute and in 1930 the James Douglas Medal of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, both in recognition of his contributions to metallurgical practice.

Dr. Dorr is a former president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and the United Engineering Trustees. He is also an active member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Institution of Mining & Metallurgy, London, and the South African Chemical, Metallurgical & Mining Society.

M.C.A. Issues Carboy Stoppers Specifications

—Continued from page 5

Time Limits

Time required to vent:—From twenty pounds to fifteen pounds, five minutes; from fifteen pounds to ten pounds, five minutes; from ten pounds to five pounds, ten minutes; from five pounds to no pounds, ten minutes; maximum time required to vent:—from twenty pounds to no pounds, thirty minutes; minimum time required to vent:—from twenty pounds to no pounds, 15 minutes.

Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company has called for payment December 1, 1938, at 102½ and interest $51,000 of its first mortgage bonds due December 1, 1960, at Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co., this city.

Let us quote on your requirements—any quantity from 1,000 to carload lots.

Chemicals, pigments or any product that requires sift-proof and moisture-proof containers, should be packed in Fulton water-proof, paper-lined bags.

The special processing of burlap and cotton goods with paper, cementing the two with various waterproof adhesives such as asphalt, glue and latex, provides a bag that is strong, sift-proof and moisture-proof.

These bags are *much cheaper* than metal drums or barrels — they are easier to handle and to store.

Fulton water-proof, paper-lined bags are available for prompt delivery from St. Louis to the West and Middle West, and from Atlanta to the East.

Write for prices and full information

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS

Atlanta Minneapolis St. Louis Kansas City, Kansas
Dallas New York New Orleans

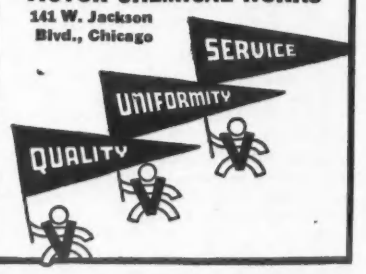
VICTOR

FORMIC ACID

85% and 90% Strengths

Noted for its purity, uniformity and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphates and chlorides.

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago



BARIUM HYDRATE

BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. VA.

PERCHLORATE OF POTASH

INTERNATIONAL SELLING CORP. 26 Beaver Street NEW YORK

Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

Tanning Extract Schedules Firm for First Quarter of 1939—J1 and J2 Myrobalans Reduced—Bichromates Steady —Corn Derivatives Unchanged

Demand for dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals was slower last week. In most divisions of the market reports were to the effect that a more cautious policy was displayed by major manufacturing consumers. Despite the leveling off in the general demand, sellers continue highly optimistic that business will resume its upward trend when the political uncertainty engendered by the coming elections is out of the way, and some of the smaller industries adjust themselves to the new wage and hours law. Prices held steady for the most part, with downward revisions reported for J1 and J2 myrobalans.

Movement of tanning materials was spotty. However, with the exception of myrobalans quotations were well sustained. Extract schedules of quebracho, myrobalans, sumac, valonia and wattle bark were extended for the first quarter of 1939. The trade was still awaiting official announcement of next year's contract schedules for bichromates, which was expected at almost any time. Business in potash and soda bichromate gave some signs of leveling off from the October volume. Soda and potash prussiate were routine affairs. Alumina chloride withdrawals continued steady. Cochineal and logwood were fairly well taken in the natural dyestuff divisions. Corn dextrin and starch were unchanged, despite the easier tone for the raw material, with business along broad lines. Albumen egg remained dull, while egg yolk displayed a firm tone.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

J1, myrobalans, $1.50 per ton.
J2, $1 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
150.0	150.1	151.6	155.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Withdrawals of the crystal and solution for the account of the textile industry was reported holding at steady levels in most directions. Prices ruled unchanged.

Potash Bichromate.—Business in the early part of November had a tendency to level off from the October volume. Optimism prevailed, however, with an early resumption anticipated. Prices ruled steady to firm.

Potash Prussiate.—Usual consumers provided a modest interest in the market last week. Prices were without alteration. September imports were 34,962 pounds, valued at $7,650, of which 15,432 pounds came from Germany, and 19,530 pounds from the Netherlands.

Soda Bichromate.—The trade was awaiting official announcement of 1939 contract schedule, which was expected at almost any time. Business was less active in the market, but October business was reported at the best level of the year.

Soda Prussiate.—Routine commitments characterized the dealings in this direction throughout the past week. Prices were without alteration. September imports aggregated 118,310 pounds, valued at $7,077, of which 73,556 pounds came from the Netherlands and 44,754 pounds from Japan.

Sulphonated Oils.—Movement of castor, olive and tallow sulphonated oils was along moderate lines last week. Quotations held steady. Tallow oil subjected to sulphonation during quarter ended September 30 totaled 1,282,609 pounds; castor oil, 2,616,479 pounds, and olive oil, 360,750 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce report of 60 establishments reporting fats and oils subjected to sulphonation.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Routine commitments continued to characterize dealings in the market last week. Quotations for the seed and paste material were without alteration. September imports amounted to 203,075 pounds, valued at $7,743, of which 193,000 pounds came from Ecuador.

Cochineal.—A fairly active demand was evident in most directions throughout the past week. Prices were well maintained at former levels. September imports totaled 3,000 pounds, valued at $597, all of which came from Peru.

Indigo.—Usual consumers were withdrawing necessary quantities of the natural indigo. Pricewise a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Logwood.—A satisfactory volume of business continued to make its appearance from major consuming interests. Quotations registered no change, and a firm tone ruled. Imports during September aggregated 66,138 pounds, valued at $7,906, all of which came from France.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg.—Quietness continued to characterize the dealings in the market. Despite the dull nature of the dealings, quotations were without alteration. A favorable relation of feed costs to egg prices—at least until the approach of next year's harvest season and a further expansion of both egg and poultry production were indicated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the outlook for poultry and eggs in 1939.

Dextrin.—Various grades of corn dextrin were receiving a broad demand, with moderate quantities usually making up the call. Prices ruled unchanged. Private corn production estimate on November 1 was placed at 2,451,934,000 bushels, against October 1 estimate of 2,421,000,000 bushels and government forecast of 2,459,316,000 bushels.

Egg Yolk.—A firm tone prevailed in the market throughout the past week. Withdrawals, however, were held to necessary requirements.

Starch.—Quotations were unchanged in the market for corn starch last week. Business was fairly active in practically all consuming lines. The week was decidedly favorable for drying corn and husking continued to make good progress in most areas, according to the weekly government report.

Tanning Materials

Mangrove Bark.—Quotations continued unchanged at the $24 per ton level. Business was along modest lines last week.

Myrobalans.—Prices for J1 and J2 myrobalans were easier last week at $25.50 per ton and $18 per ton, respectively. Various grades of extracts were firm for the first quarter of 1939.

Quebracho.—Contracts were renewed for the first quarter of next year at the same basis. Movement of material was spotty, with some consumers inclined to make only immediate commitments.

Sumac.—Various grades of sumac extract were extended for the first quarter of 1939. Quotations for the leaf and ground material noted no change. Business was along moderate lines.

Valonia.—Sellers were contracting for the first quarter of 1939 at the same basis for the valonia extracts. A steady to firm tone ruled in the beards and cups, with business steady.

Wattle Bark.—Extract prices were unchanged for the early part of 1939. The African material was steady last week, with moderate quantities making up the call.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

IG WAXES FOR TEXTILES
UNIFORM SYNTHETIC WAXES FOR FINISHING
GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION
GDC
435 HUDSON STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Natural Products Refining Co.
910 Garfield Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.
Natural
BICHROMATES

NIACET PRODUCTS
Acetic Acid
Glacial - U.S.P. - Reagent
Acetaldol
Acetamide
Paraldehyde
Acetaldehyde
Iron Acetates
Copper Acetate
Methyl Acetate
Crotonaldehyde
Ammonium Acetate
Manganese Acetate
Sucrose Octa Acetate
Other Acetate Salts
"SODACET"*
Special 90% Sodium Acetate
Recommended as a
Drying and Dehydrating Agent
for various solid chemical preparations which have a tendency to absorb moisture after packaging, resulting in lumps.
*Trade Mark
Aluminum Acetate Solutions
90% Normal, 33⅓% Basic
Sodium Acetate
Tech. 60%, Special 90% Grades
NIACET CHEMICALS CORPORATION NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Mutual Bichromates
BICHROMATE OF SODA
BICHROMATE OF POTASH
OXALIC ACID
CHROMIC ACID
MUTUAL
MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK
PLANTS AT BALTIMORE AND JERSEY CITY MINES IN NEW CALEDONIA

IMPORTANT TO YOU!

A QUICK REVIEW OF BARRETT TAR ACIDS

Barrett Tar Acids are produced to meet highest standards of quality, uniformity and dependability. Barrett's unmatched service is available to every customer. Phone, wire or write for quotations.

PHENOL

(Natural) U. S. P. 40° C. Minimum Melting Point **is a pure white crystalline product generally used in the manufacture of Phenol-Formaldehyde Resins when extremely light color is necessary. Also used in the manufacture of chemicals and dyestuffs requiring material of highest purity.**

39° C. M. M. Pt. Technical **approximates the U. S. P. material in quality and is recommended for use when it is not necessary to adhere strictly to Pharmacopœia specifications.**

82-84 per cent and 90-92 per cent Technical**—grades which contain limited amounts of Ortho, Meta and Para Cresols.**

CRESOLS

U. S. P. **Barrett Cresol U. S. P. not only meets U. S. Pharmacopœia specifications but contains less than 9 per cent Phenol.**

Meta-Para Cresol. **Standard grades having boiling ranges of 3° C. and 5° C. with Meta Cresol content — 55 per cent and 52 per cent minimum respectively.**

Ortho Cresol. **Minimum Melting Point 30.4° C.**

Meta Cresol. **70 per cent and 80 per cent, for chemical and synthetic resin manufacturers.**

Para Cresol. **85 per cent and 98 per cent, for chemical, synthetic resin and pharmaceutical manufacturers.**

Special Cresol Fractions, to meet users' specifications.

CRESYLIC ACID

Straw color and dark grades of various distillation ranges, depending on requirements. Special grades for synthetic resin manufacturers.

XYLENOLS

Boiling range 210-225° C. or narrower fractions, if desired. Also Meta Xylenol Crystals (symmetrical).

TAR ACID OILS

Carefully blended oils ranging in tar acid content from 10 per cent to 75 per cent.

THE TECHNICAL SERVICE BUREAU of The Barrett Company invites your consultation with its technically trained staff, without cost or obligation. Address The Technical Service Bureau, The Barrett Company, 40 Rector Street, New York.

THE BARRETT COMPANY
40 Rector Street, New York

Barrett CHEMICALS

Coaltar Chemicals

Broader Consuming Interest Continues in Most Divisions—Benzol, Toluol and Xylol Well Taken—Intermediates, Acids And Colors Remain Steady

The market continued to display broader consuming interest last week. In the majority of instances, however, commitments were held to moderate levels, but replacement orders were making their appearance more frequently in most coaltar chemicals. There was comparatively little feature to the market pricewise, and a steady to firm tone predominated in virtually all directions. Preliminary work was progressing on contract schedules for next year, and some word was anticipated shortly for some of the basic products.

Coaltar solvents, including benzol, toluol and xylol, were moving at a good pace. The statistical position was watched closely, benzol production showed definite signs of expanding, however, the increased demand prevented any accumulation of stocks at this time. A favorable position was reported for toluol and xylol, with sufficient quantities available to take care of the better interest. Cresylic acid market noted a revival of consumers interest on a moderate scale, with the imported material displaying firmer tendencies. Naphthalene was a routine affair, although prices were firmer abroad. Moderate withdrawals of creosote oil were reported in most instances. Various grades of cresol were finding a steady consumer interest. Leading consumers of phenol were showing a keener interest. Maleic anhydride was moving in satisfactory volume to the synthetic resin industry. Anilin, monochlorobenzene and phthalic anhydride were taken steadily. Movement of coaltar colors was spotty, but business continued to make a favorable comparison with a year ago.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
125.9	125.9	125.9	127.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—A firm tone continued to govern the dealings in the market last week. Supplies of benzol remain scorce, and sellers were still experiencing difficulty in making prompt delivery. Further evidence of expanding production were borne out by the current reports on steel operations, which were scheduled at 56.8 percent of capacity, compared with 53.7 percent in the preceding week, 48.6 percent in the corresponding week a year ago. Demand for steel continued to display a more diversified consumer interest, while the automotive trade provided the bulk of the new business. Exports during September aggregated 1,833,326 gallons, valued at $302,666, of which 644,984 gallons went to Belgium; 448,181 gallons to France; 598,432 gallons to Canada; 11,097 gallons to the Dominican Republic; 11,253 gallons to Argentina and 101,098 gallons to Japan.

Coaltar.—Movement of crude and refined coaltar was along routine lines throughout the past week. Pricewise the market continued steady to firm. September exports aggregated 652,196 gallons, valued at $40,387, of which 635,270 gallons went to Canada.

Cresol.—Various grades of cresol were finding a steady demand in most of the major consuming channels again last week. The disinfectant, dyestuff and synthetic resin industry provided the bulk of the business. Prices ruled unchanged.

Creosote Oil.—Withdrawals against contracts were proceeding at a moderately active pace in the majority of instances. Much significance was attached to the utility-government spending program for its ultimate effect on this material in the future. Announcement of next year's contract prices was expected in the near future. Prices ruled unchanged. September exports totaled 22,277 gallons, valued at $4,678, of which 16,671 gallons went to Canada.

Cresylic Acid.—Some large consumers were showing a more active interest in the market at times, although commitments were held to moderate quantities in most cases. Domestic prices were without alteration. A slightly firmer tone characterized the dealing in the imported material, with prices in line with those prevailing previously.

Naphthalene.—The market drifted along in more or less routine fashion, withdrawals against contracts were along modest lines for the most part. There was nothing new to divulge in the domestic price situation. Imported naphthalene retained the firmer tone reported the preceding period, and quotations were about the same.

Phenol.—Business was described as moderately active in most quarters, with some of the leading consumers showing a keener interest. Pricewise the market displayed a steady to firm rich tone.

Pitch, Coaltar. — Routine dealings characterized the market throughout the past week. Quotations were in conformity with the previous period. Exports during September amounted to 1,758 tons, valued at $10,247, of which 1,576 tons went to France.

Toluol.—Withdrawals were steady throughout the past week. Consumers were making their appearance for fair-size quantities quite frequently, with the lacquer trade supplying the majority of the business. Prices were without change.

Xylol.—Business maintained the improvement noted in recent weeks. The statistical position was favorable, and sellers were able to take care of the demand. A steady to firm price tone prevailed.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

While supplies of various grades of coaltar bases have tended to increase a little in an irregular fashion, demand seems to be sufficient to take care of the offerings. The benzol buying has been quite good in the aggregate. Most other grades of materials have been moving out to the trade on a comparatively good basis. Inquiries are holding up well. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 16c. to 17c. per gallon; motor benzol, 10½c. to 11c.; toluol, 23c.; 10-degree xylol, 26c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 13½c. to 14c.

Coaltar Acids

Benzoic.—The technical material was fairly well taken at times during the period just closed. The market failed to record any new developments pricewise, and a steady to firm tone prevailed.

Fumaric.—Usual consumers continued to make their appearance for moderate size withdrawals. Sellers were adhering to quotations previously in force.

H.—Routine commitments characterized the dealings in this direction, and there was no developments of importance to relate in the price situation.

Maleic.—The synthetic resin trade provided the market with the chief buying support throughout the period just closed. Business was along moderate active lines, and quotations remain unchanged.

Salicylic.—The technical material was without alteration pricewise, while business was maintained at steady levels in the majority of instances last week.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Sellers report a fair size volume of business was evident in the market last week. There was nothing new to report in the price schedule, with a firm tone prevailing.

Anilin.—The market received a broad demand from various large consuming channels, with commitments along mod-

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

erate levels for the most part. Prices ruled steady to firm.

Benzaldehyde.—The technical material moved in moderate quantities to the usual consuming interests, with a slight broadening reported in some quarters. Quotations were without alteration.

Dimethylanilin.—Dealings in this direction were largely of a routine character, and pricewise nothing new materialized.

Monochlorobenzene. — Withdrawals were moving out at a steady pace in most directions last week. Quotations were steady to firm.

Nitronaphthalene.—A steady to firm price tone predominated in the market throughout the past week. Transactions were held at steady levels, with moderate quantities providing the bulk of the business.

Orthotoluidin.—There was nothing of importance to announce in this market last week. Dealings were largely of a routine nature, and prices were well maintained at former levels.

Parachlorophenol.—Moderate quantities for nearby requirements was the rule in the market, aside from this, there was nothing of interest to report in the price schedule, and a steady to firm tone ruled.

Phthalic, Anhydride.—Demand was spotty in the market but some large consuming interests were making commitments on a large scale at this time. Prices were without change.

Soda Picramate.—Usual consumers were coming into the market to quantities commensurate with nearby requirements. A steady to firm price tone governed the dealings.

Coaltar Colors

Movement of various coaltar colors into consuming channels was spotty last week. However, sellers were able to point to a satisfactory volume of business, and compared with a year ago the results to date have been gratifying. Some uncertainty was noticed during the course of the week and was attributed in part to the pre-election sentiment, while the wages and hours bill caused a slackening in some Southern territories. Pricewise the market retained a steady to firm price tone. September exports of coaltar colors, dyes and stains amounted to 494,191 pounds, valued at $321,739, of which, Canada, Belgium, Italy, Russia, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Brazil, British India, China and the Netherlands Indies provided the bulk of the business.

Salt Freights Reduced

Albany, Oct. 29, 1938

The New York Public Service Commission has approved new commodity freight rates on the following:—

Of the Erie railroad on Common salt, loose, in bulk, carload, minimum weight 80,000 pounds, not to exceed marked capacity of car, from Watkins Glen to Johnson city and Endicott, 8c. per hundredweight, reduction 3c. per hundredweight. Effective November 25, 1938. Expires March 20, 1939.

J & L LIGHT OIL DISTILLATES

Commercially Pure Benzol
90% Benzol • CXP Benzol
XYLOLS (Solvent Naphtha)
Reagent Benzol • Pure Toluol
Sulphate of Ammonia

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA

Reilly

COAL TAR PRODUCTS

Throughout the chemical industries, wherever coal tar products and derivatives are used, the name REILLY is synonymous with *Quality, Uniformity, Dependability* and *Availability* . . . For more than four decades this company has serviced hundreds of industrial and chemical manufacturers, the quality of whose products has been dependent upon the rigid adherence to specifications maintained in the 15 plants where REILLY Coal Tar Products are made.

ACIDS: Phenol . Ortho Cresol . U.S.P. Cresol . Cresylic Acid . Meta Para Cresol . Low Boiling Xylenol . High Boiling Tar Acids.

OILS: Neutral Oil . Tar Acid Oil . Light Oil . Creosote Oil . Coal Tar Oil . Brushing Oil.

INDUR PLASTICS: Insulating Varnish . Laminating Varnish . Molding Powder . Molding Resin.

CHEMICALS: Acenaphthene . Anthracene . Carbazole . Fluorene . Methyl Naphthalene . Phenanthrene . Naphthalene.

SPECIAL PRODUCTS: Carbon Coke . Coal Tar Paints . Coal Tar Pitch . Bituvia Road Tar . Flotation Oils . Pipe Coating . Transote . Roofing Felt, Pitch, and Tar.

REILLY TAR & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Executive Offices: Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Indiana
2513 S. DAMEN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. ST. LOUIS PARK, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
FIFTEEN · PLANTS · TO · SERVE · YOU

CRESYLIC ACID 97-99% Pale

AMERICAN-BRITISH CHEMICAL SUPPLIES, Inc.
180 MADISON AVE. Telephones: Ashland 4-2265 and 4-2266 NEW YORK

SYNTHETIC RESINS · ANTISEPTICS · DRUGS · DISINFECTANTS · PLASTICIZERS · DYES · SOLVENTS
EXPLOSIVES · PERFUMES · RECLAIMING AGENTS
LACQUER · ANTI-OXIDANTS · OIL PURIFICATION · ANIMAL DIPS
RUBBER RECLAIMING AGENTS · LACQUER · ANTI-OXIDANTS · OIL PURIFICATION · ANIMAL DIPS

TAR ACIDS · *Phenol · Cresol · Cresylic Acid*
TAR ACID OILS . . . .

of exceptional uniformity-because

1. Koppers controls coal mines . . .
2. Operates coke ovens with coal from these mines . . .
3. Produces tar from these coke ovens . . .
4. Separates acids from this tar . . .
5. Refines these acids in large volumes in a thoroughly modern plant put into operation late in 1937.

PHENOL All standard grades such as 82% and 90% and 39° Melting Point Pure.

CRESOL U. S. P. with very close cut distillation range and light color, for pharmaceutical purposes—Meta-Para Cresol with high meta cresol content—Resin cresols close cut to wide boiling with guaranteed meta cresol contents and clean odor, free from sulfur compounds.

CRESYLIC ACID Many distillation ranges appropriate for all established uses—pale color—clean odor—total impurities besides water not exceeding one half of one per cent.

TAR ACID OILS Frozen crystal free at 0°C.—good emulsion-forming properties—low benzophenol content—appropriate for low to high coefficiencies with tar acid contents as required.

Koppers position, due to raw materials and modern plant equipment, is exceptional for special cuts or fractions. Inquiries solicited and welcomed.

KOPPERS COMPANY · PITTSBURGH · PA.

KOPPERS CHEMICALS AND SOLVENTS

Benzol (all grades) . . . Toluol (Industrial and Nitration) . . . Xylol (10° and Industrial) . . . Solvent Naphtha (Including High Flash) . . . Phenol (82% and 90% Purity) . . . Cresol (U. S. P., Resin and Plasticizer Grades) . . . 3° Meta Para Cresol . . . Cresylic Acid (Disinfectant Grades—98%, pale, low-boiling. Insecticide Grades—99%, pale, high-boiling) . . . Naphthalene Shingle Stain Oil . . . Refined Tars . . . Tar Acid Oils . . . Pitch Coke . . . Industrial Coal Tar Pitches . . Flotation Oils . . . Creosote

OTHER KOPPERS PRODUCTS

Tanks and Tank Work . . . Benzol Recovery Plants . . . Naphthalene Removal Apparatus . . . Phenol Removal Apparatus . . . By-Product Gas Plants . . . By-Product Recovery Apparatus . . . Sulfur Recovery Apparatus . . . Coal Tar Roofing Materials . . . Waterproofing and Dampproofing Materials . . . Tarmac Road Tar Materials . . . Bituminous Base Paints . . . Coal . . . Coke . . . Fast's Self-aligning Couplings . . . Fire Hydrants . . . Piston Rings . . . Gas, Air and Water Valves . . . Pressure-treated Lumber.

SOLIGEN
DRIERS
ADVANCE SOLVENTS & CHEMICAL CORP.
NEW YORK N.Y.
245 FIFTH AVENUE

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association

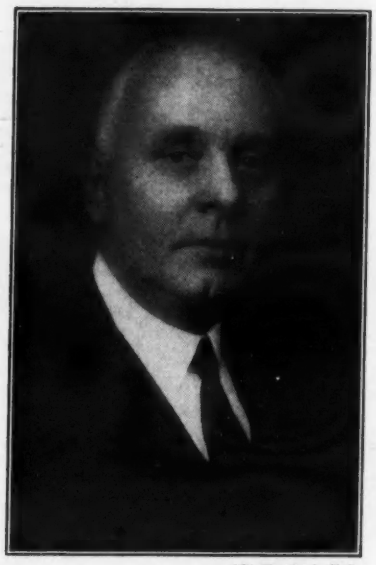
Golden Jubilee Meeting

Atlantic City: October 25 to 28, 1938

January 4, 1888, the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER presented editorially a proposal that the paint, oil, and varnish clubs existing in several centers be joined in a national organization, special emphasis being laid upon the necessity for such an organization to combat price-cutting and other discouraging phases of conditions in the varnish industry.

August 15, 1888, the REPORTER, in an editorial article, "Organize a National Paint Association," gave vigorous support to a movement that had grown out of its earlier suggestions for the holding of a convention with a view of forming a national organization.

September 19, 1888, the REPORTER announced in its news columns the organization September 11 in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, and editorially congratulated the industry on this forward step. Although suggesting the desirability of a shorter name—"National Paint Association"—the REPORTER declared that, whatever its name, the new organization would be "a



(C) Harris & Ewing

Ernest T. Trigg
N.P.V.L.A. President

power of good to the paint trade," and prophesied that it had "come to stay."

October 25 to 28, 1938, the paint industry commemorated the jubilee of its continuous organized representation, in the annual meeting of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in Atlantic City.

Management and merchandising problems dominated the general and special division sessions of this fiftieth anniversary convention, with Ernest T. Trigg, president, in the chair. Mr. Trigg's annual address was a dramatized and illustrated review of the industry's progress since 1888 and a prophetic look into the vast possibilities of the coming fifty years.

Resolutions adopted recommended general use of formula labeling, discontinuance of free deals, premiums, and the like as sales aids, and discontinuance of the practice of permitting unearned discounts. The convention paid special tribute to Charles J. Roh, who retired as treasurer.

In addition to Mr. Trigg the session chairmen were R. A. Plumb, trade sales conference, October 27; Horace S. Felton, Council for Paint Styling, October 27; Paul S. Kennedy, industrial sales conference, October 28; Val Wurtele, vice-president, final business session, October 28.

Outstanding among the business features and actions taken by the convention in resolutions were the following:—

Wages and Hours Law

This new legislation was evaluated by Henry P. Fowler, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who answered many questions from the floor.

Government and Business

The importance of the role which industrial leaders can and must play in the economic developments of the next few years was emphasized by H. W. Prentis, jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Company, and Edwin B. George, economist of Dunn & Bradstreet.

Informative Labeling

This bugaboo subject of the past was realistically handled by Lyman J. Briggs, director of the National Bureau of Standards, and de Lancey Kountze, chairman of a special committee. A resolution adopted by the convention said that "in consideration of the interests of the consumers of paint products and recognizing the desirability of wider dissemination of information which will aid the public in the selection of suitable paints, hereby records its opinion that formula labelling in all exterior house paints and building paints, barn and roof paints, floor paints (interior and exterior) and wall paints and primers, in simple form, as well as generally known as a trade sales line, should be universally adopted by members of this industry."

Free Deals

The subject of free deals, prizes, and premiums was presented by William H. Jarden, jr., and there was some defensive argument from the floor. In a resolution adopted the convention expressed "its approval of the principles set forth in a statement issued by the national trade sales committee and mailed to all members of the industry under date of October 7, 1938, discouraging the use of 'free deals,' premiums, prizes and other devices being employed to promote the sale of products of this industry and suggests that the statement be considered carefully and that so far as consistent with each manufacturer's own situation, its recommendations be observed."

Deferred Payment Plans

Bruce Wilson, director of the division of education of FHA, and L. M. Cassidy, of the Johns-Manville Corporation, presented facts and figures to show that great sales increases in the paint industry were possible through this method of doing business.

Council for Paint Styling

A voluminous report of a year's work studying style trends in exterior and interior painting was presented by M. Rea Paul, chairman of the council's technical and fact-finding committee and his coworkers.

Unearned Discounts

A resolution was adopted setting forth that "deduction of an unearned discount constitutes an unauthorized variation by the purchaser of the terms of sale to the detriment of the seller, and the allowance by the seller of such unearned discounts amounts to discrimination between customers not justified by the Robinson-Patman act," and urging that "the members of this association should inquire in their own organizations concerning the prevalence of this practice, and take prompt and appropriate action to require the observance of the terms of all executed sales, thereby avoiding price discrimination and preferential treatment of customers."

Industrial Sales

Future possibilities in this field were dealt with by Paul S. Kennedy, chairman; J. Heath Wood, vice-chairman, and E. S. Blackledge, chairman of the marine and maintenance group.

Throughout the convention, members of the newly formed Fifty Year Club were honored by their associates, a special dinner being given for them in the evening October 26.

President Trigg's annual address was given at the opening session October 26, together with the report of Charles J. Roh, reitring treasurer, and the preliminary reports of Horace S. Felton, chairman of the nominating committee, and H. M. Howard, chairman of the bylaws committee, who stated that no changes were to be offered.

At this session, also, welcome was given to delegates from other associations. E. V. Ladd, retiring president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs spoke for that organization; John B. Dewar spoke for the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America; James D. McDonald, vice-president, spoke for the National Paint Salesmen's Association; and Frank Carnahan, secretary, spoke for the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association. Each told of the manner in which his group was cooperating.

President's Address

In the first section of his official address Mr. Trigg dealt with the past, giving by years highlights of developments in the industry. As he came to each point, a girl dressed in the costume of the period and carrying a dated placard emerged from the wings of the stage and stood under spotlights. The second section of the address depicting the future was illustrated by motion pictures in color.

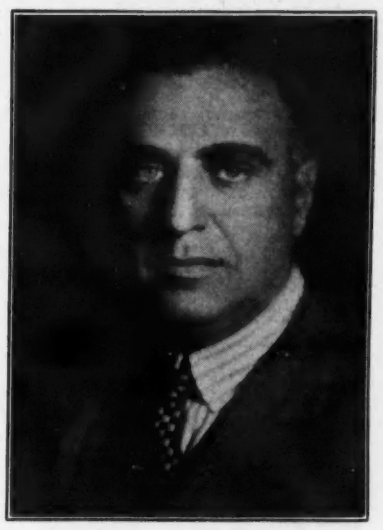
In the half century since the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association was formed in Saratoga, N. Y., the number of employees in the industry has increased four times and the money volume of business ten times, said Mr. Trigg, tracing the year-by-year associational evolution: The formation in 1899 of the Paint Grinders Association, which in 1906 became the Paint Manufacturers Association; organization in 1903 of the National Varnish Manufacturers' Association; consolidation of the two in 1926 as the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers Association; and the final amalgamation of these two associations into the present body in 1933.

Mr. Trigg briefly recalled the inauguration of the various bureaus and movements which have established the association at the top of American trade groups—the trademark bureau, the educational bureau, the scientfiic section, the clean up and paint up campaign, the unfair competition bureau, the save the surface campaign, and the code of ethics. He told of the industry's effort which resulted in the establishment of the Department of Commerce; of its cooperation with the government in the war; of the formation of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs; of the establishment of the Norris B. Gregg Memorial, now the headquarters in Washington; of the association's work in the days of the national industrial recovery act; and its efforts to assure compliance with the Robinson-Patman act. He further touched on the promotive work in behalf of styling with paint and deferred payment selling and the recognition of the desirability for formula labeling.

Throughout these he traced "a continuous and growing emphasis on things of public interest and fair, honorable, and constructive cooperation throughout the industry itself," and a "cherished background not excelled and probably not equalled by any industry."

Looking to the Future

Mr. Trigg then dwelt on the future. Pointing out the fact that 82 percent of the entire single dwelling units of America are built of wood, he declared



Frank L. Sulzberger
N.P.V.L.A. Vice-President

that the industry must strive to increase paint's service on wood, and he foresaw the time when some present defects in wooden structures may be overcome by the use of impregnated and rotproofed wood.

Quick-drying finishes for industrial uses are, he said, possible forerunners of house paints and interior decorative coatings applying the same principle. He called attention to the vast field for use of paint on brick structures, and pointed to the market for steel primers and paints and anticorrosive coatings for air conditioning equipment. New trends in railroad and aircraft building also call for "streamlined" finishes, said the speaker, and he commented on the possibilities of luminous paints for highways; of translucent color finishes for interiors; of improved floor coatings; of "twenty-minute" varnishes; of rubber in paints; of pigments that have been waterproofed; of startling color effects by changing the physical properties of white pigments; of colors which change when they are hot and resume their normal color when they are cool; of the possible production of drying oil from crude petroleum.

Continuing his prophetic commentary, Mr. Trigg said:—

These few suggestions of future markets and possibilities are presented only as samples of the things ahead of us. The future is ever at the fringe of the present. It depends on what we do now. A point unforeseen yesterday is our goal today, and will be our starting post for tomorrow.

And now let me talk to you about some of the other important factors for the future. And let me remind you here that the importance and strength of your national activities are constantly increasing due to the growing interest and intelligent cooperation of our membership and the size of the membership itself, which I am

N.P.V.L.A. Officers Elected in 1938

President (elected in 1936 for three-year term), Ernest T. Trigg, Washington.

Vice-president, Frank L. Sulzberger, of the Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

Treasurer, S. R. Matlack, of George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia.

New England regional vice-president, Wilbur L. Rice, of the U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, Providence.

Eastern regional vice-president, David H. Litter, of the D. H. Litter Company, New York.

Central regional vice-president, Milton K. Pine, of the Muralo Company, Chicago.

Southern regional vice-president, E. P. Kelly, of the Peaslee-Gaulbert Paint & Varnish Company, Louisville.

Western regional vice-president, R. P. Prentys, of the National Lead Company, San Francisco.

Vice-president representing the wholesale division, L. S. Wernli, of the Hansen Glass & Paint Company, Sioux City, Iowa.

Members of the executive committee for three-year term:—Class A—Thurlow J. Campbell, of Valentine & Co., New York; W. I. Longsworth, of the Lilly Varnish Company, Indianapolis; E. E. Morton, of the Carpenter-Morton Company, Boston; Charles J. Roh, of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.; Val Wurtele, of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Company, Minneapolis; Class B—D. W. Figgis, of the American Can Company, New York.

glad to report to you today is at an all-time peak.

Merchandising

In the years immediately ahead of us we see the members of our industry as real merchandisers—not just ordinary "run-of-mine" sellers of products, but constructive "Trail Blazers." We're going to do creative selling—make many blades of grass grow where only one grew before. Other industries need our finishes to decorate and protect their products and make them serviceable, sanitary, and immediately salable. The structures of our nation, its greatest taxable wealth depend on us to furnish the materials with which to beautify, protect, preserve, and prolong their life. What a responsibility and what an opportunity!

There are limitless places where paint should be—but isn't being—sold. Leadership in our industry in the future will concentrate its efforts on developing and selling this dormant market. It won't spend too much valuable time "swapping customers" while some one else is "swiping theirs," or some competitive industry is taking the market itself away from us.

We need more business in new industrial fields. We vision the time when salesmen of industrial finishing products in our industry will be technically and practically trained experts in the fields in which they operate. These men will not waste their time soliciting business except where they have a good reason to feel they have a product or a service to render which will justify the buyer giving them serious consideration. Their efforts will be confined to solicitation of predetermined, real prospects and their endeavor chiefly devoted to developing more, and constantly new uses for the particular products in which they have learned to specialize.

New distributing outlets—for trade sales products—will be developed by our representatives who will be high class, dependable business builders. They will sell our products on their merit and because they represent a constant turn-over to the dealer with a reasonable, fair profit. Such business is so much more satisfactory and permanent than that which comes from offering extravagant inducements in the shape of "free deals"—"unrelated products" or "what have you" at an inevitable loss, in a mad scramble to secure an order here and there.

Painters

Our problems in the trade sales field are common with those of the painters. We can easily vision for the future more perfect and constructive cooperation between these two branches of the industry. From the standpoint of enlightened selfishness, we should continue to cooperate with the painters in every way possible, assisting them where necessary to adopte modern business methods and to operate as business men rendering a service of inestimable value to the public. Especially should we cooperate with them in developing universal use of partial payment painting plans for homes and other buildings where the owner is not in a position to pay cash. Painters are the "neck of the bottle" in this matter. It is possible that the future will develop business-men type of painters who will enter into long term contracts with property owners under which the painter for a modest monthly payment will keep the owner's property continuously in a proper state of paint repair.

Paint Styling

One goal for the next half century should be to transform unpainted America into well-painted America.

"Paint-styling" is a "natural" for our industry. It is designed to sell more paint. With the cooperation of manufacturers, dealers, and painters, the American public can shortly be made to realize that there is such a thing as style in paint. No other people in the world are so appreciative of style and changes in style and we have neglected this opportunity. Paint styling will increase the frequency of painting and the volume of paint used. It will render us less dependent on related industries. It is part of the broad plan to develop our own market.

As an industry we were never so well equipped to develop our own selfmade market. "Let's make things happen."

Publicity

In the house paint field, think of the possibilities for increased volume due to the long-deferred painting of many homes and other buildings. It is probably a safe estimate to say that not over one out of every ten buildings is painted with sufficient frequency to keep it in proper paint repair. Then there is the almost untouched field for painting brick buildings. Our industry is blessed with the opportunity of an almost limitless market and with wonderful tools to capture those markets if we but apply ourselves intelligently and in an organized way. Looking ahead, we see the possibility of a wise, forceful, and sustained advertising or publicity campaign carried on by the industry collectively in an impersonal and impartial manner to create more and more paint consciousness in property owners of the country. We have need to go directly to these property owners with the story of "Painting now—inside and outside; painting brick buildings; color styling; availability of partial payment plans."

These and other things can well be talked about and emphasized and re-emphasized to get paint conviction over and make it stick. It is the most immediate and effective way to do this job in the interest of everybody concerned, including the property owner.

Practice What We Preach

Our own industry is probably the most shabby one in America from the standpoint of practicing what it preaches. We are constantly recommending the use of paint, but it is doubtful if more than a small percentage of the paint factories in America are really properly painted. These factories are for the most part built of brick and yet their owners hesitate to spend enough money to paint them white or a light tint, which would tremendously enhance their appearance and serve to advertise their products as nothing else can do.

Until every paint factory in America is painted all over and kept well painted, we cannot hope to fully impress others with the desirability of painting their property. Let's practice some of the civic pride we preach to others.

Trustworthiness

We must always keep predominant in our minds that we are trusted with the production of material for the protection of billions in property values. We must justify that trust. We must be trustworthy. We should not only maintain our standards, but improve them. We have traveled far toward that objective of all great industries—"Truth in Advertising"—but that is not the end of the road. We are opening new roads for those who will follow us, as was done in Saratoga fifty years ago.

We are all consumers and accept the fact that consumers, in the long run, look more to performance than promises. Performance is the bedrock of all successful industry and we must build on it. Our industry and the consuming public are becoming more quality-conscious, and competition and individual initiative during the next fifty years may be relied on to take care of the ever increasing demand for better standard products and new specialties which will be needed to supply public wants which are not yet known. Meanwhile we must not neglect our opportunities to maintain, increase and justify that consumer confidence which is the basis for constantly widening markets. Preserving at all times our cherished right to individual initiative in the formulation of products, each manufacturer should clearly state on his labels any known toxic ingredient which is used therein and with respect to principal "over-the-counter" products he should appropriately label such materials in a way which will, so far as consistent, inform buyers as to their nature.

This, at one time, serves to guide the buyer and to increase his confidence in the seller. We, as consumers, understand the consumer attitude. We, as producers, see in it a greater opportunity to serve the public and supply its increasing demands for serviceable products. If we did not, if we failed correctly to read the signs in our changing times, we would face steadily increasing consumer pressure for guidance, and for some form of assurance of quality through standardization.

Standardization is relatively inflexible. It retards invention; it destroys initiative; it restricts salesmanship; it narrows the field of distribution; leaves little but price competition: leads to regimentation; and does much to wipe out the investment of years in individual reputation and good will. As business men we must look forward with clear vision to the welfare of our industry in terms of faithfulness of the trust of the public.

Observing All Laws

This industry, through its association, has always carefully observed, not only the letter, but the spirit of all laws affecting it directly or indirectly. It has scrupously avoided even a semblance of violation of any of the anti-trust laws. Traditionally, it has refrained from any activity concerning prices or selling conditions prohibited by law. Its activities have all been, and all are designed to aid industrial research, widen our markets, protect consumers, guard the industry against harmful legislation and maintain our position in competition with other industries seeking the consumers' dollar.

Such a policy should, and we are sure will, be continued in the years ahead of us.

N.P.V.L.A. Jubilee Convention Folk and Features

'Contaxed' by Herbert R. Prior in Atlantic City

"American Can helps us to grow . . .

● I like the way they put their whole effort into helping their *customer's* business to grow. They keep studying the product, plant processes, packing improvements, design, lithography, *everything*. And you can take for granted getting good cans; and when you need them, too."

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, 230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. CANCO

Human Relations

No survey of the past or vision of the future of any industry can ignore the human relationships of those engaged in it—employers and employees.

Close contact with pressing and immediate problems of employer-employee relationships may at times distort our view and render it more difficult to find the proper solution, but, conceding that the problems of today may differ materially from those of yesterday, our experience during the past fifty years gives us confidence that they can be and will be solved, and in the main satisfactorily.

In the past, each great change in working conditions has been "viewed with alarm"—with gloomy forebodings—but each in turn has in time been accepted and absorbed as part of a new order of things.

During the past fifty years, for example, workmen's compensation insurance has appeared and is no longer regarded as a "necessary evil," but as a proper production charge which the consumer finally pays. Safety devices, many of which were condemned and resisted as an unnecessary burden on industry, are now accepted as a matter of course; and health hazards have in large measure been abated through willing cooperation of employers. Few, indeed, would wish to be forced by competitive pressure to return to old conditions.

Today, more than ever before, there is a noticeable tendency to give earnest consideration not to how little, but how much we can pay employees. There never was a time when so many employers have worked out group insurance plans, and profit-sharing and bonus systems; when so many have provided vacations with pay and have given such thoughtful consideration to the general health, comfort, safety, and welfare of employees. I am confident that these past fifty years have brought more such changes than any other like period in the world's long history.

We recognize the fact that, whether one is an employer or employee, he has the same basic ambitions, and that first and foremost in the heart of every man—at least every man who is a worthwhile employee—is the desire for the security of his family. Therefore, while no one has yet found a solution for this great human problem, our minds are as never before open to consideration of such partial answers as may from time to time come to light.

Probably one of the most distressing worries—nightmares in fact—of our conscientious men and women employees who depend on their wage for food and shelter, is whether they will have their job next month or next year. Employers are not unmindful of that condition and of the desirability from the standpoint both of employer and employee of stabilizing production and employment so far as this is humanly possible.

It is not too much to hope that we can make as substantial progress in that direction during the years ahead as has been made in the improvement of physical working conditions during the cycle we are leaving behind us today.

So, as we enter the second half-century of our organized progress, we see ahead of us pratically limitless opportunity, the realization of which will depend upon our ability, energy, intelligence and vision. We see, too, an accumulated responsibility for our dealings with our employees and our dealings and relations with the public.

As we look back over the fifty years behind us and realize its progress and accomplishments we have full justification for complete and abiding faith in the future of this great industry.

Wage and Hour Law

An interpretative commentary on the new Federal fair labor standards act—the wage and hour law—was given by Henry P. Fowler, acting manager of the department of manufacture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Fowler spoke as follows:—

Within the past week a representative of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor has asked me the question, "What is the present attitude of business men toward the Federal wage and hour act?" My reply was, in substance, that business men almost without exception were willing and anxious to comply with the requiremnts of the law if they could only obtain from an authoritative source a clear interpretation of its provisions.

Since this conversation took place, the administrator, Elmer F. Andrews, and the Wage and Hour Divsion have taken rapid strides in an effort to remove much of the misunderstanding which had prevously existed concerning the industries and the classes of employees subject to the act. This has been accomplished by a series of rules and regulations, supplemented by interpretative pronouncements, dealing with many of the most troublesome features of the legislation. Fully realizng that any extended discussion of the various provisions and exceptions in the law would be extremely tedious and of little practical value, it is my thought merely to outline the basic provisions of the law, and then to discuss briefly the highlights of the rules and regulations which the Wage and Hour Division has issued as essential to a sound administration of this legislation.

Basic Provisions of the Law

The purpose of the wage and hour act, as declared by the administrative officials, is to establish a floor for wages and a ceiling for hours. This is accomplished by providing that employees engaged in interstate commerce or in export trade or in the production of goods for such commerce or trade shall receive a minimum hourly wage of 25 cents for the year commencing October 24, 1938, a minimum hourly wage of 30 cents for the next six years, and thereafter a minimum hourly wage of 40 cents.

In addition, the statute purports to establish certain maximum hours of labor. As a matter of fact, however, no restriction on working hours, with a few minor exceptions, is actually prescribed. On the contrary, it is wholly consistent with the provisions of the law that an employee work any number of hours within a week, provided he is paid overtime at the rate of at least one and one-half times his regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of the number of hours specified in the act—that is to say, forty-four hours durng the first year, forty-two hours during the second year, and forty hours thereafter. In this respect, it seems to me that this portion of the legslaton is likewise a form of legislation with respect to wages and that the use of the term "maximum hours" in the act is both incorrect and misleading.

Industry Committees

I desire to call attention to two other features of the statute which I believe should receive special consideration. The first of these is the section of the law which relates to the appointment and functions of industry committees. Among certain employers there appears to have been a more or less widespread impression that, unless an industry committee had been appointed and had formulated minimum wage standards for its industry which had been approved by the administrator, the wage and hour provisions had no application to employers or employees in that industry. Such an impression, I believe, had its origin in the experience of business concerns under the NRA. During that period, as you will all recall, we were still toying with the idea of self-regulation of business, the general theory being that business men were to establish their own standard and rules of conduct by setting up codes of fair dealing to govern their relations with each other, with their employees, and with the consuming public.

Whatever the merits of this theory, it is clear that such a theory has no place in the legislation which we are now considering. Under the fair labor standards act, the law and not the industry prescribes the basic minimum wages to be paid to employees. To the members of an industry is left merely the problem—and this is the function of the industry committee—of determining how quickly a universal minimum wage of 40 cents an hour can be achieved economically and without substantially curtailing employment. In other words, it is the duty of an industry committee as appointed by the administrator to ascertain whether a minimum wage in excess of the wage specified in the law, but not to exceed 40 cents an hour, is economically feasible and will not substantially curtail employment; that is, to step up minimum wage rates as rapidly as possible.

It should be noted, also, that the committee charged with this decision is composed not merely of employers, but consists in equal proportion of representatives of employers, of employees, and of the public. These are some of the considerations to be borne in mind by those industries which are working for the early appointment of their respective industry committees.

Suits by Employees

There is one other feature of the law which is or should be of concern to all employers whose operations are subject to regulation under the wage and hour statute. In additon to the regularr penalties which the act prescribes for violation of its provisions or of the orders of the admnistrator—and which are sufficiently severe by themselves—employees are given the express right to bring suit for unpaid minimum wages or unpaid overtime compensation and to recover an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. If the suit is successful, the employer is also liable for a reasonable attorney's fee and, of course, the costs of the action. As a suit of this character may be filed either by a single employee, by a

group of employees, or by an agent or representative and I assume that this would authorize a labor union to act on behalf of its members—the possible consequences from the employer's standpoint are such as to give considerable merit to the advice currently advanced in some quarters: "If in doubt, abide by the law."

The threat behind this particular provision becomes all the more pronounced when it is recognized that suits of this character can apparently be maintained regardless of the existence of good faith on the part of the employer or of an honest mistake on his part.

Regulations and Interpretations

If the fair labor standards act contained only those provisions to which I have referred above, the difficulties of administration and of compliance with its terms would undoubtedly be greatly diminished. By reason of the various definitions incorporated in the law, because of the failure of the statute in some instances to provide adequate interpretations of such terms as "interstate commerce," and because of the numerous execptions and exemptions written into the law, it may be ventured that years will probably elapse before we shall have final answer to many of the problems which the law has raised. For the present, each employer unless he is thoroughly satified that his operations are not within the scope of the statute should as a matter of self-protection obtain a copy of the statute, familiarize himself with its provisions, and on points of doubt consult competent legal counsel.

With the thought that the answers to at least some of the questions which have occurred to the members of the National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association may be found in the rulings and interpretations already issuing from the wage and hour division, I have selected some four of these pronouncements as having a broad application to business and industry generally and possibly of special interest to the members of this association. They relate specifically to maintenance of employment records, to exemptions of administrative and executive employees, to apprentices and handicapped workers, and to seasonal industries.

Employment Records

During early discussions of a proposed wage and hour act, employers commonly expressed the view that, if such a law established a minimum hourly wage of 40 cents and a maximum working week of forty hours, such a law would have little or no application to them, inasmuch as they already observed these or even higher standards. In making such statements they failed to foresee the burden that might be imposed upon them in the matter of maintaining records for inspection by the Federal authorities. The language inserted in the wage and hour act for this purpose is brief and to the point:

"Every employer subject to any provision of this act or of any order issued under this act shall make, keep, and preserve such records of the persons employed by him and of the wages, hours, and other conditions and practices of employment maintained by him, and shall preserve such records for such periods of time, and shall make such reports therefrom to the administrator as he shall prescribe by regulation or order as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of the provisions of this act or the regulations or orders thereunder."

By regulations identified as part 516, the administrator has now prescribed the character of records which each employer subject to any provision of the law shall make and preserve for a period of at least four years. Such records shall be made for each person employed, unless in a clas specifically excepted by the act, and shall contain the name of the employee, his home address, date of birth if under nineteen, the number of hours worked each workday and each workweek, the regular rate of pay and basis upon which wages are paid, the weekly wages, overtime compensation, additions to cash wages for board, lodging, etc., total weekly wages, and date of payment.

Although executive and administrative employees are exempt under the law, the employer must nevertheless maintain records for such employees, limited, however, to the name, address, and occupation. No particular order or form is prescribed for these records, but they must be easily accessible for purposes of inspection and must be maintained within each state in which employees work.

In addition to the formal regulations governing the making and keeping of employment records, the administrator has issued a six-page explanation, which includes a sample payroll form for the guidance of employers. I earnestly recommend that all who are subject to the act obtain not only a copy of the regulations, but of the supplementary explanation.

Exemption of Executives

Among the classes of employees specially exempt from the wage and hour provisions are persons employed in executive and administrative capacity. This language the administrator interprets as implying several qualifications. Under the regulations, an administrative or executive employee is one whose primary duty is the management of the establishment or of a recognized department of the establishment and who customarily and regularly directs the work of other employees therein; further, such executive or administrative employee in order to be entitled to exemption must have authority to hire and fire other employees or be in such a position that his suggestions and recommendations in those directions will be given particular weight; he must customarily and regularly exercise discretionary powers, do no substantial amount of work of the same nature performed by nonexempt employees, and receive a weekly wage of not less than $30. That a man of these qualifications and attainments might conceivably be employed at less than $30 a week is undoubtedly a sad commentary on the present state of our industrial system.

The same section of the law likewise exempts professional employees, those employed in a local retailing capacity, and outside salesmen. Accordingly, the administrator has endeavored to define these terms by regulation. In the case of outside salesmen, for example, the regulations declare that this term includes any employee "who customarily and regularly performs his work away from his employer's place or places of business, who is customarily and regularly engaged in making sales as defined in section 3 (k) of the act and who does no substantial amount of work of the same nature as that performed by nonexempt employees of the employer. For the purposes of this definition, recurrent routine deliveries, whether or not prior orders are placed by the purchasers, and collections, shall not be considered sales."

Apprentices and Handicapped Workers

Harking back again for the moment to the NRA, you may recall that most of the industry codes either exempted or provided special treatment for watchmen, learners, and handicapped workers. The present law makes no specific reference to watchmen; hence, the administrator has ruled that they, like the office employees, are necessary to the work of the plant—otherwise why would they be on the payroll—and are therefore subject to the hour and wage provisions of the law.

In the case of learners, apprentices, messengers, and handicapped workers, however, the law makes provision for the employment of such persons at rates lower than the minimum wage specified in the act, only under special certificates which the administrator may issue, and provided that employment at such lower rates is necessary to prevent curtailment of employment opportunities. Regulations have now been issued covering these four classes of employees.

In the case of learners, it is provided that applications may be filed by an employer or employee or by a group of employers or employees, but that preferential consideration will be given to applications filed by groups or organizations considered to be representative of the interests of a whole industry or of a branch of the industry. Provision is also made for the types of information to be furnished, for the holding of public hearings, and for the issuance of special certificates.

With respect to apprentices and handicapped workers, applications must be signed jointly by the employer and the worker on forms provided by the Wage and Hour Division. Application for the employment of a handicapped worker at a wage below the specified minimum must show that the worker's earning capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury, the extent of such handicap and the reasons for his employment at a wage below the minimum wage. Such wage may not be less than 75 percent of the applicable minimum wage unless specially approved by the administrator after investigation. Certificates for handicapped workers issued prior to June, 1939, terminate September 1, 1939. Finally, no certificates will be issued for a worker merely because he is shown to be slow or inexperienced. It is encouraging to note that, so long as he maintains his present point of view, the administrator refuses to recognize that all employees over forty are necessarily handicapped.

I have not attempted to describe all the qualifications and requirements which the regulations provide for employees of these several classes. Any employer who is interested will obviously wish to obtain a copy of the regulations, as well as copies of the necessary application forms, so far as these have been prepared by the Wage and Hour Division. I should add, however, that as to apprentices and handicapped workers the administrator, by a supplemental regulation, has granted a general

Introduction

of color into binder is our business

Our experience in the fields of enamels, lacquers, printing ink, and coated fabrics has made us familiar with the basic principles of dispersion. These may be applied in some cases to such products as plastics; coated paper, leather or fabric; writing and special inks; carbon paper; rubber and latex.

If you are working in any of these fields, we may be able to help.

R·B·H LACQUER BASE Co

R.B.H. LACQUER BASE CO.

BOUND BROOK • NEW JERSEY

exemption for a limited period, expiring not later than February 1, 1939. Apprentices—employees working under written agreements—may therefore be continued in employment at rates less than the minimum wage and for the length of time specified in such agreements, applications being filed meanwhile in accordance with the established procedure.

Likewise, handicapped workers may be continued in employment for the period ending February 1, next, upon the following conditions:

1. That earning capacity of the employee for the position he holds must be substantially impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury or must honestly believed to be so by the employer;
2. The employee must have been employed on or before October 17 of this year at a rate less than 25 cents an hour;
3. That, if nonhandicapped workers were engaged in similar occupations on that date, such employees must have received a higher rate of pay than was paid to the handicapped worker;
4. That the rate of pay of the handicapped worker for the period ending February 1 must not be below 75 percent of the 25-cent minimum wage;
5. That not more than 5 percent of the employees performing similar work receive the same rate of pay as received by the handicapped worker;
6. That the temporary exemption will terminate December 1, 1938, unless special application for exemption is meanwhile filed with the administrator.

No temporary exemption has been granted to "learners." Exemptions of learners must accordingly be obtained by special application to the administrator.

Seasonal Industries

Much confusion and uncertainty has arisen with respect to the special treatment which the wage and hour law accords to seasonal industries. As you are doubtless aware, section 7 of the act, which relates to the payment of overtime, provides that in the case of any industry found by the administrator to be of a seasonal nature, employees in such industry may work not to exceed twelve hours in any workday or fifty-six hours in any workweek and for a period of fourteen workweeks in any calendar year, without obligation on the part of the employer to pay overtime compensation. Many have construed this language of the statute to embrace a large number of industries, including those which have peak seasons of production or, on the other hand, those industries in which the selling market is largely restricted to a particular season of the year, as, for example, industries producing for Christmas trade.

Apparently the administrator does not share this belief. The regulations covering exemptions for industries of a seasonal nature prescribe two tests:—

1. That the industry engages in the handling, extracting, or processing of materials during a season or seasons occurring in a regularly, annually recurring part or parts of the year; and that
2. Such industry ceases production, apart from maintenance, repair, clerical, and sales work during the remainder of the year because of the fact that, owing to

R. P. Prentys
N.P.V.L.A. Western Zone
Vice-President

climatic or other natural conditions the materials handled, extracted, or processed, are not available during the remainder of the year.

Industries which believe that they are entitled to this special treatment may apply to the administrator for exemption, the administrator reserving the right either to deny the application or to set the matter down for hearing at which all interested persons may appear and give testimony. By a special ruling, the administrator has granted temporary exemption until December 31, 1938, to all such industries as above described and which produce 50 percent or more of their annual output in a period not exceeding fourteen workweeks. At the same time, he has prescribed that any employee or group of employees in such an industry, including a labor organization, may file an objection to the exemption of the industry in which he is employed and request a hearing.

General Interpretations

In additon to the various rules and regulations, some of which I have already mentioned, the administrator has published four interpretative bulletins, so-called, which are in effect rulings of the general counsel of the Wage and Hour Division deemed necessary for administrative purposes. With respect to these rulings, the administrator has sounded the following note of caution: —

"Various questions of interpretations arise which will ultimately be for the courts to decide and as to which the adminstrator has no power to make any binding ruling. Yet in the discharge of his administrative duties, the administrator must often have to call upon the general counsel for interpretations of the law. Though the administrator has no power, by issuing such interpretations, to confer upon an employer an immunity from private suits for unpaid minimum wages or overtime compensation and double damages which employees may bring under the provisions of section 16, nevertheless, since these interpretations have administrative importance, orderly procedure calls for their publication. Therefore, with caution as to the limited reliance that may be put upon them, the administrator will occasionally issue interpretatve bulletins setting forth opinions by the general counsel rendered to the administrator on matters of interpretation, provided the conclusions are felt to be sufficiently free from doubt."

I call your attention particularly to interpretative bulletins No. 1 and 4, No. 1 being in the nature of a general statement as to the coverage of the wage hour law, and No. 4 discussing computation of overtime pay. As an illustration of the character of information contained in these bulletins, we find in bulletin No. 1 the following:—"The benefits of the statute are extended to such employees as maintenance workers, watchmen, clerks, stenographers, messengers, all of whom must be considered as engaged in processes or occupations necessary to the production of the goods. Enterprises cannot operate without employees of these kinds. If they were not doing work necessary to the production of the goods they would not be on the payroll."

In bulletin No. 4, there is an extended discussion of maximum hours and overtime compensation, concluding with certain suppositious cases designed to throw light on the meaning of the term, "regular rate of pay," interpreted in connection with the provision in section 18: "No provision of this act shall justify any employer in reducing a wage paid by him which is in excess of the applicable minimum wage under this act." In the supposed case, an employer, prior to October 24, pays his employees 50 cents an hour for a forty-eight-hour week. On October 24, the employer reduced the hours to 44, without altering the hourly rate, thus reducing the weekly wage from $24 to $22. This action, according to the statement in the bulletin, is not a violation of the statute. "If an employer eliminates the excessive hours, he is under no statutory obligation to increase his total wage bill by increasing the hourly rate."

I am confident that copies of the bulletins as well as the regulations above mentioned will be of real interest to many of you.

One thing remains to be said, and that I believe to be of great importance. We may have the finest ingredients and the most up-to-date equipment and yet, with inexperienced handling, the cake is doomed to failure. We may have the most excellent law that has ever been placed on the statute books, but if it is wrongly or badly administered, it had much better been left unwritten.

What of the administrator of the wage and hour act? In answer, and because I agree with what he says, I quote from a recent letter of a leading Washington commentator:—

"The administrator, Elmer Andrews, is safe, sane, level-headed, reasonable, cooperative with business, not a fervent ripsnorting zealot. His tone or spirit of administration is as important as the law itself."

Regardless of the merits or demerits of the wage-hour act, it is most encouraging that the administration of the law is to be entrusted to a man who not only has had extended experience as a public official, but has gained a reputation for honesty and fair-dealing throughout his official career.

Further Particulars

Following Mr. Fowler's address, various members of the convention sought further information on particular points and were answered by the speaker. This discussion was as follows:—

President Trigg:—This subject is very important to all of us. Mr. Fowler is willing to undertake to answer questions with regard to it. You realize, of course, that there is a lot yet to be learned in regard to the law, and it is entirely likely that there are many questions which he can-

WOBURN dependable PRODUCTS

ISOLINE

Great advances have been made during the past year in the handling and use of the ISOLINE type of dehydrated castor oil as a drying oil in paints, enamels and varnishes.

ISOLINE has excellent wetting power for pigments, permitting incorporation of about one-third more pigments.

ISOLINE-made coatings flow freely and after drying show no brush marks.

ISOLINE films have more than ordinary adhesion and flexibility. They dry to the touch in two to three hours and thoroughly over-night.

ISOLINE produces colorless films which possess practically absolute color retention in either the light or the dark. These light colored coatings are superior to anything produced heretofore and are obtained even when the oil is cooked at temperatures as high as 630° F and also when baked at temperatures as high as 265° F for as much as thirty minutes.

As each new product comes into use, proper methods of handling it must be developed. For full information on how to handle ISOLINE to obtain these superior paints, enamels, varnishes, synthetic resins, etc., address:

ISOLINE DEPARTMENT

WOBURN DEGREASING COMPANY OF N.J.
1200 Harrison Avenue - - - - - Harrison, New Jersey

not answer yet because they have not been answered officially. But I would like to give you ten minutes to ask some questions of Mr. Fowler. If you have any questions, won't you start right now, somebody? Has anybody a question he would like to ask?

Scope of Application

Paul S. Kennedy:—I wonder if Mr. Fowler would repeat the types of concerns whom this law affects?

Mr. Fowler:—As to types of firms that the bill affects, of course, the act is directed, as its administrator says, for the purpose of benefiting employees. It relates to all employees engaged in interstate commerce or engaged in the production of goods which subsequently move in interstate commerce. Interstate commerce is defined in such a way as to include export trade but not import trade, so that extends the definition a little bit. But it applies to all employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, and all those that are necessary for that production. That is how office employees and watchmen are included.

I want to make it clear that I am not repeating my own thought on it; I am repeating the views of the administrator. Of course, many seem to doubt whether or not this act can be enforced as broadly as it is now interpreted, but these are the views that have come from the Wage and Hour Division.

Records Required

J. V. Hastings:—Mr. Fowler, with reference to records, we work eight hours a day. Am I led to believe that we will have to put up for each employee that he works eight hours on Monday, eight hours on Tuesday, and so forth, rather than merely a record that in such-and-such a week he worked five eight-hour days? Does it have to be for each employee?

Mr. Fowler: The question is whether in keeping the records, the employer has to show for each employee the fact that he came in at eight in the morning and left at five in the night. That is my understanding of the present regulations. There has to be a separate daily record for each employee that will be open to inspection for representatives of the Wage and Hour Division. The employer shows that on Tuesday the employee came in at eight o'clock and quit at five o'clock, and if the employer has fifty thousand employees, that means fifty thousand daily records.

The administrator says, of course, that no particular form is required. That privilege is left to the employer, but he must keep some daily record for each employee.

Notice of Compliance

Charles M. Howard:—Mr. Fowler, will you say something about the liability of the customer purchasing from a manufacturer under the law, and the necessity of invoices bearing stamps and signatures of clients and notification to customers that the manufacturer is complying?

Mr. Fowler:—The question is as to the necessity or the responsibility of the manufacturer in looking to the accounts of the people from whom he buys materials to make sure that his products are produced in compliance with the law.

That is very similar to a question that was propounded to Mr. Andrews the other day at a meeting. My recollection of his answer is that an employer should look to his sources of material and should call upon them for compliance with the law, but that he himself was not subject to penalty for violation unless he was in collusion with the manufacturer of those materials.

Consequently, I take that to mean that he is under no obligation to insist that the materials man stamp his invoice or otherwise indicate whether or not he is conforming to the law. On the theory that cooperation is desirable, as I say, Mr. Andrews would like to have that cooperation but I don't think he has found any provision in the law that would require that.

Incidentally, I believe there are some concerns that have been advertising something to that effect, but I haven't found any justification for that point of view.

President Trigg: Are there any other questions?

Changes in Pay

Mr. Case: Our men are now working fifty-six hours a week and earning a weekly wage of $30. I believe Mr. Andrews expressed an opinion that if you supplied forty hours as the basic rate of 25 cents an hour, and overtime at the rate of one and a half times that, as long as you were within the $30, you were complying with the law. Is that correct?

Mr. Fowler: That is probably one of the most difficult questions before the legal division at the present time. That is a question involving the right of the employer who is now paying far above the minimum wage and working his employees more than the forty-four hours referred to in the statute. If we take a practical case of a manufacturer who is paying his employees 50 cents and working them forty-eight hours, they are getting, of course, $24 a week. The question is, can he continue to work them forty-eight hours and pay them $24 a week?

As you understand, that would mean, in view of the overtime provision—between forty-four and forty-eight—that would mean a reduction in the hourly rate of pay. Instead of getting 50 cents an hour, they might be getting, say, 46 cents an hour. They would get that for forty-four hours. They would get time and a half for the four hours between forty-four and forty-eight, and if my figuring is correct, a total of $24 for the week, the same as before.

The question is, is that permissible under the law? Mr. Andrews in his statement indicated that he did not see any reason why that could not be worked out. The legal division since then has been a little disturbed by that. They have called attention to the provision in section 18 of the law which prohibits an employer from using this act as an excuse for reducing wages. That isn't quite the language, but I think they have come to this conclusion.

This law does not freeze wages to any level. An employer may be paying 50 cents an hour to an employee or he may be paying 48 cents, he may be paying 56 cents, and so far as the provisions of the law go, the employer and the employee still may come together and agree on the basic hourly wage, provided that it is not less than 25 cents. If that is the case, the employer may say to the employee, "Beginning tomorrow, your rate of pay, which has been 50 cents an hour, will by 46 cents an hour. You will be paid 46 cents an hour for forty-four hours and for the four hours between forty-four and forty-eight, you will be paid for time and a half, and for the week of forty-eight hours, you will receive $24 as you have been receiving before."

That is a suggestion that comes from the Wage and Hour Division, that if that is the line of action that the employer decides to take, he should make that very clear to his employees, just precisely what he is doing, what the basic hourly wage is, what the wage is for the week, minus the overtime, what the overtime provisions are, and the total wages, so that six months hence, the employee cannot come around and say, "I didn't get any over time all this time that I have been working since the twenty-fourth of October."

That is a long explatnation, but is kind of a long subject.

President Trigg: There is time for just one more question, gentlemen, if anyone wishes to ask it.

Interstate Commerce

J. Frank Jones: Mr. Trigg, may I ask a question? Our painting and decorating contracts change continually. Suppose I were to take a contract from North Carolina and deliver my equipment and materials to the jobber in North Carolina with my own truck. Would I be considered in interstate commerce trade?

Mr. Fowler: Well, this is just a guess: I would rather think in North Carolina that you probably would be subject to or required to pay a license fee for doing local business. If that is the case, I rather think that what you are doing is going across the State line in order to do business in the State of North Carolina. My feeling would be that you are not engaging in interstate commerce, but you are engaging in a local operation, the same as you are at home. I would suggest that you talk it over with your counsel, though, before you follow my advice.

Economic Survey

The forthcoming national economic survey might well leave the country worse off, rather than better, unless business produces real facts for the study and unless the government deals with those facts in a realistic fashion, said Edwin D. George, economist of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., who discussed present-day economic conditions which are to be the basis of the national survey.

In taking a candid look at present-day circumstances, Mr. George found an extraordinary picture of light and shadow with, on the one hand, a staggering array of automobiles, radios, highways, amusements, and other evidences of abundance; and, on the other hand, a great percentage of families living at subsubsistence levels, unemployment,

DIALKYL PHTHALATES

$C_6H_4(COOR)_2$

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION offers a complete line of dialkyl phthalates—methyl, ethyl, butyl and amyl. These phthalates are stable, water-white liquids miscible with most organic solvents. The lower members of the series are slowly volatile while the butyl and amyl phthalates are practically non-volatile. The wide range of properties offered by these four phthalates and their exceptionally high quality have resulted in their use in a wide variety of industries as solvents, plasticizers, lubricants, heat transfer liquids and for numerous other applications. We will be glad to discuss with you at your convenience the use of these materials in your products or processes. Technical data on the Dialkyl Phthalates and the other products of Commercial Solvents Corporation listed below are available upon request.

DIMETHYL PHTHALATE CSC is most commonly used as a plasticizer for cellulose acetate compositions. It is also a plasticizer for rubber mixtures, resins and gums and is of interest as a high-boiling solvent for a wide variety of materials. Refinements in the manufacturing process yield a superior grade of Dimethyl Phthalate CSC possessing a minimum of color and odor.

DIETHYL PHTHALATE CSC is an excellent plasticizer for both cellulose acetate and cellulose nitrate, although it is most widely used in cellulose acetate compositions. Diethyl Phthalate is also recognized as a very effective fixative for perfumes and essential oils.

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE CSC (odorless) is the most widely used plasticizer for nitrocellulose lacquer because of its excellent plasticizing properties and because of the large factor of safety it provides in respect to over-plasticizing or under-plasticizing a lacquer film. It is also of general industrial usefulness as a lubricant, anti-foam agent, fixative for perfumes and essential oils, as a plasticizer for many resins and gums and as a super high-boiling solvent.

DIAMYL PHTHALATE CSC is usually employed as a plasticizer for nitrocellulose lacquers, but it is also used as a plasticizer for other cellulose esters, for cellulose ethers and for many resins. Its properties make it of interest as a lubricant, heat transfer agent, anti-foam agent and for other uses where a stable liquid of low volatility is required.

Products of Commercial Solvents Corporation

Acetone
Amyl Acetate
Butalyde
Butanol
Butyl Acetate
Butyl Acetyl Ricinoleate
Butyl Lactate
Butyl Oleate
Butyl Ricinoleate
Butyl Stearate
Diacetone
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Ether
Dibutyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Tartrate
Diethyl Phthalate
Dimethylamine
Dimethyl Phthalate
Ethyl Acetate
Ethyl Alcohol*
(Pure and all denatured formulas)
Ethyl Formate
Ethyl Lactate
Mesityl Oxide
Methanol
Methyl Formate
Methyl Lactate
Monomethylamine
Shellacol*
Tributyl Citrate
Tributyl Phosphate
Triethyl Phosphate
Trimethyl Phosphate
Trimethylamine

*regular and anhydrous grades

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
NEW YORK CENTRAL BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y.
PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

distress, and relatively low utilization of the national capacity for great wealth.

"It is obvious that such incongruities will never be erased by gallant adherence to the dogmas under which they grew up," said Mr. George, declaring that a judgment on these matters is one of the most difficult assignments that any responsible body can be given.

What has caused the complicated situation of today? What will the national economic survey deal with in its search for a solution? "It is very apparent," said Mr. George, "that the truth is not going to come in the form of small pills, after swallowing which the country will of a certainty prosper. The increasingly obvious fact is that sound thinking, whatever that may be, will have to reconcile a great many truths stemming from different sets of circumstances, and clashing more than they converge."

Taking up the several points with which the national economic committee and industry must jointly deal, Mr. George expressed the opinion that deliberate price-fixing and other private controls over competition, corresponding to power rather than economic need, are habitual with some trades and industries," and their suppression or supervision is apt to be point number one on anybody's program. The antitrust laws and the different manner in which differently situated industries respond to them also will be of concern to the investigators, as will the increasing violence of business cycles, increasing insecurity of employment and low utilization of productive capacity.

It is possible that correctives may have to be looked for along some other policy line than that of the antitrust laws, said the speaker, and even that "we may be obliged to take the risk of further experimentation," to achieve a compromise between maximum production and personal freedom that will retain as much as possible of both." After asserting the need for realistic action both by industry and government, Mr. George continued:—

To be completely callous about it, there is not much point in industry refraining from putting out the real facts anyway because the government already has most of the worst ones. Resistance to their display will merely make them all the more prominent, much as illumination is increased in proportion to the filament resistance that must be overcome.

The minds of some members of the committee will be open and impressionable, those of others perhaps fairly well set. In either event there seems to be a good enough chance of "net" objectivity to warrant an up-to-date effort at self-analysis. It is bound to be healthy anyway whatever its relation to the inquiry. And it might be better, in the view of most of those who have started, to have

Wilbur L. Rice
N.P.V.L.A. New England Zone Vice-President

an outsider do the job. It is as hard for an industry, as for an individual, to appraise itself, and there will naturally be less skepticism over the findings. Some industries have already begun, in this manner, to explore their own dark corners of erratic, random, and possibly wasteful operation.

Two possible tests of operation in the public interest have appeared. One might be termed practical, and is concerned with the specific direct services that have been rendered to consumers, capital, labor, management, suppliers, customers and government. The other is addressed to the industry's success or failure in "fitting" itself to the economic structure—its financial set-up, price and production behavior, cyclical history, and the focal points of its competition.

For the first time in decades we might try to develop private, official, and public understanding of the true workings of competition as a basis for national policies that will help us preserve the good and get rid of the bad in a system that is still the most productive on earth. Law will never be realistic until it is given realities to deal with. It is highly doubtful, to say the least, that your industry conforms exactly to the expectations of the antitrust laws. It may be doubtful that it would even if it wanted to. You might even smile at those who pointed out the divergencies and asked you to erase them—smile or duck, according to who was doing the pointing and asking. Scores of other industries are in the same fix. Why are these things so? As matters now stand, most of the people who have occasion to deal with this tremendous subject do little more than strike attitudes when it is mentioned. Business men who are going happily about their affairs drop everything and assume a pose of injured innocence. Government stops governing and leaps into its familiar role of outraged virtue. Unless otherwise responsible and useful citizens quit playing charades the inquiry could leave the country worse off than when it started.

Every business man, every industry is going to be pulled and hauled by two imperious instincts. The one is to protect himself against unjust abuse. The second is to give his country all the help he can in achieving a more secure and comfortable scale of living. Amidst all the contradictions with which the inquiry will probably abound, there does seem to be at least a sliver of common ground in these two purposes, that the troubled executive can occupy. He can throw his influence on the side of a thorough, rather than a hasty, job. A short investigation would hardly provide more than enough time to parade all the examples of iniquitous business conduct in which the government files are so rich. If business makes a determined effort to plumb the depths, as well as map the surface, of competition for the benefit of the investigators, the practical problems and headaches that cause industrial policies to be what they are might become as visible as the criticized policies themselves. By the same token any such drive toward realism should be a relief to legislators, who wish to find the best possible public rule for business guidance and yet cannot be expected to imagine the pertinent facts that business fails to put forward.

Perhaps this whole story is summed up in the statement that there is going to be an inquiry; that the committee's attitude holds out more promise of useful results than could ordinarily be hoped for; that the most vital facts are the hardest to get; and that both for its own and the national good, business must supply a generous share of both facts and brains.

The results won't be as bad as the disillusioned man thinks—nor as good as the idealists hope for. To put the affair in its true place in history the proper remark is, "Well here we are again." Once in each generation apparently we have to face an ordeal of this kind. It can be an irritating stalemate, but it can also be a healthy cooperative retooling of the same old economic plant—provided both sides are looking honestly for the truth instead of merely standing ready to bristle at whatever the other fellow finds first. There is one obvious rock bottom fact than which there is nothing better as a starting point—neither of them can go alone and get anywhere.

Free Deals

Action intended to discourage the further growth of the use of free deals, premiums, prizes, and the like, as sales aids was taken by the convention following the report of William H. Jarden, jr., of the McCloskey Varnish Company, who told the convention of the action of the national trade sales committee in writing to all members of the industry in October, setting forth its reasons for recommending discontinuance of this practice.

Declaring that legitimate advertising, such as window displays and store displays, must not be confused with the point at issue, Mr. Jarden expressed his conviction that the free deal method was "becoming destructive to the profit structure of the industry and displacing constructive sales efforts based on the merit of our own product by a frantic effort on the part of some manufacturers to outdo others in the extent, variety, and value of their magnanimity." Listing the variety of premiums and prizes given and poking fun at the extent to which the practices have been carried, Mr. Jarden said:—

It's a beautiful racket, but the consuming public is catching on to us. They are beginning to understand that the paint doesn't cost anything to make, and unless you give them a livingroom suite, an automobile, or something of equal value with each can of paint, they are not going to bite any onger.

Mr. Jarden emphasized the point that the definition of free deals does not in-

THE "MINERAL HOUSE"

ESTABLISHED 1890

PLANT AT SOUTH KEARNY, N. J.

ASBESTOS	FULLERS EARTH	MAGNESIUM CARBONATE	SOAPSTONE
BARYTES	GRAPHITE	MAGNESIUM OXIDE (Light and Heavy)	STEARATES
BENTONITE	GYPSUM	MICA	TALC (All grades)
BLANC FIXE	INFUSORIAL EARTH	PLASTER PARIS	TITANIUM DIOXIDE
CHALK, Precipitated	KAOLIN	PUMICE STONE	TRIPOLI
CLAY	LIME FLOUR	ROTTENSTONE	WHITING (All grades)
COLORS	LIMESTONE	SILICA	ZINC OXIDE
FELDSPAR	MAGNESIUM SILICATE		FIBROUS TALC

WHITTAKER, CLARK & DANIELS, Inc.

260 West Broadway - New York, N. Y.

terfere with creating new business through prizes or awards which might be offered to final consumers where the purpose and effect obviously is to stimulate and create such new business. He added:—

Where there is a genuine opportunity to add to the sum total of business done, such inducement may properly be in order, but when offered to regular and continuous purchasers, such as painters and maintenance accounts, it can only result in Manufacturer A taking some business away from Manufacturer B with the result that B will, as a natural defensive act, do something to offset and probably beat what A did, and as I have already said, in the final analysis, the result is demoralization, a reduction or perhaps the elimination of profit and nobody benefits.

After telling of the number of protests from all parts of the country which had been received by the national trade sales committee, leading to the drafting of the letter which was mailed to the industry in October, Mr. Jarden concluded:—

Your national association has no authority, even if it chose to make use of it, to require observance of the ideas set forth in this statemnt. It is the deliberate conclusion of this national committee after a long period of consideration and has been submitted to the members of the industry in the belief that it would be helpful to them to get such a broad, cross section of opinion and that such a statement at this time might tend to discourage further growth of the "free deals" practice and possibly result in a diminution of it to the advantage of the individual manufacturer and the industry as a whole.

It is not the proposal of the national trade sales committee ,as I understand it, that there should be any agreement among the manufacturers with respect to this matter. It is, however, hoped that the principles set forth in the statement itself do meet with the general approval of the members of the industry and to determine whether or not that is the case, I hereby move that—

"The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in convention assembled in Atlantic City, October 27, 1938, hereby expresses its approval of the principles set forth in a statement issued by the national trade sales committee and mailed to all members of the industry under date of October 7, 1938, discouraging the use of 'free deals,' premiums, prizes, and other devices being employed to promote the sale of products of this industry and suggests that the statement be considered carefully and that so far as consistent with each manufacturer's own situation, its recommendations be observed."

Formula Labeling

Formula labeling of paint, long a moot question in the industry and now voted a desirable thing, was the subject of two interesting papers, one by Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, director of the National Bureau of Standards, and the second by de Lancey Kountze, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, chairman of a special committee named to study the subject.

Dr. Briggs emphasized the importance of any industry taking voluntary action to give adequate information concerning manufactured goods to the ultimate consumer. He told of the development of commercial standards in which informative labeling is a feature and of the recent growth of consumer organizations which have as one of their primary functions the development of information of interest to consumers. These groups distribute information concerning standards, specifications, quality, grade, and prices, and they organize study groups on the subject of intelligent buying.

The interest of Congress in Federal legislation designed to help consumers is clearly shown in bills recently introduced, said Dr. Briggs, citing the Schwartz bill on labeling woolen fabrics, the Huddleston bill, the Boren bill, and the Sumners bill—all strongly reflecting the interest of consumers in the development of quality specifications and standards of performance.

Dr. Briggs also told of the experience with other industries in formula labeling, refusal to see the handwriting on the wall resulting in one case in a mass of State legislation, the various laws being far from uniform and some having requirements that are needless and burdensome.

Dr. Briggs continued:—

Formula Labeling of Paints

For the reasons I have indicated, I hope that the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will not be confronted with a multitude of State laws with a multiplicity of requirements. I say to you earnestly that in my judgment the best way for you to forestall such a situation is for your association itself to take some definite, progressive action regarding the formula labeling. The consumer is justly entitled to such knowledge of the products offered him for sale as will enable him to make an intelligent choice. He needs this information, and consequently he is going to do all he can to get it. The National Bureau of Standards receives hundreds of thousands of letters each year requesting technical information, and many of them are about paint. You have a great opportunity to give the consumer the information he needs, and I believe he will deeply appreciate such action on your part. After all, his viewpoint is no different from your own when you assume the role of buyer. You want information regarding the things you buy for your factory, but you have facilities to test the products you propose to buy. The over-the-counter purchaser does not.

Val Wurtele
New Executive Committee Member

I wish to make it clear that the National Bureau of Standards has no legal jurisdiction in this matter. We have no police power, nor do we want it. The bureau is, however, deeply interested in the informative labeling of manufactured goods and desires to lend its friendly offices to manufacturers and consumers alike to bring this about. Consequently, I was deeply interested when your executive committee advised me of its decision to recommend to your association the universal adoption of formula-labeling of exterior house and building paints, barn and roof paints, floor paint and wall paints, and primers. I assured your president of the cooperation and support of the National Bureau of Standards in this action and of our desire to assist you in every way possible. I think it is important for you to take this progressive step voluntarily and not await the time when you may be obliged to do so. By taking this step yourselves, you are assuming a progressive leadership in your industry, and if you successfully maintain that leadership with consumer interests always in mind, an era of increasing confidence and greater business is before you. The decision is yours to make and the credit belongs to you.

Quality Standards

"Quality Standards" was the subject of the paper with which Mr. Kountze continued the discussion of formula labeling leading up to definite action by the convention.

Mr. Kountze recalled the action of the executive committee taken July 14 in Chicago, recommending voluntary formula labeling of certain products, which action was communicated to the industry September 20, and he also recounted the long-standing opposition of the industry to formula labeling—an opposition "based on the feeling that such information did not serve to inform the average buyer regarding the quality of the paint purchased, that it would retard progress."

Repeating the substance of Dr. Briggs's remarks that increasing demand on the part of consumers is being made for some form of standardization or quality certification of merchandise for the benefit of "over-the-counter" buyers of paint and expressing the feeling that "in the absence of some voluntary action on the part of members of this industry there will be other steps to accomplish the purpose through the enactment of Federal or State laws," Mr. Kountze stated that the executive committee was of the opinion that the industry could no longer ignore the growing insistence for some measure of insurance to "over-the-counter" paint buyers with respect to the quality of the material itself.

Mr. Kountze summarized the several suggestions which have been forthcoming on what should be done by a manufacturer to satisfy the consumer pressure and told of the letter of approval received from Dr. Wilson Compton, sec-

Congratulations

on a Successful Convention!

The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs

The National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association

The Chemical and Pigment Company

BALTIMORE, MD. COLLINSVILLE, ILL. OAKLAND, CAL.

Manufacturers of: Astrolith and Sunolith Lithopones, Titanolith, Cadmium Reds, Cadmolith (Cadmium Yellow), Euston White Lead, Metrox Red Lead and Litharge, Barytes, Coal Tar Products, Zinc Sulphates, Zinc Oxide.

Sole Selling Agents for Zopaque (Pure TiO_2), Manufactured by American Zirconium Corporation

retary-manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, written after he had learned of the executive committee's recommendation for paint formula labeling.

Mr. Kountze explained that the executive committe was utterly opposed to any regimentation of formula procedure which would in effect take away from each manufacturer his right to continue to formulate his products as he sees fit, saying:—

Any plan which contemplates grading based upon the ingredients used therein, whether such statement of composition is arbitrarily confined to certain materials as would be the case if they were made on a government specification, or permitted the use of certain ingredients within stated limitations, would necessarily result in the long run in each manufacturer making practically an identical product, leaving little or nothing but price competition. Furthermore, it seems clear that any attempt to deal with this situation through grading based upon physical performance would be almost impossible of accomplishment, that it would lead to great confusion and dissatisfaction and be practically impossible from a policing standpoint.

Likewise, he declared, any voluntary grading plan would likely defeat its own purpose. He felt that, under any system of grading, it would only be a matter of time before compulsory legislation, Federal or State or both, would be demanded to control or regulate this situation. Mr. Kountze then continued:—

Probably one of the most important matters of the whole question and the one that the consumer should look to is the character of the manufacturing concern which make the product. This applies not only to paint, but to practically every commodity which is used and manufactured by man in our civilization.

From the public's standpoint, there can be no doubt that formula labeling will raise the average quality of paint as sold throughout the country. This will result from the fact that manufacturers of very low quality paint will probably find it necessary to improve their formula in order that the statement of composition on their label will be more creditable. In this connection, it is recognized that there is a market for lower cost paints under certain conditions and this market will, no doubt, continue to be supplied with the full recognition of the fact that the price level does not permit of the highest grade materials. There is, however, some considerable amount of paint being marketed which is not creditable to the industry and which cannot be said to serve any good purpose from any point of view.

Certainly whatever this industry can do to keep the quality standards of its production on a basis consistent with the price charged and the purpose for which the material is to be used, will be definitely for its future welfare in every way.

A survey recently made by the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce showed that 30 percent less house paint was sold below a price of $2 per gallon in a formula-labeling State than in an adjoining State which has no formula-labeling law. Other paint products not requiring a formula label in the State where labeling of house paint is required showed no improvement based on the price paid, but with some items the price level was actually lower than in the adjoining State which had no formula-labeling requirements. The result of this survey definitely supports the statement that universal formula labeling will raise the average level of paint quality. Let me call your attention to the fact that your executive committee, through the special committee to which this matter has been assigned, has temporarily, at least, limited the recommendation for voluntary formula labeling to "exterior house and building paints, barn and roof paints, floor paint (exterior and interior) and wall paints and primers." This was done because it is realized that the greatest public interest in this situation is in these particular products and because the committee recognizes the complications and difficulties which would arise in connection with the proper statement of analysis of all pigmented products. Some manufacturers in the industry not maintaining their own laboratories on an extensive scale would find the task of formula labeling all pigmented products difficult, and subject perhaps to some inaccuracies occurring. To simplify the matter from their standpoint and, at the same time, to give a satisfactory response to the consumer pressure and demand, the products involved at this time have been limited as stated, and the executive committee at a meeting held yesterday ratified the action of the special committee in that particular.

Thurlow J. Campbell
New Executive Committee Member

The committee also feels that the nomenclature should be simplified so that the ordinary citizen will know what makes up the contents of the can. With this idea in mind, your scientific section under Dr. Gardner has drawn up "Nomenclature for Formula Labeling," copies of which you have received undoubtedly. Your committee believes that this will be an aid to simplifying the entire situation.

The effect of all this, as I see it, is, (1) no manufacturer is obliged—and please listen to this very carefully—to formula label his products; such action would be entirely voluntary; (2) it leaves to each manufacturer the determination of his formulas based on his own best judgment; (3) if he puts the formula label on his packages, it will probably be considered by the purchasers thereof as an evidence of good faith, and, in any event, he will then have put himself in a position where he frankly states what his material is made of, and more than that, he should not be called upon to do.

This whole development, as I am sure you will appreciate, has had mature and deliberate consideration, it meets with the approval of the Bureau of Standards as Dr. Briggs has told you, which bureau must of necessity be the government clearing house for matters of this kind. The recommendation is made to you with the full belief that the action is timely, necessary, constructive and will prove to be to the benefit of the public and of the industry in the future.

Resolution Adopted

Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in convention assembled at Atlantic City, October 27, 1938, in consideration of the interests of the consumers of paint products and recognizing the desirability of wider dissemination of information which will aid the public in the selection of suitable paints, hereby records its opinion that formula labeling in all exterior house paints and building paints, barn and roof paints, floor paints (interior and exterior) and wall paints and primers, in simple form, as well as generally known as a trade sales line, should—now, that wording is important—should be universally adopted by members of this industry."

This resolution was adopted by the convention.

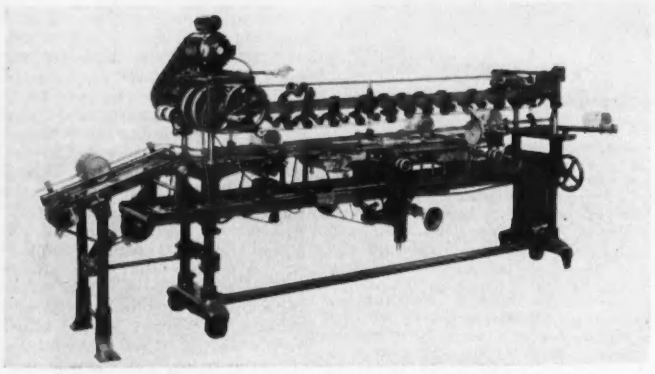
Painting Brick

Dr. Henry A. Gardner, director of the scientific section, who at previous conventions had touched on the subject of painting brick, cement, and stucco as a means of building of volume sales for the industry, presented interesting figures to show the existence of a great potential market. He also discussed the psychological aspect of brightening up residential neighborhoods and industrial districts by the use of white or light-colored paint on bricks, and discussed the practical application of various types of materials. The principal difficulty, he said, was in finding a paint that would overcome the obstacles presented by mortar joints.

Dr. Gardner's address as it dealt with the potential market is as follows:—

A survey of sixty-four representative cities shows that over 9,000,000 people living in these cities occupy 2,500,000 dwelling units. Of these, 82 percent are built of wood and 16 percent of brick and stucco. Nearly 60 percent are single family dwellings. This would indicate that there are over 230,000 single family houses in these particular cities, of brick or stucco. Many of these houses should be painted, but it is probable that few of them have been. If this relationship holds for the rest of the population, we can assume

The Labeling Machine
Used by the Paint Manufacturers:
STANDARD-KNAPP Heavy Duty
Full Range Fast Adjustable
LABELING MACHINE



(This machine is operating in plant of Benjamin Moore & Co.)

Labels all sized cans from the ¼ Pint to and including the Half-Gallon and Gallon Pails. . . Pails are timed automatically to locate the ears for the bails in the holes of the labels. . . Operates efficiently on either empty or filled cans and pails. . . . Mechanical Spacing provides for direct feed of pails and cans from filling and closing machines. . . Quick and simple change for size is a most desirable feature for labeling short runs of different sized cans.

STANDARD-KNAPP CORPORATION
43-27 32nd PLACE, LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.
208 W. Washington Street
Chicago, Illinois
1031 Soc. For Sav. Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Are you getting your copy of RESIN NEWS Regularly?

S & W RESINS
SYNTHETIC-NATURAL . . . "TIME-TESTED"

Manufacturers of S & W Synthetic Resins:
ESTER GUM—ALL TYPES . . . MODIFIED PHENOLICS AND OTHER CONDENSATES. . . PURE PHENOLICS . . . ALKYDS—PLASTIC AND SOLUTIONS . . . UREAS . . .

Importers and Processors of S & W Natural Resins:
ACCROIDES . . . BATU . . . DAMARS . . . BLACK AND PALE EAST INDIAS . . . KAURI
CONGO REGULAR . . . CONGO ESTERIFIED . . . CONGO FUSED . . . ELEMI . . . LOBA
MANILA . . . PONTIANAK . . . MASTIC . . . SANDARAC . . .

These resins include the right ones for your purpose... uniform and time-tested. Constant research will augment and improve them.

Your inquiries and problems will receive prompt and careful attention.

STROOCK & WITTENBERG CORPORATION
17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

that there are about 38,000,000 dwelling units in the United States, regardless of the type of material used for construction, and 10 gallons of paint per year for the interiors and exteriors would suggest an immediate potential market for about 400,000,000 gallons of paint.

In many cities throughout the United States, the ratio of brick to other forms of construction material in the urban areas is much higher than the 16 percent referred to above. For instance, in Philadelphia nearly 90 percent of the single family residences are of brick. Yesterday I got some further figures from Philadelphia which show that there are 390,000 single dwelling units of brick in the City of Philadelphia alone. That is in the urban area. In Washington, 74 percent; in Pittsburgh, 52 percent; in Salt Lake City, 61 percent, and in Wilmington, Del., 50 percent of the dwellings are constructed of brick. On the other hand, nearly one-third of the houses in Oakland, Cal., are of stucco, while in San Diego 25 percent and in Minneapolis 35 percent of the dwellings are of stucco. All of these represent urban markets for paint, that have hardly been touched. Even in rural districts where frame construction is usually predominant, some States have a large number of brick or stucco buildings. For instance, in Utah nearly 30 percent of the farm houses are of brick, and the percentage is close to 10 percent in Maryland, New Jersey, and Vermont. Over 6 percent of the farm houses in California are of stucco, and stucco houses appear in significant number in a large number of states.

While the above figures may serve to impress the paint manufacturer with the tremendous possibilities for paint upon brick and stucco dwellings, there is an even greater field for brick that has been used in other structures. For instance, the writer's guess is that the amount of brick used in dwellings is only one-fourth of that used in the construction of factories, warehouses, schools, hospitals, public buildings, and apartment houses. For every 100,000,000 gallons of paint that would be required to decorate the brick and stucco dwellings in America; there is surely a market for at least 300,000,000 gallons to decorate and protect the other types of buildings referred to above. It is probable that these figures are conservative.

Deferred Payments

The subject of employing time payment plans under the terms of the FHA to develop sales of painting materials and painting jobs has been of increasing interest to the paint industry since the housing act was amended last February, and many companies are promoting plans to take advantage of this type of selling. Business-building opportunities inherent in the deferred payment plan were discussed at the convention by Bruce Wilson, director of the division of education of the FHA, and by L. M. Cassidy, of the Johns-Manville Corporation, which has used time selling with great success in all its operations.

Opportunities for the sale of paint in greater volume would not be possible, Mr. Wilson said unless a nation-wide construction program developed on a large scale. He is certain this is coming, declaring that the next emotional buying cycle in this country will be acquisition of homes. Just as the American citizen some years ago felt that he was judged by the automobile he drove, that same citizen in the near future will develop the sense that he is being judged by the type of home in which he lives.

Mr. Wilson indicated the vital part which subsidy had played in the great economic eras in this country. The agricultural era up to the Civil War; the railroad era from 1860 to 1900, with its subsidy of from $5,000 to $50,000 per mile from the government. This period also saw organized manufacturing develop. Then in 1893 began the distribution cycle with the beginnings in 1907 of the time payment financing plan. Next came the automobile industry, described by historians as the ninth wonder of the world, which in ten years from 1919 to 1929 saw the building and selling of 21,800,000 automobiles to the American people by the development of the greatest emotional desire to purchase that has ever been recorded. The subsidy for this was the building of more than 300,000 miles of marvelous roads with taxpayers' money. The subsidy source behind the predicted construction era is the Federal housing act.

In selling paint, said Mr. Wilson, the industry must devise different tactics for going after the contractors who are doing the modernization work and the other type of contractor who is doing the new building. In going after both types of business, he emphasized, the paint industry will have to get into the deferred selling business to make it easier for the 87.4 percent of urban families to buy in the same way as they get their income — on a short-time periodical basis.

Mr. Cassidy, dealing specifically with the experiences of the Johns-Manville Corporation, told of the opposition of the company directorate when time payment selling was first suggested, recounted the early struggles and disappointments of his sales organization to get the plan working, and then told of the growth of the deferred payment business from about $250,000 in volume in the first year to $4,000,000 in the past

Milton K. Pine
N.P.V.L.A. Central Zone Vice-President

year, with the outlook for $5,000,000 for this year. And, said Mr. Cassidy, deferred payment business is not truly representative of the full volume for which it is responsible because, "we know from actual tests that every prospect that is developed as a deferred payment prospect results in two other prospects, resulting in cash sales."

Pointing out the similarity of problems and interest between the building materials industry, which he represents, and the painting industry, Mr. Cassidy declared:—

Your industry has a splendid opportunity to do a better job in deferred payment selling. You can make up your mind to the fact that deferred payment selling is here to stay as far as the American public is concerned. The Federal Housing Administration has done an outstanding job with respect to creating consumer acceptance for deferred payments, but assuming that that job does not continue, deferred selling is still going to exist and still going to grow in the building material industry.

The consumer job is pretty much done. By that I mean there is an acceptance today for the purpose of remodeling or repairs that is pretty widespread. The big job that has to be done, as I see it, in your particular phase of the industry is right with your trade. That was our experience, educating the trade to actually use deferred payment selling gave us the most difficulty, but where in any given market we had one or two accounts adopt it and get business from it, their competition had to follow if they were going to survive.

It is a job that you can't put over necessarily in a few months with just a spasmodic effort. It is a continuous job in order to get it going. I made the prediction that if as an industry you don't do the job, that some individual paint manufacturer, or several individual manufacturers, are going to take hold of this deferred payment selling and really put it to work.

It is my feeling that you have a merchandising tool in the bottom of your bag that is loaded with dynamite. I am sure that it is going to pay you dividends if you really put it to use.

Paint Styling

The report of the Council for Paint Styling, of which Horace S. Felton, of Felton-Sibley & Co., is chairman, was presented in dramatic and visual form by a group of figures, with M. Rea Paul, chairman of the technical and fact-finding committee, summarizing the committee's report based on the national surveys of exterior and interior painting trends which had been under way since the council was created by action of the 1937 convention.

SALES . . .
Start from
BASIC MATERIALS!

The best tailoring in the world will not make a good suit out of poor cloth. Similarly, a good paint or enamel cannot be made from questionable basic materials. A saleable suit means good cloth. A saleable paint or enamel means good basic materials. In other words, basic materials govern sales.

In buying basic materials, mark well that there is no substitute for the skill and experience needed in producing them.

The Thibaut & Walker background covers over 25 years devoted to the production of Grinding Liquids and Dryers. This has resulted in that superiority and uniformity born only of greater experience. Yet, Thibaut & Walker products, with their inborn dependability, cost no more in the long run.

As an asset to safe production, we suggest that you add Thibaut & Walker reputation to yours.

THE
THIBAUT & WALKER CO.
Specialists in
Grinding Liquids and Dryers
LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK

Use MAPICO Colors
Yellows
Reds
Browns
Black

All shades of Floor Paints . Smooth . . Glossy and Tough

(below) Olive Green (Blended Mapico Black & Yellow) Giving Better Shades for Metal Furniture

(above) Brown Trim & Shutter Paints that do not fade

Red & Black Primers for Metal Surfaces

(above) Beautiful Tinted Walls with Mapico Reds

(below) Bright Glistening Inside Trim with Mapico Yellows

• Small particle size—Easy dispersion in all types of vehicle—Inert and non-reactive—High coverage—Great tinting strength—Permanence

We Invite Inquiry from Manufacturers and Their Technical Staffs

MAGNETIC PIGMENT CO.

BINNEY & SMITH CO., *Distributors*
41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Printed copies of the report of the technical and fact-finding committee were distributed at the convention.

A definition of "What Styling Is" was given by the first speaker, Captain H. Ledyard Towle, director of advertising and creative design for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, who declared that "styling creates the illusion of newness in long-established products." After giving a number of instances to prove his definition, Captain Towle presented an amateur draping contest to show that there are all kinds of good and bad styles. Four girls in scanties came on the stage and were draped with bolts of cloth by four men from the audience—H. L. Wakefield, Randall Walker, Dan Edgerly, and J. Frank Jones—in an attempt to create a dress. Their efforts were greeted wtih howls of laughter. Then an expert draper showed them how it was really done.

Following this skit, George I. Petroe, of the McDougall-Butler Company, told of the work of the field cooperators in gathering data for the exterior and interior surveys, and then Mr. Paul presented the report of the technical and fact-finding committee. He revealed that 880 houses were analyzed for exterior color treatment by the field cooperator; for interior information data were obtained from 673 model rooms, and 719 colored illustrations from magazines were analyzed. This study was carried out on the theory that painting schemes of today on the newer dwellings and on the new interiors will be the style of tomorrow when repainting of older dwellings becomes necessary.

Mr. Paul showed two views of the same Colonial house, one a styled view and one an unstyled view and said:—

Let's just analyze what the difference is between what we saw first and what we are now looking at. Both houses were well painted. Is this change due to color? The answer is no; the change is not due to color but instead where that color is used and the areas that were selected on the color interest should be concentrated because, after all, styling consist simply of selecting colors that are currently in demand and using them on different portions of the house in a way that follows current trend.

Styling then as covered in the report of the technical committee relegates color as such to a secondary place, and as you will subsequently find, merely tabulates the colors by name in their relative order of popularity. On the other hand, it elevates to first importance the treatment accorded the different architectural areas of a house with respect to one another. In other words, it specifies on what portion of the house the color interest should be stressed, such as shutters, doors, etc., and on what areas of the house it should be modified or suppressed.

By means of slides Mr. Paul reviewed the contents of the formal printed report of the committee which contains fifty pages and seventy-seven statistical tables of related data. Then, also by means of slides of various exteriors and interiors, he showed how the rules established by the statistics were made to apply to certain architectural types.

In conclusion Mr. Paul said:—

To date styling with paint has been summed and analyzed and the trend for the coming years has been anticipated. Subsequent surveys of this character will increase the knowledge of the industry and place your committee to predict with greater accuracy, increases and decreases in style trends as based upon our previous survey. Therefore, the work should, as time goes on, increase in value until this industry instead of being subservient to other industries attains a position where its Council for Paint Styling can take an authoritative place in forecasting style trends in the use of the products that the industry produces.

Speaking from the manufacturers point of view, Horace Felton declared that vital force could be given to the paint styling movement "if, after this convention, the directing head of each company would call together the sales and advertising heads of his company with instructions to study the findings of the Council for Paint Styling and with further instructions to aggressively apply whatever may be pertinent to the conduct of that individual business. The save the surface campaign did for our industry what the automobile did for the country or industry at large. Paint styling can duplicate this achievement if we have the courage to grasp the opportunity and the willingness to work and bring it to a satisfactory conclusion.

J. Frank Jones, painting and decorating contractor, Richmond, Va., and a member of the council, told the audience what the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America are doing and will continue to do to promote paint styling and how it can be of use to the individual contractor in getting jobs. Ernest Trigg concluded the session with tribute to the members of the council, especially to Mr. Paul, and a plea for continued cooperative effort to put the paint styling movement across to the industry and to the country.

Blank & Stoller Photo

E. E. Morton

New Executive Committee Member

Future's Opportunities

Many frontiers to be passed and explored lie before the paint industry, said Paul S. Kennedy of the Murphy Varnish Company, chairman of the industrial finishes division. He foresaw the development of these territories largely furthered by the application of more and more science in research and creation and also in selling.

Covering the development of the industry over the past fifty years, Mr. Kennedy found that science had not become an important factor until the third decade of this century. The greatest impetus in this connection, he said, was that of the introduction of cellulosic lacquers, followed by synthetic resins. But these, in his opinion, left much to be done that would be worth doing, chiefly because each particular development had established and would establish a definite field of business for itself, and also paved the way for new developments. As these opportunities frequently lay along well-known lines, the net result was more potential revenue in old fields, as well as in new.

Mr. Kennedy briefly urged consideration by the industry of a plan of general patent protection, that would maintain the position of the creator and guard it against imitators.

Declaring that the industry could be no stronger than its weakest point, Mr. Kennedy urged that merchandising be made as scientific as production and directed primarily to giving the consumer a better product, rather than a chiseled one."

He prophesied a new and broader creatice spirit in the industry, meeting new developments that apparently lessened the need for protective coatings with products that would unmistakably make still further improvement. Luminous traffic point, finishes for metal surfaces, house paint that would wear until the houseowner got tired of it—these were some of the things he foresaw and considered worth working for. The chemical treatment of paint fillers to produce greater durability was one of his forecastings. New effects through complimentary coatings was another. Some inorganic—organic resin that would provide a vitreous finish was a third. Then he became the adviser, saying:

Right now our industry has unlimited opportunities and well-equipped manpower. Nothing can retard us except merchandising which denies adequate return to the maker or creates doubt in the mind of the customer.

Lest we forget, the fundamental law of real science is pregress at all costs. Spend to create; spend to assist; spend to manufacture a better way—with your scientists, your salesmen, and your willingness to scrap machinery.

Spend; spend! You have to be spending-minded when you are "going to town" with science; and while the potential rewards at the goal are most enticing, it costs plenty en route.

Not a real progressive industrial finishes manufacturer in this room can begin to predict what his costs to develop,

Announcing the

DAY TYPE B LABORATORY 3 ROLL MILL

5' X 12' ROLLS

Gears Run in Oil
Cast One Piece Frame
Detachable Scraper Blades
Shear Pins Protect Feed Rolls
Geared Head Roller Chain Drive
Hopper Feed or End Plate Regulator

For Laboratory and small batch production of paints, enamels, synthetics, lacquers, colors in varnish, etc.

The rolls are highest grade electric furnace, temperature controlled, chamber bored, thin wall construction, providing uniform cooling, eliminating uneven expansion, assuring uniform grinding.

The J. H. DAY Company
Factories & Principal Offices
CINCINNATI OHIO

·COLORS·

Ansbacher Siegle Corp.

ANSBACHER

General Offices, Works and Laboratories
ROSEBANK, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco, Richmond, Toronto, Canada

TRADE MARK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

manufacture, and merchandise them may be—even next year. He may have to make unexpected and important additions to his research staff. Who will deny the possibility of a heavy demand for specially equipped service and salesmen; or the virtual scrapping of mechanical equipment he presently regards as the last word?

Our golden jubilee may well be a celebration of heartening and creditable scientific manufacturing and laboratory accomplishments to date.

But let us of the industrial finishes division, in particular, not lose sight of the fact that from now on we are engaged in

E. P. Kelly
N.P.V.L.A. Southern Zone Vice-President

a war where the weapons are those of science, and in which our very existence may be threatened.

We are faced with the choice of waging this as a silly civil war among ourselves; or as a united front against the common enemy which threatens our frontiers.

We in the industrial finishes division are under no delusions, because we have been the principal victims of enemy skirmishes to date with our "specialty" business. But it is only logical to presume that the "bread-and-butter" business of our great industry may be later threatened and attacked.

Do you want to be a chisler or a standpatter. Or do you want to accept the fact that for the long pull you have got to spend and discard; that our united effort may be for new, improved and better products? More technically trained salesmen? More selective and intelligent merchandising? Reasonable stability of legitimate profit?

Embarking on this next cycle of fifty years, it is my sincere hope that the possibilities which this great association of ours affords us, may be adapted to a constantly increasing realization of the mortal combat we are going to face from clever minds and personalities outside of our industry; and to a further banding together of our mutual interest that we may present a solid front against the enemy, rather than an army divided within itself by self-centered parasites.

Our industry dwarfs any of us by comparison. God speed it with neighborly unity and outstanding accomplishment to its centennial.

Industrial Markets

Speaking at the industrial sales conference, J. Heath Wood, of the Standard Varnish Works, reviewed the activities of the industrial sales division, which was formed at Chicago six years ago, with special reference to the value of the contact of "friendly competitors" in bringing about better understanding of commercial problems and the good which has resulted from the various special group meetingss, such as the automotive, the metal, the wood, the railroad, and the marine and maintenance groups. Mr. Wood said that "future development lay in widening this contact to include every benefactor of industrial finishes. With this thought in mind it had been suggested that area meetings might be even more productive of good than local meetings where the number and interest of local industrial finish manufacturers might be limited.

"Area meetings," he said, "might well be attended by representatives of firms outside the area who do a great deal of business in the area. The possible set-up for such area meetings," he said, "might include Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis, and one city on the West coast."

Mr. Wood urged the importance of the national industrial sales committee, made up of local industrial chairman, the steering committee, group chairmen, and others. He felt that this comittee should meet semiannually, plan for area and local meetings, receive reports on group activities, and present problems of importance to the division steering committee and advisory board.

The real feature of the industrial finishes division, said Mr. Wood, depends upon "how well we serve the public and with how much vision and ingenuity we meet the evermore exacting demands of our customers. Relatively speaking, the cycle of an industrial finish is very short—a miracle yesterday, a commonplace today, obsolete tomorrow."

E. S. Blackledge, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, chairman of the marine and maintenance group, also dwelt on the future, pointing out the lack of initiative shown in developing products "streamlined" for maintenance and marine markets and the indolence in exploring the potential outlet on such an extensive frontier.

Calling attention to the specification angle as a pathetic aspect of the maintenance business, Mr. Blackledge urged co-operation with government agencies to improve and modernize the specifications and the methods of purchase, and for other than governmental maintenance accounts he suggested the possibility of offering through the national association a service which would revise present specifications with the thought in mind of obtaining more modern and more satisfactory materials from experienced sources of supply. This work would not prove a great burden to any manufacturer, he said, and would be most constructive, not only from the industry's point of view but from that of the consumer also.

Mr. Blackledge declared that there was a great market for paint in the factory, warehouse, and office-building field and that paint could be made to play a dominant part in accident prevention, safety work, fatigue prevention, and better light. He declared in conclusion that the industry had "serious work ahead not only in endeavoring to maintain our present market but to work with all the faculties frontiers for ourselves and for our we possess to find and conquer new industry."

Business Responsibility

H. W. Prentis, jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Company and chairman of the committee on industrial practices of the National Association of Manufacturers, condemned economic planning as "state socialism" and declared that "the greatest republic the world has ever known should set its heart against the whole philosophy of a totalitarian state." Mr. Prentis was talking on the subject of "Patriotism and Scund Industrial Practices," under the sponsorship of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Prentis prefaced his remarks by quoting from the 1937 platform of his association which included this plank:—

"We condemn any undesirable practices and abuses in industry and pledge vigilance on the part of industry to bring about their correction."

To study what might be done to make the plank effective, a committee on industrial practices was appointed, of which Mr. Prentis was chairman. The report of the committee is now available in pamphlet form. Mr. Prentis quoted from its conclusion to show that American business is definitely showing a recognition of its responsibility, a desire to adhere to ethical standards, and pride in the honorable discharge of its responsibility.

The American private enterprise system, he said, was responsible for the achievement of facilities for living, housing, communication, transportation and education undreamed of a few decades ago. Quoting from the report, he said that private enterprise and private capital can effectively demonstrate their basic worth to the public and the desirability of their perpetuation by informing the public of their accomplishment, exposing to the public the fallacies of proposals to abolish or cripple the private enterprise system, and by adherence on the part of all business to well-tested and high principles of conduct in its relationship to customers, suppliers, competitors, employees, stockholders, creditors, the local community, and to government.

Whether he consciously realizes it or not, said Mr. Prentis, every business man in bringing his individual practices

Highest Standard

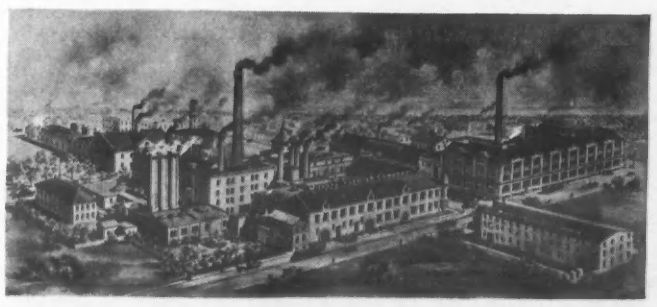
Lake Colors
Fast Toner Lakes
Bone Black Drop Black
Ivory Black Carbon Blacks
Oxides, all shades
Genuine Van Dyke Brown
Genuine Sap Brown Crystals
Genuine Chremnitz Whites
Cadmium Yellows
Cadmium Reds
Permanent Greens
Aniline Colors
Ultramarine Blue, Red, Green and Purple
Wood Stains

Import — Export

FEZANDIE & SPERRLE, Inc.
205 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
Telephone COrtlandt 7-1460-1461 Cable Address "Fezan New York"

The Murphy Standard of Quality was established in this small factory 73 years ago . . .

The same high standard, aided by every modern facility, is maintained in today's Murphy plant.



MURPHY VARNISH COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.
PAINTS VARNISHES ENAMELS STAINS LACQUERS

to an unassailable ethical plane will actually be doing his part to perpetuate our system of representative democracy and religious liberty, for neither of these factors can long endure in the absence of the other.

Despite the truth of the achievements of the American system of private enterprise there are, said Mr. Prentis, people enjoying all the comforts and opportunities it has created who assert that the system is wrong in conception and an utter failure in practice. Without going into a detailed discussion of the various ways in which the foundations of the system of representative political democracy and its concomitant civil liberties, including religious liberty, are being steadily undermined, Mr. Prentis declared that there was need for concerted effort among business men in developing a broader sense of social stewardship and individual responsibility if the American system is to be preserved.

He quoted a commentator who recently said:—

"The stark fact is that the United States has gone from 40 to 50 percent of the distance toward a changed form of government and society. We are still on the way and with accelerated speed. Unless we reverse the course there can be no doubt about our destination. The destination we are going toward is the authoritarian type of government."

Concluding with a declaration of the responsibility that industry must assume and carry out, Mr. Prentis said:—

If industry does not put itself under appropriate self-restraint; if industry does not itself condemn improper practices; if industry itself does not bring about the correction of such abuses by pointing the way to the establishment of ethical procedures, we can be sure that those who would change and destroy the American system of private, free enterprise will eventually attain their end. And when they do, representative political democracy, religious liberty, and human freedom, itself, will disappear from the face of the Western earth. Instead we shall find ourselves servants of the state—new victims of the age-old delusion that autocratic government can bring both economic security and spiritual liberty to the masses of manking. Perhaps the more abundant life in a purely material sense might be temporarily achieved under the iron-hand of a benevolent dictatorship but only at a fearful sacrifice, the loss of everything that the phrase connotes from a political and spiritual viewpoint.

As citizens of the greatest republic the world has ever known, we should set our minds and hearts like flint against the whole philosophy of the totalitarian state. Studying carefully the critical situation that the country faces and the lessons that history teaches, we should never cease our efforts to strengthen every factor that goes to support the tripod of freedom. In so doing we must be crusaders both in word and deed. Words alone will not suffice; for freedom involves grave personal responsibilities along with its high privileges. So, what

Samuel R. Matlack
New N.P.V.L.A. Treasurer

we actually do in our business and professions day by day must affirm our acknowledgment of that fundamental principle. Only thus can American business and professional men provide the intelligent, far-seeing stewardship that will sterilize economic and political radicalism and provide the necessary time in which we may adjust our complicated economic structure to the amazing technological advances of the past twenty-five years. Thus we may yet evolve a sufficiently increased sense of social responsibility throughout the republic to enable us to achieve gradually a genuinely higher standard of living — a truly abundant life from both a material and a spiritual viewpoint.

John P. Kennedy, news commentator and writer, discussing "Faith in the Future," analyzed the conflicting world opinion of the day and declared that the only solution of present chaos was Christian faith.

Treasurer's Report

In his "swan song" report as treasurer, Charles J. Roh said he had been told it was a particularly good one because the association had spent $5,535.22 less than it took in and—

In these days anything that is in the black I am sure you will consider good, particularly in view of the fact that the association has accomplished so much this year. The income this year has been about 5 percent more than it was last year. Anything that shows an increase this year over last year, I am sure you will agree with me again, is good.

The statement of income and expenses presented by Mr. Roh was as follows:—

Income

Membership dues—		
Class A	$166,282.50	
Class B	38,945.00	
Class C	5,639.80	
Class D	550.00	
Class E	3,313.35	
		$214,730.65
Interest earned		3,785.09
Discounts taken		384.02
Recovery of accounts receivable previously written off		195.13
Miscellaneous assets		533.64
Total		$219,629.53

Expenses

Administration	$39,806.24
Building maintenance	10,944.17
Wholesale division	3,794.33
Industrial sales division	10,812.40
Unfair competition bureau	7,822.64
Traffic bureau	4,747.90
Scientific section	49,022.06
Save the surface	16,572.78
Clean up and paint up	18,509.27
Trade sales	13,103.51
Trademark bureau	4,422.19
Legislative and legal	15,623.37
Publicity and publications	8,974.38
Cooperation with government and other public agencies	9,958.07
Total	$214,093.31
Excess income over expenses	$5,535.22

Assets and Liabilities

Assets

Cash		$47,495.87
Notes receivable		80.00
Accounts receivable after allowance of doubtful accounts		6,352.48
Securities—		
U. S. government bonds	$99,000.00	
Municipals	10,000.00	
Interest earned	916.05	
		$109,916.05
Inventories—		
Promotion activities, displays		4,680.63
Land, building, and contents		162,608.67
Other miscellaneous assets		5,427.09
		$336,560.79

Liabilities

Accounts payable, taxes, etc.	$1,962.15
Members dues paid in advance	2,820.57
Surplus	331,778.07
	$336,560.79

At the end of the convention a resolution was adopted unanimously expressing to Mr. Roh great appreciation of all that he had so unselfishly done for the industry, the hope that he would long continue his interest in and his efforts on behalf of the association, and of the members' affection for him as an individual.

Dinner for C.J.Roh

Charles J. Roh, who declined re-election as treasurer of the association after serving many years in that capacity, was guest of honor at a dinner the evening of October 28, attended by former and present members of the executive committee, the headquarters staff, and representatives of the trade press.

D. W. Figgis was toastmaster, and tributes were paid to Mr. Roh by Ernest T. Trigg, M. L. Havey, Frank L. Salzberger, William Zintl.

Those present in addition were E. E. Morton, W. J. Pitt, Thurlow J. Campbell, James B. Lord, S. D. Dunning, J. Vincent Reardon, Harold Rowe, B. A. Kohr, H. A. Gardner, Wells Martin, Paul S. Kennedy, R. W. Elton, M. Q. Macdonald, Laurence Kiefer, C. Homer Flynn, E. A. Leveille, T. S. Moulton, Edward R. Drake, Robert K. Shannon, R. W. Emerson, Burr Price, A. F. Voss, and G. H. Priest, jr.

Memorials

The committee on memorials, of which George H. Priest, jr., was chairman, reported the deaths of fifty-six members during the previous year, four of these had been president of the organization.

The deceased members to whom the report paid respects were:—

L. A. Allen, of the National Lead Company, Tacoma; Fred W. Armor, of the National-Boston Lead Company, Boston. Charles William Baker, of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, New York; H. G. Barrett, of the Ditzler Color Company, Detroit; James Peeble Marshall Barrett, of the Barrett Varnish Company, Chicago; John F. Bennett, of the Bennett Glass & Paint Company, Salt Lake City; Leslie A. Biddle, of Benjamin Moore & Co., Cleveland; Lanlin B. Bishop, of the Dibble Color Company, Detroit; Albert L. Boehmer, of the A. L. Boehmer Paint Company, Covington, Ky.; Werner H. Boevers, of the American Can Company, Cleveland; Charles Bradley, of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.; Charles F. Brigham, of the Lilly Varnish Company, Indianapolis; Edward F. Byrne, of the Tuttle Paint & Glass Company, El Paso, Texas.

Edwin F. Cathcart, of the Arco Company, Cleveland; Nathaniel D. Chapin, of the Billings-Chapin Company, Cleveland; Frank P. Cheesman, of the Cheesman-Elliott Company, Brooklyn; Richard H. Clinton, of the Clinton Company, Chicago; Edward J. Cornish, of the National Lead

Charles J. Roh
Retiring N.P.V.L.A. Treasurer

Company, New York; Edward Caxon, of the Hoosier Paint Works, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Henry J. Craig, of the Sun Varnish Company, Louisville.

Frank M. Dudley, of the J. H. Day Company, Cincinnati; Maitland Dwight, of Edward Smith & Co., Long Island City.

Donald J. Foss, of the Wooster Brush Company, Wooster, Ohio.

Charles Eli Green, of the American Can Company, New York; William H. Gregg, of the Mound City Paint & Color Company, St. Louis.

Simon H. Hanline, of Hanline Brothers, Baltimore; William C. Hopkins, of the H. V. Walker Company, Elizabeth, N. J.; Guy W. House, of the DeSoto Paint & Varnish Company, Memphis; Harry J. Howell, of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cincinnati.

Thomas J. Kelly, of the Advance Paint Company, Indianapolis; Percy E. Kinney, of Oliver Johnson & Co., Providence, R. I.

Edgar U. Logan, of the E. U. Logan Glass & Paint Company, Billings, Mont.

James E. Maroney, of Briggs-Maroney, Inc., Everett, Mass.; Willard E. Maston, of the Eagle-Picher Sales Company, New York; Robert A. Matthews, of the National Lead Company, Cincinnati; Philip L. Maury, of the Detroit Graphite Company, Detroit; Charles Ellis McPhail, of the National Lead Company, Baltimore; John H. Mills, of the Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn; George Thomson Moore, of Benjamin Moore & Co., New York.

Victor L. Nickel, of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company, Boston.

Harry F. Pankhurst, of the Passonno-Hutcheon Company, Cleveland; Clayton J. Pinkerton, of the Watson-Standard Company, Pittsburgh.

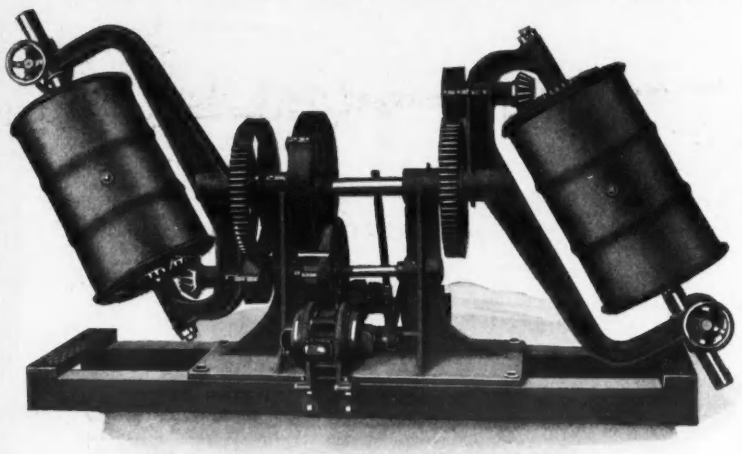
Arthur Phipps Ripley, of the Atlantic Varnish & Paint Works, Richmond; Harold J. Rolls, of the Rolls Chemical Company, Buffalo; Owen A. Rush, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, Boston.

John A. Seavers, of Howe & French, Inc., Boston; Adam Seibert, of the Seibert Varnish Company, Detroit; Carlos B. Shotwell, of the Detroit White Lead Works, Detroit; Frank Enos Soule, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Boston; William Gore Soule, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Boston; Oscar S. Swanson, of the Thibaut & Walker Company, Long Island City.

W. E. Taylor, of the American Can Company, New York; William Davis Ticknor, of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

William P. Walsh, of the International Varnish Company, Toronto; Walter W. Walten, of the National Lead Company, Hollywood, Cal.; Thomas A. Williamson, of Charles H. Howell & Co., Philadelphia.

Clean Drums Will Boost Your Sales



RECLAIM OR RECONDITION YOUR OLD STEEL DRUMS WITH THIS MODERN AND EFFICIENT MACHINE

SATISFIED USERS ARE SAVING THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WITH THE TIME AND LABOR SAVING

"GYRO"

Details and References Gladly Furnished, Write to

F. AUE COMPANY, Inc.

30-07, 39th Avenue Long Island City, N. Y.

• DO IT WITH A "GYRO" •

Committee Reports

The reports of the several standing committees were distributed in printed form and were not presented at the convention sessions. The arbitration committee and the by-laws committee had nothing to offer. The comments of other committees were directed to the following matters:—

Calcimine and Water Paint

These subjects are handled by a division of the association, of which Norman Daniel was chairman. Its report

L. S. Wernli
Vice-President for Wholesale Division

commended the new reporting form of the Bureau of the Census. Manufacturers of casein paste paints were urged to adopt formula labels.

Clean Up and Paint Up

This committee, of which R. A. Plumb was chairman, reported a robust growth of the clean up and paint up campaign, and said that the demand for campaign material in the past year had been 39.9 percent larger than that in the preceding period. The force of this work in the creating of good citizenship was noted, and a number of examples of the business benefits were given to show the adaptability of the campaign to large towns and small. The report summed up:—

> The campaign is now so widespread that it is becoming almost as well established as the Fourth of July for the demonstration of citizenship. It is a mighty force in American life and an outstanding credit to the organized paint, varnish and lacquer industry which for more than a quarter of a century has made it possible and fostered its growth. Nowhere in the history of American industry is there a parallel in exemplification of the profit, both moral and material, which annually results from the clean up and paint up campaign, which many of our industry, in its earlier years considered only as "bread upon the waters."

Credits and Collections

In addition to preparing a concise report for the convention, the committee on credits and collections, under H. E. Rhell, acting chairman, arranged a conference of credit men for October 25. This was well attended by representatives of firms that are members of the association.

After outlining its procedure in the organizing and assisting of local credit clubs, the committee said:—

> This is but the beginning, gentlemen; we have long since passed that stage of individual effort with its limitations within a small sphere. With your wholehearted cooperation we see great possibilities ahead for our industry; we no longer need wonder if we are the only material supplier being imposed upon, and if the volume of business done with any particular concern warrants the risk. No matter how large or how small the customer may be, or where located, we may obtain the complete financial picture and proceed intelligently, thereby minimizing our losses and increasing our sales. Are you with us?

Legislation

The legislative committee, of which Herbert W. Rice was chairman, reported that a painter-licensing bill in Kentucky and a trademark registration bill in New Jersey had failed to pass. These were the only State bills requiring attention.

The committee had participated in negotiations, still in progress, in San Francisco, directed to the recession of a union agreement discontinuing the use of spray-painting machines. It had cooperated with a special committee on the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America's model painters-licensing bill, and expressed the hope that, if any such legislation is furthered in the several States, it will follow the model.

Cooperation was offered to local groups in the legislative problems which the many State sessions are expected to present in the coming year.

Membership

The membership committee, of which James E. Heckel was chairman, reported that forty-one new members had been enrolled during the year, but that fifty-two members had been lost. This made the total 871, against 882 at the end of the preceding year.

Roof Coatings

The roof coating division, of which R. A. Gaines was chairman, reported a toning down during the year of "extravagant and exaggerated claims on products," such as "long-life" guaranties. Further improvement was expected to result from the application of the Wheeler-Lea advertising law.

Reference was made to the investigation of roof coatings by the scientific section of the association and the development of low-priced colored coatings.

The division worked on a trade practice conference for its branch of the industry and expected further developments in that direction.

Save the Surface

The committee on save the surface, of which C. W. Eastwood was chairman, presented a broadside showing the participation of magazine editors, manufacturers, dealers, painters, newspapers and radio stations in the campaign. This reproduced letters testifying to the broad interest in the purpose and processes of save the surface.

Scientific Section

The scientific section, through Henry A. Gardner, director, reported the issuance of twenty-one circulars, four abstract reviews, and four special circulars during the year. It had also prepared an index of its publications covering the period, 1907 to 1937.

D. W. Figgis
New Executive Committee Member

A resume of the section's work with governmental agencies in connection with specifications was given, as well as the actions taken on public and private requests for specifications, the endeavor being to guide such inquirers away from the specifications idea.

The work of the section in studies of paint failures also was briefly reviewed.

Simplification

The main activity of the simplification committee, of which J. E. Ingram was chairman, had been observation of the industry's adherence to the simplification program. Manufacturers were found generally to regard the program as a helpful one.

The committee has under consideration a request that a half-gallon size be recognized for wagon and implement paints.

Tariff

The changes made by Congress in the taxes on imported oilseeds were noted by the tariff committee, of which William H. Jarden, jr., was chairman. Note was also made of the congressional mandate to the United States Tariff Commission in the matter of the study by the Secretary of Agriculture of the economic relationships of duties on oilseeds and on drying oils.

Developments in respect of tariff bargains with Great Britain, Ecuador, and Cuba were summarized.

Trademarks

The issuance of a new trademark directory during the year was reported by the trademark committee, of which Charles J. Caspar was chairman. The comprehensiveness of the reference files of the association's trademark bureau was noted, and members were invited to make use of the information there available.

The committee told of its vigilance with respect to the movement for compulsory State registration of trademarks, and promised to keep close watch on legislative developments in this connection.

Traffic

The traffic committee, of which E. A. Leveille was chairman, told about the conditions of the railroads and the efforts that are being made to provide necessary relief. To this it booked the revisions in freight rates that affected commodities of the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry, giving informative data on the new schedules.

Changes in the rules on the transportation of hazardous articles were noted, and these were characterized as welcome in the industry.

The committee compiled data on railway purchases of painter's supplies, giving total values for each of the past eight years. This total was $30,o21,000 for 1937, compared with $27,309,000 for 1936, $26,800,000 for 1930, and $35,985,000 for 1921.

Unfair Competition

Particular attention was paid by the unfair competition committee, of which H. E. Webster was chairman, to the development of a cooperative plan by manufacturers of industrial wood-finishes for the suppression of commercial bribery. The agreement reached in this matter was expected to produce beneficial and desirable results.

The committee also commented on the Wheeler-Lea amendment to the Federal Trade Commission act, which gives the commission jurisdiction over unfair and deceptive acts and practices.

Wholesale Division

Carl H. Smith, Detroit, was elected vice-chairman of the wholesale division of the association at its annual meeting October 26 under the chairmanship of W. B. Elwang. The new chairman to succeed Mr. Elwang is L. S. Wernli, who was elected divisional vice-president of the association and chairman of the wholesale division.

Members of the executive committee to serve for three years were elected as follows:—H. B. Wetherford, Richmond, Va.; George E. Day, Springfield, Ill., and J. K. Richardson, Erie, Pa.

The executive committee has recommended that the wholesale division hold its silver anniversary in Chicago next March and that all old members be invited to attend. Recommendations also were made that zone meetings be held in various parts of the country, and at points where there are few or no members zone meetings should be developed with a view of increasing membership.

It was voted that the division take up the matter of mutual fire insurance and a study will be made.

Lacquer Sales Off

Sales of clear lacquers, pigmented lacquer bases and dopes, and thinners by 158 manufacturers, as reported to the Bureau of Census for the third quarter of 1938 and a comparison with a similar period in 1937 were as follows:—

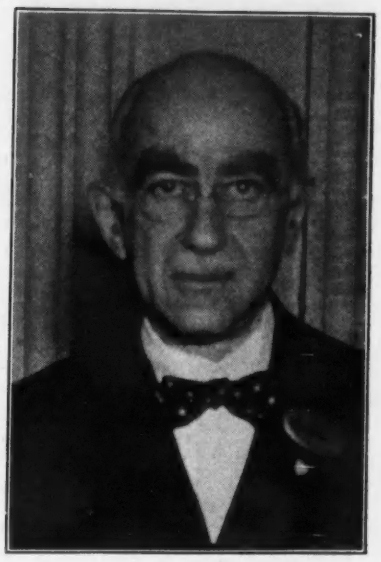
		1938.	1937.
Clear lacquers	gals.	2,234,257	2,835,367
	value.	$2,978,714	$3,907,007
Pigmented lacquers	gals.	1,964,971	3,135,340
	value.	$4,510,405	$6,988,415
Lacquer bases and dopes	gals.	407,592	499,522
	value.	$483,624	$574,241
Lacquer thinners	gals.	3,726,272	5,665,711
	value.	$2,669,406	$3,824,976
Totals	gals.	8,333,092	12,135,940
	value.	$10,642,149	$15,294,633

Dr. Toch to Be Dined

Dr. Maximilian Toch will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the New York chapter of American Institute of Chemists November 9 in the Chemists' Club, this city. The dinner—informal dress— is set for 7:00 p.m.; the charge will be $2 a person.

Paint Veterans Form Fifty Year Club

Men who were in the paint business in 1888 when the industry's first national association was organized got together at the golden anniversary convention and formed the Fifty Year Club. There are 112 persons eligible as members, and twenty-seven were present at the convention to sign the constitution and by-laws of the club, chartered "to promote good fellowship among its members and to gather and submit to the club the history of its members,



March G. Bennett
President of Fifty Year Club

and the historical background of various companies and concerns with whom we may have been employed, in order that the history of the paint industry may be recorded as completely as possible for the benefit of future generations."

March G. Bennett, of Samuel Cabot, Inc., Boston, was elected president; Randall O. Walker, of the Thibault & Walker Company, Long Island City, vice-president; and Edward R. Drake, secretary of the wholesale division of the national association, secretary.

Membership in the club, which was conceived a year ago by Edward R. Drake, is confined to executives, salesmen, superintendents in paint, varnish, lacquer and kindred product manufacturing concerns, wholesalers, paint machinery manufacturers, raw materials concerns and the trade press, whether active in business now or retired. The president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association is an honorary member.

Annual dinner meetings are to be held at the same time and place as the national convention of the association.

The fifty-year club members were honored by a special table above the usual speakers' table at the annual banquet and otherwise throughout the convention. Reminiscences were the order of the day. One member found cause for particular comment in the presence as delegates from other associations of E. V. Ladd, son of Senator Ladd of North Dakota, who was responsible for the first paint-labeling laws, and John B. Dewar, whose father, the late John Dewar, was president of the International Society of Master Painters and Decorators, and who for years was an advocate of paint-labeling laws.

Here is the roster of eligible members of the club with the year in which they began their careers:

1871—George O. Carpenter.
1872—Samuel B. Bowen, Max E. Goldsmith.
1873—George M. Eckle.
1874—A. G. Cox, George H. Phillips, David G. Yarnall.
1875—Edward F. Beale, Walter D. Foss, George M. Shipper.
1877—H. B. Booth, Charles E. Field, James W. Kent.
1878—Arthur Dole, sr., Milton B. Flynt, sr., Wiliam Bell Graham, O. H. Greene.
1879—Andrew R. Dole, Adolph A. Schumann.
1880—Henry F. Carr, Charles Durham, sr., H. P. Fritsch, Elmer E. Simmons, Edward Thompson.
1881—Charles A. Blatz, J. W. Coulston, William J. Harding, Warren P. Holden, Richard Moore, William H. Staley.
1882—Louis L. Drake, William D. George, Edward T. Gray, A. M. Hughes, George E.

—*Continued on page* 54

Your choice of 5 White-Leads

THE NEW 333

H.T.S.

THE NEW 111

CARTER

DUTCH

—to meet every paint manufacturing requirement

"You need all five fingers to count 'em now," says the Dutch Boy. He means that our line has been increased from three white-leads to five. So we are now in a much better position to give the paint grinder *exactly what he wants.*

First on the list come those two stalwarts, Dutch and Carter. Next you have H. T. S. with increased paint thickening power, tinting strength and hiding power. And now the two new additions, the 333 and 111 White-Leads. Both have higher paint thickening power, tinting strength and hiding power than any other white-lead on the market. For example, No. 111 rates about twice as high in these qualities as Dutch.

Remember that no matter which one of the five you choose, you can be sure of uniformity. Remember, also, that the more white-lead you use, the better the paint. Step up the white-lead in your formula —and you automatically step up the quality and durability of your paint.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY—111 Broadway, New York; 116 Oak St., Buffalo; 900 West 18th St., Chicago; 659 Freeman Ave., Cincinnati; 1213 West Third St., Cleveland; 722 Chestnut St., St. Louis; 2240 24th St., San Francisco; National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany St., Boston; National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh; John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Widener Bldg., Philadelphia.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Carbon Black Contracts Offered for 1939 at Advance in Price —Congo Gums Decline—Rosin and Turpentine Quiet —September Paint Sales Up

The initial move in the annual drive for new contracts was made by the carbon black manufacturers who offered 1939 contracts—subject to adjustment at the end of June—last week. Prices named for these new contracts were ½c. per pound higher than the current levels for rubber blacks and ¾c. per pound above current levels for uncompressed black for other trades.

Manufacturers of pigments and colors have not yet taken a stand on 1939 prices but it was expected that some news on 1939 contract levels would be forthcoming this week. One supplier of chemical colors indicated that new prices would not likely be made known until later in the month.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Black, carbon, compressed or beads, c.l., 1939 contracts, ½c. per lb.
uncompressed, ¾c. per lb.
Gum, copal, E.I., Singapore nubs, ⅜c. per lb.
Pontianak, genuine bold, ⅜c. per lb.
dammar, Singapore, No. 2, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, dom., ½c. per lb.
Gum, copal, Congo, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, ½c. to 1c. per lb.
Manila, DK, ⅜c. per lb.
dammar, Batavia, standard, ½c. per lb.
A/D, 1½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 12½c. to 22½c. per 280 lbs.
Shellac, superfine, ½c. per lb.
T.N., ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.1	131.1	131.1	133.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

The natural resin group contained a great many changes in price last week, particularly in the Congo gums where all of the changes were reductions. Standard Batavia dammar was included in the week's resin reductions but the price of No. 2 Singapore gum for replacement was advanced. Casein continued lower.

The manufacturing demands which were maintained at a fairly good rate by the favorable weather during October seemed to have tapered off during the past ten days albeit the makers of surface coatings for the automobile trade were doing a nice business. Paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in September by 680 establishments reporting to the Bureau of Census aggregated $31,046,584 against $30,182,013 in August and $34,489,882 in September, 1937, while the totals for the first nine months of the year were $270,140,396 against $340,858,094 for the same months of 1937. Calcimine sales in September were 6,823,904 pounds against 5,731,130 pounds in August and 5,869,159 pounds in September, 1937; the total value of cold water paints sold in September was $381,594 against $403,241 in August and the sale of plastic paints in September was 542,470 pounds against 556,684 pounds in August. Lacquer sales for the third quarter of the year, according to reports by 158 manufacturers, totaled 8,333,092 gallons valued at $10,642,149 against second quarter sales of 7,981,566 gallons valued at $10,209,757. Lacquer sales in the third quarter of 1937 were 12,135,940 gallons valued at $15,294,633.

Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine were quiet much of the time last week. There were reports of a fair movement to consumers and dealers on contracts previously placed but new business was along rather narrow lines, buyers being inclined to await further developments in general business conditions as well as the outcome of the election this week. Turpentine had a downward trend and rosin prices showed irregularity but the undertone of primary markets was regarded as steady or firm.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead prices continued in a steady and unchanged position. Quotations were 4.95c. per pound at East St. Louis and 5.10c. to 5.15c. per pound in New York. There was not very much business booked during the week.

Zinc was also quiet during the past week. Galvanizers did not show much of an interest in the market but the price held in a steady position at 5.05c. per pound, basis East St. Louis.

Lead.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 29 to November 4, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs: Per pound New York.	Per pound E. St. Louis.	Spot, London. Per ton £	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0510@.0515	$0.0495	..	..	..
Monday	.0510@.0515	.0495	16	2	6
Tuesday	.0510@.0515	.0495	16	2	6
Wednesday	.0510@.0515	.0495	15	18	9
Thursday	.0510@.0515	.0495	15	17	6
Friday	.0510@.0515	.0495	15	15	..

Zinc.—Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 29 to November 4, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs: Per pound New York.	Per pound E. St. Louis.	Spot, London. Per ton £	s.	d.
Saturday	$0.0545	$0.0505	..	..	..
Monday	.0545	.0505	14	17	6
Tuesday	.0545	.0505	14	18	0
Wednesday	.0545	.0505	14	8	9
Thursday	.0545	.0505	14	8	9
Friday	.0545	.0505	14	8	9

Pigments

Manufacturing consumption of opaque pigments has tapered off during the past two weeks after having held up very well through October. Under the favor of unusually mild weather, the outdoor painting season was extended beyond its usual limits. Sellers of these materials are now centering their attention on the contract position for 1939 and it was believed that within another week contract prices might be made known.

White Lead.—The demands for shipment have not been so large during the past two weeks. According to corroders, it appears as though the flurry of manufacturing demands during recent weeks is about over. Pricewise, the market continued in a very steady position. Exports business has been fairly good as indicated by the Department of Commerce figures for September which showed exports of dry material of 216,420 pounds and foreign shipments of 57,194 pounds of lead-in-oil.

Red Lead. — Prices have not been changed since the middle of September and the market appeared to be in a very steady position reflecting the metal. Demands from the battery trade have been nicely sized but the paint trade's purchases have moderated. The shipments abroad in September totaled 180,097 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce.

Litharge.—In company with red lead, there was a fair demand from certain lines of consumption but the paint industry's takings have moderated progressively during the past two weeks. Prices have not been disturbed since the middle of September and reflected a steady metal market. September's export business totaled 416,304 pounds.

Lithopone.—Spot buying and takings against contracts have slowed down, according to the Eastern sellers. Nothing has been mentioned as yet regarding 1939 contracts but it was expected that prices would appear within a week or so. The Department of Commerce reported September exports at 249,322 pounds.

Titanium Pigments. — As business continued in routine fashion, attention was turning toward the contract position for next year. So far, nothing has been mentioned regarding 1939 contracts. September exports totaled 159,300 pounds.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

The Expert Touch

ULTRAMARINE & COBALT BLUES

● Users have learned from experience to depend on the unvarying uniformity of our line of Ultramarine and Cobalt Blues. This important quality is assured by the extreme care with which each step in their processing is carried out in our own plant—by our skilled workmen. These blues are of standard specialized types to meet the needs of today's manufacture of Paint and Printing Inks. We also offer a full range of types for the Paper, Rubber, Soap, Linoleum and Textile Trades. Send today for free working samples.

THE ULTRAMARINE COMPANY

THE CALCO CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY
A Division of American Cyanamid Co.
Calco
Boston Philadelphia Providence New York Charlotte Chicago Paterson

HARSHAW INORGANIC PIGMENTS

Stable, inorganic chemical compounds, formulated and controlled to produce brilliant, light fast colors . . . Try Harshaw Chrome Yellows (primrose to deep orange), Chrome Green Oxides, Guignet's Green, Cobalt Blues (eight shades ranging from blue to purple), Cadmium Lithopones and Cadmium Sulphides (yellows and reds).

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
Manufacturers, Importers, Merchants
Offices and Laboratories: Cleveland, Ohio
Quality products since 1892
New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, East Liverpool, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Works at Cleveland and Elyria, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pa.

YEAR AFTER YEAR

HACKNEY CONTAINERS PROVIDE SHIPPING AND HANDLING ECONOMIES

● The extra durability that has been built into Hackney barrels and drums provides economies which are repeated year after year. Long life and extra strength have been built into Hackney containers, as a result of over 35 years' experience and the careful selection of materials.

The features of easy and rapid handling assure complete safety to the contents and speed the container along every step of the way. Emptying and cleaning are made simpler and faster by the removable head, the Toggle-tite closure and the outward curl at the top.

Careful selection of the proper container is of vital importance to both the shipper and the user. There is a Hackney barrel, drum, tank or cylinder to meet economically many of the industries' requirements. Write today for complete information.

Hackney MILWAUKEE

PRESSED STEEL TANK COMPANY

208 S. La Salle St., Rm. 1143, Chicago 1319 Vanderbilt Concourse Bldg., N. Y. 1453 So. 66th Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 612 Roosevelt Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Containers for Gases, Liquids and Solids

Have you tested

DICALITE

for Paints, Dull Varnish, Lacquers, Enamels, etc.?

THESE uniform, superior quality Fillers, Extenders and Flatting Agents give improved finished products at LOWER cost per gallon.

Write to Dept. P. for details and recommendations.

DICALITE FILTERAIDS INSULATION ADMIXTURE ABSORBENTS FILLERS

THE DICALITE COMPANY

520 N. Michigan Ave. CHICAGO | 120 Wall St. NEW YORK | 756 S. Broadway LOS ANGELES

PRODUCTS OF UNIFORM SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE

Zinc Oxides.—Here, too, sellers reported continued moderation of shipping requests from the paint manufacturers. The calls from the linoleum trade were also light but the runner trade's purchases have been good. Pricewise, the market was without feature and it was expected that contract prices for next year would appear in about a week. Foreign shipments in September totaled 306,608 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce.

Fillers and Extenders

Inert pigments, fillers and extender products were also moving moderately after having enjoyed a fairly active market during October. The materials included in this division of the market have not undergone any price change during the past week.

Barytes.—Conditions surrounding the market were not much changed from a week ago. The calls for deliveries in the local area were routine and prices continued unchanged.

Wood Flour.—The linoleum and plastics manufacturers were not taking in much material at this time. Prices for foreign material were largely nominal on the lack of trading.

Dry Colors

Carbon black manufacturers commenced their annual drive for new contracts last week. Sellers issued prices for 1939—subject to adjustment at the end of six months—at an advance over the curent prices. Chemical color producers have not yet taken a stand on prices for the coming year, and according to some sellers, prices for the opening quarter of the new year are not likely to be decided until later in the month.

Carbon Black.—As this is written, leading suppliers offered rubber blacks (compressed or beads) in car lots, bulk or bags, for 1939 delivery, at ½c. per pound higher than the current contract prices and uncompressed blacks for other trades at ¾c. per pound over the current contract prices. L.c.L. quantities of rubber blacks were offered at ½c. per pound over the current prices, effective January 1, 1939. The contract prices are subject to adjustment at the end of six months. Whether or not this advance will hold through the contracting season is a moot question for the situation which arose about this time last year still exists.

Chrome Yellow.—According to a leading seller, prices for the 1939 contracts, which will probably be subject to quarterly adjustment, are not likely to appear until later in the month.

Iron Blues.—As in the case of other chemical colors, attention is turning toward the new contracting season, but the prices for 1939 have not been made known yet and are expected later in the month.

Iron Oxides.—According to a Commerce Department report from Rome, the production of iron oxides in Italy is to be expanded shortly by the establishment of another plant in Turin. Statistics covering the output of iron oxides in Italy are not available, but some idea of the output may be gauged from exports of mineral earth pigments from Italy, which increased from 6,889 quintals, valued at 706,000 lire, in 1936, to 7,059 quintals, valued at 889,000 lire in 1937.

Ocher.—The position of the French product has not been changed for some time. The demands of the market have been modest.

Ultramarine.—The consumption has been holding up fairly well since last reported. The price situation was unchanged, and as yet, nothing has been mentioned regarding contract prices for 1939.

Varnish Gums

Replacement market prices for natural resins underwent considerable change last week, particularly in the Congo group. Prices for several Congo gradings were lowered. The price for No. 2 Singapore dammar was higher, and others that advanced during the week were genuine bold Pontianak and pale East India Singapore nubs. Other declines included standard Batavia, A/D Batavia and DK Manila chips.

Copals.—DK Manila chips were lowered 3/8c. per pound to the basis of 6c. per pound. Genuine Pontiakan bold was advanced 3/8c. to 15 5/8c. per pound. Pale East India Singapore nubs were also raised 3/8c. per pound, to the basis of 10 3/8c. per pound. The reductions in the Congo group were as follows:—No. 3, 17¼c. per pound, off 1c.; No. 4, 18¼c. per pound, off ½c.; No. 5, 14¼c. per pound, off ½c.; No. 6, 14¾c. per pound, off 5/8c.; No. 8, 11¼c. per pound, off 5/8c.; No. 9, 9c. per pound, off 3/8c.; No. 10, 9¼c. per pound, off ½c.; No. 11, 7⅛c. per pound, off 3/8c.; No. 14, 17¼c. per pound, off 5/8c.; No. 17, 14¼c. per pound, off 1½c.; No. 18, 11¾c. per pound, off ⅛c.; No. 19, 11⅛c. per pound, off ¼c.; No. 21, 6⅞c. per pound, off 3/8c.; No. 22, 6⅛c. per pound, off ½c.; No. 23, 6¼c. per pound, off ½c.; No. 25, 6¼c. per pound, off ¾c. per pound. All of the aforementioned quotations are for carload lots, and are subject to the usual differentials for smaller quantities.

Dammars.—The price for standard Batavia gum was reduced ½c. per pound to the basis of 12 5/8c. per pound, and the price of A/D Batavia gum was lowered 1⅛c. per pound to the basis of 15c. per pound. An advance took place in the replacement cost of No. 2 Singapore gum, which was now named at 11 5/8c. per pound, or ½c. per pound higher than previously. These prices were also for carload amounts, subject to usual differentials for smaller quantities.

Synthetic Resins

Ester gum manufacturers have not yet taken a position on contracts for the first quarter of the coming year. In the meanwhile, some of the manufacturers have been able to move larger quantities against the contracts for the current quarter, which were written at the basis of 6¼c. per pound. The manufacturers of coatings for the automobile industry have been taking larger quantities of gum.

Naval Stores

No broadening of business was reported in primary centers for naval stores last week and in the absence of anything stimulating in the way of market news from that source quiet conditions continued to prevail here. Talk continued to be heard to the effect that supplies of both rosin and turpentine in the hands of many dealers were unusually small but there was apparently a disposition among buyers everywhere last week to await further developments in general conditions, especially as two holidays were impending. There was also a tendency in some quarters to await the transfer of the government holdings of turpentine to the official trade organization of the producers which is to control the liquidation of the turpentine through regular distributing channels. The marketing of the government holdings of rosin under the loan will not commence, it was reported, until after the close of the loan period for that product which was originally fixed for the middle of January although the funds made available for this purpose will apparently have been used up before that time unless the movement of rosin into storage decreases very materially in the meantime.

Price movements showed irregularity in Southern markets last week. Changes in most grades of rosin were within comparatively narrow limits, but at one time turpentine showed a reaction of about three cents as compared with the recent high point. The undertone of primary markets was regarded as steady or firm, however, and sentiment in local quarters concerning the outlook for trade and prices was still in the main of a rather optimistic character. To some a Broadening of business would not be surprising after uncertainties concerning the election this week have been removed. There were reports of a fair movement in the South of turpentine in tankcars and of rosin to consumers and dealers on contracts previously placed, although new business, as already intimated, was along rather narrow lines. Receipts in primary markets continued liberal last week but daily offerings were generally light.

Turpentine.—Local quotations had a downward trend at times in company with developments in the South where a falling off in demand from foreign and local buyers was followed by a reaction in prices, although the undertone of primary centers was still generally regarded as steady. Predictions were heard in the local market of an increase in demand as a result of the setback in prices as many dealers are believed to be carrying unusually light stocks. Last week, however, business here was on a small scale.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4.—Turpentine was irregular with the undertone of the mar-

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

"ARATONE"
270
The MICA PIGMENT for Paint
"ARATONE"-160 for PAPER
Quality CASEIN PASTE PAINT
Atlantic Research Products
Incorporated
Newtonville Massachusetts

"SUCO"
Ultramarine Blues
Alkali Blue Toners
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
•
STANDARD ULTRAMARINE COMPANY
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

No. 8 MIXER
The best built mixer in the market. Made in two sizes.
Write for Quotation
ARTHUR COLTON CO.
2624 East Jefferson Avenue
DETROIT :: MICHIGAN

Shawnee
DRY COLORS
Color Content Guaranteed
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Lake Colors
Ultramarine Blue
KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents
In Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

ket steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
*Saturday...	..	...	...	...	.....
Monday.....	24¼	72	342	2,990	49,275
Tuesday....	23¼	118	260	...	49,535
Wednesday.	23¼	58	382	82	49,835
Thursday ..	23½	70	167	...	50,002
Friday	24	67	426	...	50,248

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 4.—Turpentine sales were fair and the market had a steady tone. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
*Saturday...	..	...	...	...	.....
Monday.....	23	263	226	17	47,574
Tuesday....	23¼	26	169	...	47,742
Wednesday.	23¼	49	116	10	47,848
Thursday ..	23¾	15	128	1,450	56,526
Friday	24	61	235	51	46,710

* No trading.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 29.—Turpentine was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Re-ceipts.	Ship-ments.	Stocks.
Monday	132	...	31,429
Tuesday	127	253	31,303
Wednesday	91	100	31,294
Thursday	74	...	31,368
Friday	134	122	31,330
Saturday	92	122	31,350

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Buyers of turpentine are taking small amounts and in general are continuing their conservative buying and inventory positions. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were: Five-drum lots, 32c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 37c.; single drums, 35c.; single barrels, 40c.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Quotations on turpentine were as follows:—

	Per cwt. In bbls. s.	d.
Saturday	33	9
Monday	33	3
Tuesday	33	0
Wednesday	33	0
Thursday	33	0
Friday	33	0

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Nov. 4.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	27,293	27,286	15,693

Rosin.—Quiet conditions prevailed in the local market last week, consumers and dealers in many cases being disposed to follow a waiting course in the absence of anything very striking in the way of market developments in primary centers where price movements were generally within narrow limits. There were reports of a fair movement in the South on old contracts, but the impending holidays and uncertainty concerning the outcome of the elections this week had a tendency to keep new business down to small dimensions.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4.—Changes in rosin quotations were generally moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.95	$3.95	$3.95	$3.95	$3.95
D	...	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
E	...	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
F	...	5.10	4.85	4.75	4.85	4.87½
G	...	5.20	5.10	5.00	5.07½	5.12½
H	...	5.20	5.10	5.09	5.07½	5.12½
I	...	5.20	5.10	5.00	5.07½	5.12½
K	...	5.20	5.10	5.00	5.07½	5.12½
M	...	5.20	5.15	5.00	5.07½	5.12½
N	...	5.65	5.45	5.50	5.50	5.50
WG ...	...	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
WW ...	...	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45
X	...	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45
Barrels						
Sales	...	107	194	295	125	...
Receipts..	...	1,887	2,114	1,506	922	1,651
Shipments	...	1,617	426	117	...	...
Stocks—	...	274,925	276,613	278,002	278,924	280,575

* No trading.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 4.—The tendency of rosin quotations was reactionary at times but the undertone of the market was steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$3.80	$3.80	$3.80	$3.80	$3.80
D	...	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
E	...	4.20	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.30
F	...	4.90	4.85	4.80	4.85	4.90
G	...	5.15	5.10	5.00	5.07½	5.12½
H	...	5.15	5.10	5.00	5.07½	5.12½
I	...	5.15	5.10	5.00	5.07½	5.12½
K	...	5.15	5.10	5.00	5.07½	5.12½
M	...	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.10	5.15
N	...	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.55
WG ...	...	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
WW ...	...	6.35	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
X	...	6.35	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
Barrels						
Sales	...	204	109	420	41	116
Receipts..	...	1,113	1,448	1,027	984	807
Shipments	...	209	...	...	460	108
Stocks—	...	244,222	245,670	246,697	247,211	247,920

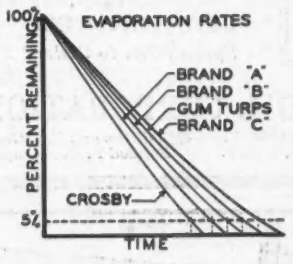
* No trading.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 29.—The rosin market was steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts..	1,455	503	287	389	431	409
Shipments	200	550	410	...	...	549
Stocks	68,470	68,483	68,360	68,479	69,180	69,039

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The rosin market is fairly steady, although there are few features of interest. Inquiries have been fairly good. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were: B grade, $6.95 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $8.10; M grade, $8.15; W. W. grade, $9.45.

ORGANIC AND INORGANIC
PIGMENT
COLORS
IMPERIAL
PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION
PIGMENT COLOR DIVISION
GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK
Branch Offices and Warehouse Stocks:
PHILADELPHIA—BALTIMORE—CINCINNATI—ST. LOUIS
NEW YORK — DETROIT — DALLAS — SAN FRANCISCO
PITTSBURGH — CHICAGO — LOUISVILLE — TORONTO
BOSTON — LOS ANGELES — SEATTLE — CLEVELAND
THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF CHEMICAL PIGMENT COLORS IN AMERICA

CROSBY
THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN TURPENTINES


Laboratory tests on relative evaporation rates show that CROSBY Steam-distilled Wood Turpentine is superior to competitive brands. Comparing the times required for the evaporation of 95% of the sample,
Brand A requires 12% longer time than CROSBY
Brand B requires 20% longer time than CROSBY
Brand C requires 40% longer time than CROSBY
Gum Spirits requires 30% longer time than CROSBY
CROSBY NAVAL STORES COMPANY
Picayune, Mississippi

STEARATES
ZINC STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE
Stocks at
• NEW YORK
• CHICAGO
• ST. LOUIS
• KANSAS CITY
• DES MOINES
• LOS ANGELES
• SAN FRANCISCO
• NEW ORLEANS
FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
BLDG. 9, BUSH TERMINAL — BROOKLYN, N.Y.

PEERLESS CLAY For the PAINT INDUSTRY
R. T. VANDERBILT CO., Inc.
230 PARK AVENUE :: NEW YORK CITY

LEWISOL No. 24
has Double-barrelled Efficiency!
This outstanding Lewisol Resin is tops for both quick drying Lacquers and for Sanding Sealers. Here are its qualities:
1. High viscosity
2. Extremely light stable
3. Rapid solvent release
4. Cold checking tests O.K.
5. Shrinkage tests O.K.
Ask for free samples. No obligation.
JOHN D. LEWIS
Mfrs. of Lewisols and Imperial Ester Gum
INCORPORATED
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Manufacturers of Synthetic Resins
STOCKS CARRIED AT MAJOR SHIPPING POINTS

Crude, Refined, Processed
PAINT and VARNISH OILS
Sales Representatives:
D. H. Litter & Co., Inc. New York, Boston, Philadelphia
White & Co., Akron, Cleveland, O.
Marshall Dill, Los Angeles
Thompson Hayward Chemical Co. Dallas, Kansas City, Mo.
Geo. E. Moser & Son, Inc. Detroit, Mich.
L. H. Butcher Co. Portland, Seattle
CHINAWOOD OIL
PERILLA OIL
LINSEED OIL
SARDINE OIL
SOYABEAN OIL
HEMPSEED OIL
RAPESEED OIL
CASTOR OIL
GUM TURPENTINE
Special Oils to Order
PACIFIC VEGETABLE OIL CORPORATION
Importers, Refiners, Manufacturers
62 TOWNSEND STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
4½ million gal. U.S. Gov't Bonded Tank Storage

mineral pigments
NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC
PURE CHROMIUM OXIDES
are
STRONG - INERT - PERMANENT
C. K. WILLIAMS & COMPANY
EASTON·PENNSYLVANIA

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Quotations on American rosin were as follows:—

	Common.	W.W.
	Per cwt. in barrels	
	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	15 6	19 3
Monday	15 6	19 3
Tuesday	15 6	19 3
Wednesday	15 6	19 3
Thursday	15 6	19 3
Friday	15 6	19 3

Pine Oil.—Consumers were generally disposed to adhere to a conservative course in making purchases, but the movement of moderate lots was apparently steady. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Pitch.—A steady tone continued to prevail, the views of sellers as to values for spot material generally being unchanged. There was a fair movement of moderate quantities.

Rosin Oil.—Quotations were generally held at former levels by local interests in the absence of any marked change in the position of raw material in primary centers. Business here was rather quiet.

Tar.—The local situation continued to be featured by a steady tone and a fair movement into consuming channels although buyers showed little disposition to anticipate to any important extent.

Shellac

Prices on shellac were mainly steady at Calcutta and London. Locally, lack of substantial new business led to some shading of quotations on superfine and T. N., the market being off ½c. per pound to 11c. per pound for the former, and 10½c. for the latter. Recently deliveries against contracts had been reported to be fair but the experience of sellers last week was that consumption had flattened out considerably and that the market was close to being dull again. Bone dry prices remained fairly firm.

Calcutta, Nov. 4.—Shellac quotations on the landed New York basis, ex dock, net cash, were as follows:—

	Per pound	
	Nov. 4.	Oct. 28.
November	10¾c.	10¾c.

Day-to-day quotations were as follows:—

	Per pound.
October 28	10¾c.
October 29	10⅞c.
October 31	10¾c.
November 1	10¾c.
November 2	10¾c.
November 3	10¾c.
November 4	10¾c.

London, Nov. 4.—Prices quoted on London standard T.N. shellac, basis of sterling exchange at $4.88, were as follows:—

	November 4		October 28	
	Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.	Shillings. Cwt.	Cents. lb.
December	39⅜	8.76	39¼	8.55
March	41½	9.04	41	8.93

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight	
	December.	March.
October 28	39s 3d	41s ..
October 29	39s 6d	41s 3d
October 31	39s 9d	41s 6d
November 1	39s 9d	41s 6d
November 2	39s 9d	41s 6d
November 3	39s 9d	41s 6d
November 4	39s 9d	41s 6d

Lacquer Materials

Transactions in the market for lacquer materials and solvents continued to move at a steady pace last week. The market received its principal stimulus from the improved operations in the automotive industry, with production reaching peak levels for the year, while other consumers benefiting indirectly were coming in the market for larger quantities. Quotations were without change. Effective January 1, one large producer will accept ethyl acetate contracts for the first quarter in the eastern territory on the basis of 5.1c. per pound in tanks for the 85 percent material, and 5.85c. per pound for the 99 percent.

Acetone.—Shipments were moving at a better pace in this direction last week. Practically all large consuming channels were displaying a keener interest. Prices ruled unchanged.

Cellulose Acetate.—A steady to firm price tone ruled in the market. Business continued at the recently improved levels. Production of sheets, rods and tubes during September totaled 592,079 pounds; shipments, 615,549 pounds, compared with 1,223,848 pounds and 1,102,419 pounds, respectively, in the same month a year ago. For the first nine months production aggregated 3,442,593 pounds, against 10,908,623 pounds in the like period a year ago; shipments totaled 3,450,279 pounds, contrasted with 10,815,174 pounds in the same period a year ago.

Ethyl Acetate.—Effective January 1, one large producer will accept contracts for the first quarter on the basis of 5.1c. per pound in tanks for the 85 percent material and 5.85c. for the 99 percent. These quotations are for the Eastern territory alone.

Nitrocellulose.—The market continued to display moderate improvement last week. Prices were without alteration. September production of sheets were 691,688 pounds, shipments 722,699 pounds; rods 207,256 pounds; shipments, 233,921 pounds and tubes 74,937 pounds; shipments, 73,702 pounds. For the first nine months production of sheets aggregated 4,531,941 pounds; shipments, 5,264,494 pounds; production of rods totaled 1,671,203 pounds; shipments, 1,805,066 pounds and output of tubes amounted to 426,552; shipments, 1,882,935 pounds.

Driers

The manufacturers of stearate driers and palmitates have not yet considered a price basis of the first 90 days of the coming year. The withdrawals against the contracts now in force were reported as having been fair.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—The market moved off again. Domestic 20-30 mesh in carload lots was now 8c. per pound, and the 80-100 mesh produce was down to 8½c. per pound in similar quantity. The Argentine material was now offering on a basis of 9½c. per pound.

Glues.—It was reported in some quarters that bone glue prices were weak, but the hide glues seemed to be steady. There has not been much added activity on the consumption side.

Paint Veterans Form Fifty-Year Club

—Continued from page 49

McClintock, J. J. Mangin, William S. Rockwood, D. William Wade.

1883—William J. Anderson, August J. Beine, Jacob Bloch, George A. Crabtree, Maurice F. Flynn, William E. Gilmore, Joseph Hummel, jr., Angelo L. Wheeler.

1884—Fred A. Beer, E. E. Brando, Felix Cerini, Walter E. Develin, Robert T. Ennis, Charles F. Fox, F. A. Gregory, F. W. Grube, John L. Helfrich, Z. E. Martin, George F. Seegers, Fred D. Seymour, Harrison Smith, George J. Tehle H. J. Woodlock.

1885—Chas. J. Caspar, George B. Heckel, A. Irving McLauthlin, James L. Platt, Robert V. Thomas, H. L. Wakefield.

1886—P. H. Callahan, Edward R. Drake, George W. Ebeling, J. H. Gay, Wm. T. Harper, A. P. Klump, Carl M. Koopman, Edward M. Lips, Thomas Loughlin, George A. Martin, Daniel A. Murphy, Herbert W. Rice, M. P. Rosenbach, Gustav Tilgner.

1887—William C. Collins, Henry G. Drake, J. Sidney Ellis, W. H. Gerke, J. P. Rasmussen, Miss Hattie N. Rood, Maximilian Toch, R. O. Walker, M. J. Waugh, H. D. Whittlesey, C. Edgar Wilson.

1888—March G. Bennett, James Bilson, C. H. A. Bungart, L. Fred Ditzler, J. Sibley Felton, Greva D. George, sr., S. R. Harington, Harry W. Hecker, James B. Lord, E. J. McFarland, Winfield H. Mayer, W. M. Parmele, Thompson Price, James Quinn, O. C. Sarver, E. R. Smead, W. F. Steele, John E. Thomas, Charles Tilgner, Charles D. Wettach.

Lavanburg Names Hait Executive Vice-President

The board of directors of Fred L. Lavanburg Company, Inc., dry color manufacturer, Brooklyn, has elected Selden G. Hait executive vice-president and general manager in charge of operations.

Jacob Ebert, Austin J. Farrey and Jacob Bloch were named vice-presidents and E. A. Terray is secretary-treasurer. Mr. Farrey will be in charge of factory production and Mr. Ebert will handle metropolitan sales.

American Smelting & Refining Corporation has reopened a lead furnace at the Murray plant, Utah.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales Up

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in September, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $31,046,584. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1938 follow:—

		Classified sales reported by 580 establishments			Unclassified
			Industrial sales		
1938.	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Trade sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Total.	Paint and varnish.	Lacquer.	sales reported by 100 establishments.
January	$22,115,195	$11,448,115	$8,282,661	$5,748,170	$2,534,491	$2,384,419
February	22,625,906	12,535,636	7,942,419	5,455,659	2,486,760	2,147,851
March	30,728,890	17,227,950	10,417,161	7,285,635	3,131,526	3,083,779
April	34,731,597	20,861,998	10,392,797	7,498,010	2,894,787	3,476,802
May	36,827,421	22,900,709	10,135,607	7,292,333	2,843,274	3,791,105
June	33,936,706	20,767,900	9,763,856	7,049,096	2,714,760	3,404,950
July	27,946,084	16,368,159	8,806,128	6,384,620	2,421,508	2,771,797
August	30,182,013	17,224,845	9,894,867	6,879,994	3,014,873	3,062,301
September	31,046,584	17,431,211	10,492,087	7,139,367	3,352,720	3,123,286
Totals (9 mos.).	$270,140,396	$156,766,523	$86,127,583	$60,732,884	$25,394,699	$27,246,290
1937.						
January to August	$306,368,212	$159,566,683	$118,535,389	$84,688,727	$33,846,662	$28,266,140
September	34,489,882	18,166,243	12,993,944	9,023,194	3,970,750	3,329,695
Totals (9 mos.).	$340,858,094	$177,732,926	$131,529,333	$93,711,921	$37,817,412	$31,595,835
Totals (year)....	$419,103,821	$215,868,460	$164,160,287	$115,295,425	$48,864,862	$39,075,074

Tung Oil Crop Large in South

Picayune, Miss., Nov. 1, 1938

With the Japanese-Chinese war raising some apprehension among American paint manufacturers as to their usual supply of tung oil from China more interest is being shown this year in the harvest on the Gulf coast where experiments in tung tree cultivation have been carried on for some years. The crop is now being harvested and it is estimated that a solid trainload of tankcars of the oil will move from Pearl River county, Mississippi, which has more than 80,000 acres of tung trees in cultivation, or more than any other section.

Lamont Rowlands, Picayune, is increasing the capacity of his crushing plant here to take care of the crop. Other crushing plants in Gainesville, Fla.; Bogalusa, La.; Cairo, Ga., and Baldwin county, Alabama, report large crops.

Recently the United States government approved a Federal allotment of $50,000 during the year, 1939, and an additional $50,000 during the year, 1940, for tung oil research investigation in cooperation with the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. The station is to be located near Poplarville, Miss., where Col. L. O. Crosby, Picayune, has donated 440 acres of land suitable to tung oil culture to the project. Outstanding chemists have expressed the belief that a rich field for the use of tung oil in the making of plastics awaits the development of the tung oil industry in America.

Extensive plantings of tung trees are planned for this Fall and Winter. Lamont Rowlands, who already owns a 10,000-acre grove, estimated that 20,000 acres would be planted in Pearl River county alone.

Zinc Smelting Industry Noted Gain in 1937

Establishments engaged in smelting and refining zinc from the ore reported a considerable increase in employment and a still larger increase in wages and value of products in 1937, as compared with 1935, according to preliminary figures compiled from returns of the recent Biennial Census of Manufactures, released by the Bureau of the Census. The number of wage earners in this industry increased 27.4 percent from 8,842 in 1935 to 11,265 in 1937, while their wages, $16,767,128, showed a gain of 62.6 percent compared with $10,309,175 reported for 1935. The total value of products for 1937, $115,654,535, exceeded the 1935 figure, $69,150,779, by 67.2 percent. The cost of materials amounted to $75,452,363 in 1937, against $43,572,209 in 1935. There were twenty-five establishments, compared with twenty-six in 1935.

Sherwood Moves to Englewood

The Sherwood Petroleum Company, refiner of American mineral and technical white mineral oils, U. S. P., and technical petrolatums, moved to new quarters in Englewood, N. J. Nov. 1. Additional space has also been provided for the subsidiaries of the Sherwood Petroleum Company, namely, Sherwood Petroleum Company, Inc., (La.) Sherwood Refining Company, Standard Aromatics, Inc., and Lacquers, Inc. For the past twenty years the offices of this company have been located in the Bush terminal, Brooklyn.

Birmingham Paint Club Elects

The Birmingham (Ala.) Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has elected the following officers:—President, Julian M. Phillips, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; vice-president, Robley, C. Munger, of the Birmingham Paint & Glass Company; secretary-treasurer, Russell A. Caroland, and has launched a plan of revivification. The organization has not been active for several years.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Calcimine Sales Mixed

Sales of plastic and cold-water paints and calcimines reported by fifty-three manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for September, 1938, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds.	Value.
Paste, casein-bound	126,929	$15,424
All other	39,188	3,459
Dry, casein-bound	251,078	16,476
glue-bound	125,275	6,280
Totals	542,470	$41,639

Cold-Water Paints

	Pounds.	Value.
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	803,301	$59,643
casein-bound	322,692	17,375
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	178,472*	219,457
dry powder form	981,278	74,738
glue-bound	395,635	10,381
Totals	.....	$381,594

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds.	Value.
Hot water	3,823,752	$146,348
Cold water	3,000,152	136,139
Totals	6,823,904	$5,731,130

Sales of these products for the first nine months of the year compared with those in the corresponding period of 1937 were as follows:—

	1938.	1937.
Plastic paints.....lbs.	4,863,137	5,392,483
value.	$371,655	$421,259
Cold-water paints....value.	$3,540,521	$2,479,428
Calcimines .....lbs.	57,103,444	64,525,294
value.	$2,385,218	$2,750,936

Toronto Production Club Hears About Printing Ink

The Toronto Paint and Varnish Production Club held its October meeting in the Hart house, with fifty-nine members and guests in attendance. C. S. Erickson, of the Braden-Sutphin Ink Company, Cleveland, was the guest speaker. He discussed the relationship of the printing ink industry to the paint industry. Mr. Erickson said that the main difference between printing ink and paint is in the type of vehicle used. He pointed out that ink pinks are essentially the same as paint pigments. Of recent years, he said, paint companies have been using newer types of equipment, such as ball mills and roller mills, while the ink people have been adopting ball mills and colloid mills.

Mr. Erickson was of the opinion that some of the needs of the printing ink industry are adequate measuring instruments to record actions of inks, film thickness, etc. He said that up until recently little prograss had been made in the manufacture of printing ink for over four centuries, but only recently a group of ink companies in the U. S., he explained, have joined their research facilities to solve mutual problems. The November meeting will be addressed by Dr. Krumbhaar, of the Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.

Wood Preservatives Tests Made by Calif. University

The University of California has recently published reports of tests which were conducted over a period of fifty-four months upon the subject of the paint-ability of woods treated with different preservatives that are termite repellent. The tests involved three different kinds of wood, eight different preservatives, and three different paint priming treatments. Among the observations recorded was that the wooden panels which were found to be free from signs of warping or cupping, after fifty-four months' exposure, had been treated with "Lignophol," a wood preservative and finish manufactured by L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York.

Trade Briefs

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company has increased operations at its Ottawa, Ill., plant to a capacity basis.

Paint and Oil Club of New England will hold its next meeting November 10 at the Parker House, Boston. Cocktails at 5:30 o'clock will precede dinner.

Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign Bureau of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Washington, reports that results from the Inter-Civic Council of Amarillo, Texas, indicated that 14,923 paint jobs were accomplished in the campaign in that city. Approximately $115,748 worth of paint and varnish products were used on 11,000 homes.

Hilton - Davis Chemical Company stockholders will consider at a special meeting November 9 further approval of a proposed loan of $450,000 from Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States, the company having been advised by its counsel that original approval on September 13 was obtained on the basis of insufficient information given shareowners. The loan would be secured by a first mortgage on properties in Hamilton, Ohio.

Baltimore Paint Club Appoints Committees

The Baltimore Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, at its October meeting, in the Belvedere hotel, appointed the regular standing committees. The executive committee is composed of William McGill; C. Burch Athey, of the Athey Paint Company; H. Braith Davis, of the H. B. Davis Company; Milton D. Swartz, of the Farboil Paint Company; Leon S. Hanline, of Hanline Brothers; Morton M. Goldsmith, of Hirshberg Paint Company; Lloyd E. Stenger, of the Sherwin-Williams Company, and W. R. McClayton.

Chairman of the other committees are as follows:—Unfair competition, Leon S. Hanline; credit relations, C. Burch Athey; entertainment and golf, J. F. W. Whitescraver; membership, William McGill; program, Lloyd E. Stenger; attendance, Arthur L. Franklin; trade sales, Morton Goldsmith; industrial sales, H. Braith Davis, and contacts, W. R. McClayton.

Paint, Varnish Wholesale Survey for 1938 Issued

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., this city, has issued the first report on its 1938 wholesale survey in the paint and varnish field. The report, in the form of a twenty-four page and cover brochure, was planned jointly with the wholesale division of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

The material has been arranged with the object of supplying information usable in four ways:—A measuring stick by which the individual wholesaler can judge the progress of his business in relation to the averages for similar enterprises; discussion of specific problems in paint wholesaling based on experience of the reporting firms, to assist the wholesaler in the study of those phases of his business which he believes can be improved; the trend of paint wholesalers' operating costs from 1936 to 1937; and figures and comments on the wholesale paint trade which show the general character of the trade and its typical operating ratios. The report is available at Dun & Bradstreet at $1 per copy.

HOW TO PULL MORE PROFIT OUT OF YOUR PAINT !

NOT rabbits out of your hat, but *profits* out of your paint! That's the sort of magic you can perform when you treat your paints with

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS' PAINT DEODORANT No. 5

By using this new and proven deodorant you can give the consumer what he has been waiting for *and will buy* — namely, paint *without objectionable odor*. The cost is negligible — 1 lb. of "No. 5" effectively masks 350 gallons of the average paint. Write for particulars TODAY.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, Inc.
76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.

RED YELLOW **IRON OXIDES** BROWN BLACK
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 Nassau Street, NEW YORK
Established 1889

ASBESTINE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
FOR PAINT MANUFACTURERS
INTERNATIONAL PULP CO., 41 Park Row, New York

GOOD PAINTERS' CAPS are an asset to your business
By supplying your trade with good caps you emphasize your service with added good will.
Let us show you samples and quote on your next order.
Orders accepted for prompt or deferred shipment.
The Minnesota Specialty Co., Inc., 129 North 4th Street MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Manufacturers Painters' Caps and other cloth specialties

THE BRADLEY STENCIL MACHINE

MACHINES TO CUT ½ in., ¾ in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. LETTERS
CUTS PAPER SHIPPING STENCILS
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
101 Beekman Street New York

Important—
Be sure your pails have "Flowed-In" Gaskets—
DEWEY AND ALMY CHEMICAL CO.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials

(Formerly styled "Where You Can Sell")

Producers' Guide to New Markets Technical Information for Processors

Fully protected by copyright

Six-hundred-eighteenth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Benzene

(Continued from October 31 issue)

Chemical

Solvent for—
- Alkaloids
- Camphor
- Essential oils
- Fats
- Fixed oils
- Iodine
- Phosphorus
- Resins
- Rubber
- Sulphur
- Various organic substances
- Waxes

Solvent in—
- General manufacturing processes

Starting point in making—
- Derivatives of various kinds
- Synthetic organic chemicals used as such or in the manufacture of drugs, perfume ingredients, pharmaceuticals, or other products

Disinfectant

Starting point in making—
- Chlorobenzenes
- Disinfectants
- Germicides
- Pharmaceutical chemicals
- Phenol

Cosmetic

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Odorants
- Oils
- Resins
- Waxes

Starting point in making—
- Derivatives and synthetic organic chemicals used as odorants

Dry Cleaning

Ingredient of—
- Dry-cleaning agents

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Waxes
- Oils
- Resins

Solvent in—
- Dry cleaning

Dye

Solvent in—
- General manufacturing processes

Starting point (directly or indirectly) in making—
- Anilin
- Azobenzene
- Chlorobenzene
- Derivatives used in manufacturing processes
- Diphenylamine
- Intermediates
- Nitrobenzene
- Phenol
- Various other chemicals used in dye synthesis

Electrical

Diluent in—
- Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of cables, electrical wire and for coating machinery

Explosives and Matches

Solvent for—
- Camphor
- Phosphorus
- Sulphur

Solvent in—
- Manufacturing processes

Starting point in making—
- Chlorobenzene
- Phenol

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Extractant for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Waxes

Solvent

Fuel and Heat

Enricher for—
- Gases

Fuel

Glue and Gelatin

Degreasing agent for—
- Bone used in making glue and gelatin

Glass

Diluent in—
- Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and for decorative and protective coatings on glass

Ink

Solvent for—
- Ink ingredients

Leather

Degreasing agent for—
- Hides

Diluent in—
- Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on leather goods

Solvent for—
- Fats, oils, waxes and other dressing and polishing ingredients

Linoleum and Oilcloth

Solvent in—
- Manufacturing processes

Mechanical

Cleansing solvent

Fuel for—
- Internal combustion motors

Ingredient of—
- Fuels for internal combustion motors

Metal Fabrication

Diluent in—
- Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on metallic articles

Metallurgical

Substitute for—
- Acetylene in welding and cutting

Miscellaneous

Diluent in—
- Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on various compositions of matter

General solvent

Ingredient of—
- Solvent admixtures with chlorinated solvents

Solvent for—
- Fats
- Oils
- Resins
- Sulphur
- Waxes

Paint and Varnish

Diluent or solvent in making—
- Airplane dopes
- Enamels
- Lacquers
- Paints
- Stains
- Varnishes

Ingredient of—
- Paint removers

Paint remover

Solvent for—
- Camphor
- Oil
- Resins
- Rubber
- Waxes

Paper

Diluent in—
- Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on paper and pulp products

Solvent for—
- Waxes, resins, and camphor used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on paper and pulp products

(To be continued)

Ethylphenol

Fats and Oils

Rancidity inhibitor (Brit. 440364) for—
- Fats and oils having an iodine number below 135

Fluoro-octadecyl Alcohol, Sulphonated

Insecticide and Fungicide

Fungicide (Brit. 458179)

Insecticide (Brit. 458179)

Lauric Acid Chloride

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
- Emulsifying agents by sulphonating the products of its reactions with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene

Lubricant

Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
- Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene

Methyloleylaminoacetic Acid

(Continued from October 31 issue)

Leather

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
- Emulsified dressing compositions containing shellac, gums, resins, fats and oils, and other components
- Emulsified fat-liquoring baths
- Emulsified finishing compositions
- Emulsified soaking compositions containing neatsfoot oil or other oils
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Miscellaneous

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
- Automobile polishes
- Cleansing compositions containing soaps
- Compositions for cleansing painted and metal surfaces
- Degreasing and greasing compositions in emulsified form
- Detersive and scouring compositions
- Furniture polishes in emulsified form
- Metal polishes in emulsified form
- Scouring compositions for woodwork, linoleum, rugs, and the like
- Shoe creams and polishes in emulsified form
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form for treating miscellaneous fibrous and other compositions of matter

Paint and Varnish

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
- Asphaltic paints and varnishes
- Emulsified paints and varnishes
- Pigment emulsions
- Shellac emulsions
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paper

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
- Emulsified preparations used for the treatment of paper and pulp products
- Sizing compositions in emulsified form, containing rosin, casein, starches, and the like
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form
- Waxing compositions in emulsified form

Petroleum

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
- Emulsified cutting oils for lathe and screwpress work
- Emulsions of crude petroleum or heavy petroleum distillates
- Kerosene emulsions
- Naphtha emulsions
- Soluble greases in emulsified form
- Soluble oils in emulsified form for lubricating textile machinery
- Various emulsified textile oils

Resins

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
- Emulsions of natural or synthetic resins

Rubber

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
- Rubber compositions in emulsified form
- Special emulsified preparations used for coating, protecting, decorating, and other surface-treating of rubber articles

Soap

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
- Hand-cleansing compositions in emulsified form
- Various emulsified cleansing compositions
- Various emulsified scouring compositions

Stone

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in making—
- Compositions for treating natural and artificial stone

Textile

Dyeing

Ingredient (Brit. 446813 and 446737) of—
- Dye baths in emulsified form (used as an assistant in dyeing various yarns and fabrics)

Finishing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in—
- Dressing compositions in emulsified form
- Emulsified coating compositions
- Emulsified finishing compositions
- Emulsified impregnating compositions
- Emulsified sizing compositions
- Washing compositions in emulsified form

Manufacturing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737) in—
- Dispersions used for carbonizing of wool
- Dispersions used for degreasing raw wool
- Dispersions used in fulling operations
- Dispersions used for washing wool
- Emulsified preparations for degumming silk
- Emulsified mercerizing baths
- Emulsified milling compositions
- Emulsions used for kier-boiling cotton
- Emulsions used for soaking silk
- Oiling emulsions for treating fabrics
- Special lubricating compositions used in weaving, knitting, warping, and winding

Printing

Ingredient (Brit. 446813 and 446737) of—
- Printing pastes in emulsified form

Sodium Silicate

(Liquid Glass, Loslichesglas, Metasilicate de Sodium, Metasilicate de Soude, Natriumsilikat, Natronsilikat, Silicate of Soda, Silicate Sodique, Silicate de Sodium, Silicate de Soude, Sodii Silicas, Sodium Metasilicate, Soluble Glass, Soude Silicate, Verre Soluble, Wasserarnlichesglas, Wasserartigesglas, Wasserglas, Water Glass)

Abrasives

Binder in making—
- Abrasive compositions
- Abrasive stones
- Abrasive wheels

Adhesives

Alone as such or ingredient of—
- Adhesive cements for miscellaneous purposes
- Container board adhesives (both solid and corrugated board)
- Fiber board adhesives
- Fiber trunk cements
- Labelling adhesives for glass
- Parquet flooring cements
- Plywood cements
- Sealing agents for shipping containers
- Sealing agents for various purposes
- Veneering adhesives
- Wallboard adhesives
- Wood adhesives

Beverage

Cleansing agent for—
- Bottles, tanks, and other plant equipment

Ingredient of—
- Bottle-washing compounds

Brewing

Cleansing agent for—
- Bottles, tanks, pasteurizers, and other plant equipment

Ingredient of—
- Bottle-washing compounds

(To be continued)

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Chinawood Oil Again Weakens in Absence of Demand—Perilla Also Easier—Moderate Changes in Cottonseed Oil and Lard Futures —Crude Sardine Oil Up—Trade Generally Slow

Business in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases was generally quiet last week. Here and there a fair inquiry was noted, but with two holidays impending, consumers were disinclined to purchase in advance of immediate requirements as there was nothing stimulating in the way of developments in the markets for cottonseed oil and lard futures. The trend of prices was downward although offerings on spot and for shipment in many cases were light throughout the week.

Chinawood oil was an easy feature of the list of vegetable products the trend of prices here still being downward. Offerings continued light but buying interest was very limited. Perilla and oiticica oils were also easier. Crude coconut oil was unchanged but quotations on refined oil were revised downward. Soybean oil prices were generally unchanged though the tone of the market appeared to be easy.

Refined fish oils were steady at the recent advance. Offerings of crude fish oils were light in primary markets. Oleo stearin was easier, quotations being shaded slightly. Changes in cash lard quotations were generally moderate in the absence of wide fluctuations in futures. Stocks of lard in Chicago showed a rather sharp decrease during the past month. Tallow was steady with offerings generally light.

In a survey of the outlook for soybeans, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says that during the latter part of 1939 the situation will depend upon the production in 1939 of both soybeans and competing products, adding that if there is no marked increase in production in 1939, farm prices of soybeans may advance above their present relatively low levels. Peanut acreage in 1939, it is stated, is expected to be large and more edible peanuts may be produced than the trade can absorb, which would mean continued dependence upon the crushing outlet if prices are to be maintained.

As to cottonseed products, the Bureau states that it is expected consumption during 1938-39 season will be considerably larger than production. The commercial supply of lard for the 12 months ending July, 1939, is now tentatively estimated to about 8½ percent more than in the preceding 12 months and the largest in five years.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Sardine oil, crude, ½c. per gal.

Reduced

Chinawood oil, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, refined, ¾c. to ⅞c. per lb.
Copra, 1-10c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Lard, 10c. to 25c. per 100 lbs.
Lard oil, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 2-10c. per lb.
Neatsfoot oil, ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.
Perilla oil, 1-10c. per lb.
Stearin, ½c. per lb.
Tallow oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
101.1	101.4	101.6	129.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—An easy tone continued to prevail in local and Pacific Coast markets last week in the absence of any improvement in demand, many consumers still being inclined to hold off for further developments in the situation abroad. Reports were current here of offerings at concessions of 1c. to 1½c. as compared with the prices prevailing at the close of the previous week. There were few transactions, however, and quotations were still generally more or less nominal. Offerings for shipment from Hongkong were reported as very limited. Importations during the quarter ended with September were 30,826,526 pounds; consumption 21,755,128 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks at close of September 62,033,591 pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Chinawood oil dropped off during the last few days, with renewed but limited offers out of Hongkong. The market is quiet, after sales earlier in the period at higher levels. Quoted on the basis of 13½c. to 13.60c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

Coconut.—Crude oil prices in the local market were maintained at previous levels, but the undertone appeared to be somewhat easier. The market was quiet, few transactions being reported, although inquiries were not entirely lacking. The Coast market was reported as quiet and easier. Local refined oil prices were revised downward, the new tankcar basis being 7⅜c. per pound. Production of crude coconut oil during the September quarter was 68,032,552 pounds; consumption 154,327,404 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks at close of September 184,341,900 pounds. Production of refined oil, 82,506,163 pounds; consumption, 77,365,263 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks, 13,000,516 pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Crude coconut oil is easier, sellers reporting business today on the basis of 2⅝c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. mill and/or dock, Pacific Coast. Both prompt and deferred deliveries are available. Copra shippers confirmed business in small parcels at a figure of 1.70c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports. General offerings at the moment are ranging a trifle higher, from 1.725c. to 1.75c., with these prices apparently being paid for any substantial quantities.

Corn.—A steady tone prevailed, with the inquiry fair and offerings light. Crude quotations were shaded ⅛c. Production of crude oil during the September quarter, 34,248,981 pounds; consumption, 32,486,214 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks at close of September, 14,601,157 pounds. Refined oil production, 29,371,684 pounds; consumption, 10,975,032 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks, 10,283,518 pounds.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil was steady, quotations being held at former levels by refiners. There was a fair demand. Offerings of imported semi-refined oil were light, and quotations were mainly nominal.

Oiticica.—Quotations were shaded ¼c., the market being easier in company with chinawood. There was a fair inquiry. Importations during the September quarter were 1,702,239 pounds.

Olive.—There were reports of a fair inquiry, with the purchasing apparently limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities for prompt shipment. Importations of sulphured olive oil during the September quarter were 9,702,219 pounds; other inedible, 2,137,449 pounds; edible, 18,069,130 pounds. Consumption of foots during September quarter, 4,017,695 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks at close of September, 12,281,843 pounds.

Peanut.—A steady tone prevailed in Southern markets, offerings generally being light. Production of virgin and crude oil during the September quarter, 4,811,198 pounds; consumption, 9,025,018 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks at close of September, 3,841,019 pounds. Refined oil production, 8,096,908 pounds; consumption, 15,674,568 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks, 16,815,089 pounds.

Perilla.—The spot market was quiet and easy, quotations being shaded about ⅛c. by some sellers. Importations during the September quarter, 7,094,689 pounds; consumption, 7,711,090 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks at close of September, 15,054,990 pounds.

Soybean.—The market was quiet so far as new business was concerned, though there appeared to be fairly steady movement into consuming channels on contracts. Production of crude oil during the September quarter, 62,280,377 pounds; consumption, 69,294,224 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks, 36,615,078 pounds; refined oil production, 61,377,550 pounds; consumption, 58,726,930 pounds; factory and warehouse

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

• OILS •
CHINA WOOD OIL
PERILLA OIL
SARDINE OIL
SPOT FUTURE
L. N. JACKSON & CO., Inc.
29 Broadway New York, N.Y.

TRADE ELAINE MARK
The best Oil for Wool, Lubricating and Screw Cutting Compounds, etc.
STEARIC ACID
Single, Double and Triple Pressed—Cakes and Powdered and Flakes
Established 1840
EMERY INDUSTRIES, Inc.
Formerly THE EMERY CANDLE CO.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
New York Office, 2116 Woolworth Bldg.
Telephone Cortlandt 7-1742-9377
New England Office and Warehouse:
187 Perry Street, Lowell, Mass.
Telephone: Lowell 3965

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and Double Pressed
Now available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
IVORY BRAND
RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE BRAND *(distilled)*
STAR BRAND *(saponified)*
CANARY BRAND
(very pale yellow, especially suitable for best types of dry cleaners' soaps.)
PROCTER & GAMBLE
MAIN OFFICES
Gwynne Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
205 E. 42nd St., New York City
Branches and stocks in all large cities

CHINA WOOD OIL
WAH CHANG TRADING CORPORATION
SPOT Woolworth Building New York, N. Y. FUTURE

THE BRODE CORPORATION, MEMPHIS TENNESSEE
COTTON SEED MEAL, CAKE, HULLS, HULL BRAN, CRUDE AND REFINED COTTON SEED OIL, PEANUT AND SOYA BEAN PRODUCTS
Codes: Yopps, Robinsons, Bentleys, A. B. C. 5th Edition

DEPENDABLE FATTY ACIDS
Woburn Fatty Acids are the logical result of high-grade raw materials modern equipment, strict factory control and constant research.
DISTOLINE (vegetable oleic acid)
OLIVINE (olive oil replacement)
COTTONSEED OIL FATTY ACIDS
COCOANUT OIL FATTY ACIDS
ISOLINE FATTY ACIDS
ISOLINE DRYING OIL
LINSEED OIL FATTY ACIDS
PALM OIL FATTY ACIDS
SOYBEAN OIL FATTY ACIDS
CASTOR OIL FATTY ACIDS
"The Most Suitable Acid for Any Purpose"
WOBURN DEGREASING COMPANY OF N. J.
Chemical Division
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

W. C. HARDESTY CO., Inc.
41 East 42nd Street New York
RED OIL STEARIC ACID
Saponified - Distilled
HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS (HYDREX)
FATTY ACIDS
Cottonseed Oil Coconut Oil Palm Oil
Corn Oil Lauric Specialty
Glycerine - Pitch - White Oleine
FACTORIES: Dover, Ohio Los Angeles, Calif. - Toronto, Canada
CALIFORNIA OFFICE: 5636 East 61st Street, Los Angeles
Cable Address "EPILOGUE"

stocks at close of September, 18,316,814 pounds.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—The vegetable oil market was routine in nature during the larger part of the week, with a tendency later in the period towards easiness.

COTTONSEED.—Domestic bleachable oil quoted at 7⅝c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, with foreign offerings absent.

PERILLA.—Crude oil quoted at 9.20c. per pound in tankcars, for prompt or deferred shipment, f.o.b. San Francisco.

RAPESEED.—Refined and denatured oil quoted at 5⅞c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports for shipment out of the Orient.

TEASEED.—High acid content teaseed oil 6c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Some slight further easing of price has occurred in the various grades of vegetable oils. Routine type business accounts for most of the current volume.

COCONUT.—Coast basis, November-forward, 2⅝c. to 2¾c. per pound. Refined, edible oil, 9c. to 9¼c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, 6⅜c. to 6½c. per pound, partly nominal. Refined, edible oil, 9¾c. to 10c., barrels, car lots; and 10c. to 10¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Ruling nominal, 16c. to 16¼c. per pound, Chicago.

PEANUT.—Crude, 6¾c. to 7c. per pound.

SOYBEAN.—Crude, mills, 4⅞c. to 5c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was irregular, changes in prices being in company with developments in grain and other commodities. Commission house business was quiet. There was a fairly active trade in cash beans. The crop movement was moderate. Following is a price record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High.	Low.	Closing Nov. 4.	Closing Oct. 28.
Cash, No. 2..	$0.71	$0.70	$0.70¾	...
December ...	.71¼	.69⅝	.70⅝	.71¼
May	.73½	.71⅞	.73	.73¼

London, Oct. 24.—Soybean oil, crude, 22s. 9d. per cwt; rapeseed, refined, 33s. 3d.; palm kernel, refined, English, 24s. 3d.; peanut, Bombay, 20s.; sardine, Japanese, 15s.; whale, crude, Rotterdam, 14s.

Linseed Oil

Changes in flaxseed quotations were generally moderate last week. Trading in futures in domestic centers was quiet. Linseed oil was easier. Cake and meal steady.

Flaxseed, DULUTH, Nov. 4.—Cash flax was steady to firm here during the week. Receipts were small as the bulk of the crop has been marketed. Demand became brisker as the week progressed with crusher interests more aggressive, boosting the basis 1c. on both ends of the range. Flax No. 1 on track was 9c. to 11c. over the Minneapolis December price and flax to arrive was 7c. to 10c. over the Minneapolis December price. During the week stocks of flax at the Head of the Lakes showed a decrease of 19,000 bushels. Supplies now total 589,000 bushels. Much needed precipitation to put the soil in good shape for next years is still lacking. The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.
Saturday	$1.80¾	$1.68½
Monday	1.81	1.68
Tuesday	1.81	1.68
Wednesday	1.80½	1.68
Thursday	1.78	1.68
Friday	1.77	1.68

Cash movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1938.	Receipts 1937.	Shipments 1938.	Shipments 1937.
This week..	18,583	76,438	132,324	211,661
Since Aug. 1...	1,186,172	877,129	739,827	608,352

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—Offers of flaxseed were moderate from day to day and in good general demand. Local crushers took hold steadily and there was the usual competition for diversion point offers destined for shipment down the lakes. Shipping sales to nearby crushing plants were fair and in all the situation was active and strong in tone with buyers wanting more seed than they could get. Premiums regained part of the loss suffered last week.

Shipping advices of the week decreased gradually and a smaller run of supplies is expected next week. Reserves for seed next Spring probably will be more liberal than those held a year ago because of the apparent futility of the government in bolstering prices of surplus crops.

Weather conditions for the coming crop have not been at all favorable. Most of the northwest is in the throes of a pre-frost drouth and the farmers are unable to attend plowing.

Local elevator stocks decreased 55,000 bushels in four days compared with 15,000 decrease in the same period a year ago. Current arrivals are going into immediate consumption or are being re-shipped to out of town mills. Outlook for deliveries on December contracts is poor except that the low grade quality turned over on September contracts is likely to be shifted again. Crushers have paid too much money for new crop seed compared with futures to warrant tendering any of it in December.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.81¾	$1.70¾	$1.72
Monday	1.81	1.70	1.70½
Tuesday	1.81	1.70	1.70½
Wednesday	1.80½	1.69½	1.70½
Thursday	1.79	1.68	1.70¼
Friday	1.78	1.68	1.70

Crop movement in bushels as follows:—

	Receipts 1938.	Receipts 1937.	Shipments 1938.	Shipments 1937.
This week..	56,880	87,600	13,080	30,780
Since Sept. 1...	2,441,130	2,571,900	180,430	237,232

WINNIPEG, Nov. 4.—The flaxseed market was quiet with prices irregular. The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.33	$1.29	$1.30⅝
Monday	1.28⅜	1.28½	1.30½
Tuesday	1.28½	1.28⅝	1.30½
Wednesday	1.29½	1.29	1.30⅝
Thursday	1.29½	1.29	1.30
Friday	1.31¼	1.30½	1.30⅝

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 4.—Opening prices per bushel on November contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$1.03¼	$1.39⅛
Monday	1.03¼	* ...
Tuesday	* ...	1.37⅜
Wednesday	1.02⅛	1.37⅜
Thursday	1.02⅝	1.37⅜
Friday	1.02⅝	1.32⅛

* Holiday.

Exports

To—	Bushels This week.	Bushels Previous week.	Bushels Last year.
United States.....	213,000	469,000	79,000
United Kingdom..	.....	8,000	.....
Continent	461,000	307,000	783,000
Orders	315,000	157,000	524,000
Others	31,000	.....	.....
Totals	1,020,000	941,000	1,386,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels This year.	Bushels Last year.
United States.....	11,118,000	22,884,000
United Kingdom.....	1,134,000	508,000
Continent	21,335,000	19,869,000
Orders	8,586,000	16,451,000
Others	1,760,000	5,187,000
Totals	43,933,000	64,899,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week.....	2,362,000
Previous week.....	2,550,000
Last year.....	2,362,000

INDIA.—Exports of flaxseed from India last week were as follows:—

To—	Bushels Last week.	Bushels Previous week.	Bushels Last year.
United Kingdom..	12,000	380,000	32,000
Continent	.....	4,000	.....
Others	20,000	108,000	.....
Totals	32,000	492,000	32,000

Since April 1—	Bushels This year.	Bushels Last year.
United Kingdom.....	7,544,000	5,915,000
Continent	548,000	244,000
Others	336,000	856,000
Totals	8,428,000	7,015,000

HULL, Nov. 4.—Quotations on flaxseed were:—

	Per ton La Plata.	Per ton Bombay.
Saturday	£10⅝	£12¼
Monday	10⅝	12¼
Tuesday	10¼	12¼
Wednesday	10¼	12¼
Thursday	10⅛	12⅛
Friday	10⅛	12⅛

Linseed Oil.—An easy tone continued to prevail in the local market, competition among sellers still being rather keen in the absence of any improvement in demand. Quotations were reduced 2 points by some sellers, making the range at the close of the week 7.7c. to 7.8c. per pound in tankcars, according to crusher. The usual differential prevailed for oil in cooperage.

Although new business was still disappointing, there was an increase in the movement of oil into consuming channels among makers of paints and linoleum and an expansion was also noted in some cases in the forwarding of supplies to dealers, not a few of whom appeared to be carrying unusually light stocks. In some quarters there was a tendency to increase estimates of the consumption for the current season.

Demand for cash seed in Northwestern markets continued good, and substantial premiums continued to be paid for cash seed as compared with futures. Receipts were moderate and offerings were readily absorbed. Unfavorable reports were received concerning prospects for next season, drought being noted in important sections.

Receipts of flaxseed at New York last week were 36,783 bushels. Light frosts were reported in Argentina, but no damage was noted. According to an official estimate, 9,213,000 bushels of old crop seed remain in Argentina. It is reported that the Argentina legislature is now considering a minimum price for linseed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—Smaller consumers of linseed oil are picking up their requirements from day to day and are not interested in the future. Larger consumers are in touch with the market constantly but at the moment are not signing on the dotted line because of the good crop outlook in Argentina. In fact, the Argentine situation seems to be the main and outstanding influence on the market right now and until more is known of the supply probable and volume of European demand for same United States oil consumers are likely to follow an observant rather than an active attitude.

At least the shipping instructions are fair to good and mills are operating at about 60 percent of capacity. Some addition to reserves is reported from day to day.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, tankcars, 8.2c. per pound, cooperage cars 8.8c., warehouse lots 9.2c.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1938.	1937.
This week.....	1,560,155	587,417
Since Sept. 1.....	16,357,687	14,479,983

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Linseed oil came in for a two-point drop in the price structure last week, followed by no more than a smattering of business. A handful of tankcars were reported sold for prompt delivery only, the buying side of the trade not engaging in extended contract business at all. There is continued activity in the delivery line. Most contracts are well up to date. Quoted:—Tankcars, 8.1c per pound; drum lots ex-mill, 8.7c.; drum lots ex-warehouse, 9.1c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Buying of linseed oil has been in fair proportion in the last few days. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar 8.4c. per pound; car lots, 9c.; less than car lots, 9.4c.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Quotations on linseed oil were:—

	Per cwt. s.	Per cwt. d.
Saturday	21	9
Monday	21	9
Tuesday	21	9
Wednesday	21	9
Thursday	21	9
Friday	21	9

Cake and Meal.—A steady tone prevailed in the local market, spot quotations for both cake and meal being held at the levels prevailing in the previous week. Domestic and export trade was reported as quiet.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—Crushers are holding their linseed meal prices firm because they have little or no surplus over Winter requirements, contracted for or otherwise, but re-sellers are offering near by stuff at a discount in order to get shipping instructions. Quite a few of the brokers and jobbers took on contracts and expected cold weather consumption to have developed by this time. Stocks in the hands of interior distributors continue moderate to light in spite of abnormally mild Fall weather conditions.

Quotations on carload lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100 pound sacks, $38 to $39 per ton. Crushers are holding for the top of the range.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1938.	1937.
This week.....	2,505,813	4,967,93
Since Sept. 1.....	23,628,630	47,399,05

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Good demand has been noted for linseed meal here recently. The wintry weather in certain parts of the north has contrasted with mild weather elsewhere sufficiently to bring about a strong tone in the market. Ruling prices are:—Round lots, $38 to $38.50 per ton; partly nominal; car lots, $38.50 to $39; less than car lots, $40.50 to $41.

Cottonseed Oil

The market for refined cottenseed oil futures was quiet with moderate changes in quotations. Southern markets for crude oil and other cottonseed products generally steady.

Cottonseed Oil.—Fluctuations in refined cottonseed oil prices were generally narrow last week. At one time the tone was easier in company with other commodities but there was no disposition among local traders to take the aggressive on the selling side. On the contrary offerings were noticeably light much of the time and later on the feeling appeared to be somewhat steadier although price movements continued within unusually small limits. There was some selling supposedly of a hedging character but as already intimated

VIKING
Petroleum Solvents
PENTANE
HEXANE HEPTANE
PETROLEUM ETHER
LIGROIN BENZINE
LOW COST - HIGH QUALITY
Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
VIKING DISTRIBUTING CO.
KEY BLDG. CHARLESTON, W.VA.

ASK WECOLINE *before You Buy*
WHITE DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
• COCONUT • CORN
• SOY BEAN • LINSEED
• WHITE OLEIN • LAURIC
• SPECIALTY FATTY ACIDS
Factory: Boonton, N. J.
Sales Offices - - New York City and Chicago
WECOLINE PRODUCTS INC.

Prompt Delivery — Drums, Barrels Or Tank Cars
TALLOW
LARD OIL
NEATSFOOT OIL
ANIMAL STEARINE
ACIDLESS TALLOW OIL
INDEPENDENT MFG. CO.
Bridesburg P. O. Philadelphia, Pa.

FATTY ACIDS
INDUSOIL LIQRO INDUSOIL LIQRO INDUSOIL
INDUSOIL (refined Tall Oil) and LIQRO (crude Tall Oil) are inexpensive domestic fatty acids derived from pine wood. They are available in large quantities from our plants in Covington, Va. and Charleston, S. C.
Write for detailed information and generous samples of INDUSOIL and LIQRO
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL SALES
DIVISION WEST VIRGINIA PULP & PAPER CO
230 Park Avenue - - New York
CHICAGO 205 W. Wacker Drive
PHILADELPHIA 1322 Widener Bldg.
CLEVELAND 417 Schofield Bldg.
INDUSOIL LIQRO INDUSOIL LIQRO INDUSOIL LIQRO INDUSOIL

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and grease (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

pressure from this source was lacking. Commission houses were buyers of the distant months on soft spots but the purchasing was on a limited scale. There was switching at times from near to distant months, December being switched to May at 20 points difference and January to May at 18 points.

Southern markets for crude oil were quiet, but with offerings light the prevailing tone was steady and prices were about stationary during the week. Mills were reported as reluctant to meet bids, it being contended that there was little or no profit in sales of oil at prevailing prices with seed still at high levels. Gins in various parts of the South were reported to have closed down for the season or preparing to do so, the bulk of the cotton crop having been gathered. Holders of seed were said to be favored by the fact that much of the harvesting this year was done in very dry weather and that the seed therefore could be held indefinitely without deteriorating.

Marketing of hogs in some parts of the West increased after showing a falling off in the previous week. Arrivals at the principal centers for four days of last week aggregated 242,700 head against 212,400 head in the same time in the previous week and 180,200 head last year. The weight of the hogs showed an increase, the arrivals in Chicago during the week ended October 29 averaging 233 pounds against 229 pounds in the previous week. Stocks of lard in Chicago decreased 8,743,638 pounds during the second half of October making a decrease for the month of 13,457,261 pounds against a decrease in the same month last year of 29,470,860 pounds. Supplies of lard in that market at the close of October were 50,201,296 pounds against 20,266,717 pounds a year ago. Domestic trade in cash lard and lard compound was on a fair scale. Rather liberal exports of lard to English ports were reported during the past week. Exports of lard from Atlantic and Gulf ports from November 1 last year to October 29 this year were 156,967,708 pounds, or 49,462,643 pounds more than in the previous season.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 29 to November 4, inclusive, comprised 705 contracts, a total of 42,300,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.58	7.45	7.57@7.60
March	7.67	7.53	7.67 sale
May	7.77	7.63	7.77 sale
December	7.56	7.44	7.51 sale
Crude, Southeast,	.0637½@.0650.		

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Cottonseed oil has shown a slight easing tendency here lately. Buyers have evinced fair interest. Good, off-Summer, yellow fig oil is 8c. per pound. Refined, edible oil is 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, car lots; and 9¾c. to 10c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull, Nov. 4.—Quotations on cottonseed oil were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	21	0	18	0
Monday	21	0	18	0
Tuesday	21	0	18	0
Wednesday	21	0	18	0
Thursday	21	0	18	0
Friday	21	0	18	0

Cake and Meal.—No broadening of business was reported in Southern markets. There were reports of a fair inquiry for meal in some sections but the movement was apparently limited to unimportant quantities. With offerings light, the prevailing tone was steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Nov. 2.—The seed and meal market is developing firmly and because seed were harvested in very dry weather they store successfully. No damp seed have this year called for quick handling.

Plans have been made for an active campaign, chiefly by county agricultural agents, to continue the cotton crop allotment plan at the election to be held December 10.

Oil mills are asking $22 to $22.50 for 8 percent meal in the Southeast and prime crude oil 6⅜c. to 6¾c. per pound.

Memphis, Nov. 4.—Crude cottonseed oil ruled quiet during the week. The last business reported was at 6⅜c., Valley basis. Bids of 6¼c. now in the market, but mills are reluctant sellers. Meal quiet at $21 per ton for 41 percent, Memphis basis, prompt and November shipment in car lots. Slab cake $18.50 per ton at mill points. Hulls $4 to $4.50 per ton at mill points. Many mills in this section are closing down for the season. Crop about picked out. Weather has been pleasant but rain and colder now predicted.

Closing cottonseed meal quotations on the Memphis exchange were as follows:—

	October 27.	November 3.
December	$20.85@21.15	$20.40@20.65
January	21.10@21.40	20.70@20.95
March	22.00@22.15	21.55@21.80
May	22.30@—	21.85@22.25

Fatty Acids

Capric Acid. — The tone continued steady but aside from this the situation lacked features of interest. As for some time past the inquiry was limited to comparatively small quantities, the movement of such lots, however, apparently being sufficient to absorb the output.

Caproic Acid. — Business continued along conservative lines, the movement of moderate quantities into local and other consuming channels being fair. The tone remained steady, selling schedules being held by producers at former levels.

Coconut Oil.—The market for this fatty acid retained a steady tone, former quotations generally remaining in effect. There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry although consumers showed little disposition to purchase in advance of current needs.

Cottonseed Oil.—In the absence of any marked change in basic material the market for cottonseed oil fatty acid remained in a steady position. There was no snap to business but a fair movement to local and other consumers was reported.

Myristic Acid. — A steady tone prevailed with quotations stationary. The inquiry was light but production continues on a limited scale and the movement recently has been sufficient to absorb supplies.

Stearic Acid. — Trade was fair and the market retained a steady tone. Importations during September were 24,014 pounds. Domestic production during the September quarter was 5,876,768 pounds; consumption 2,868,018 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks at close of September 3,033,478 pounds.

Tall Oil. — Selling schedules were maintained by producers at the levels prevailing for some time past. There was apparently little change in the character of business, local and other buyers still being disinclined to purchase ahead to any important extent.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 4.—A quiet but fairly firm market prevails in the fatty acids. While some of the basic products have receded a little in price, the easing has not gone sufficiently far to have much reflection in acids.

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, tankcar; 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, car lots; 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, acidulated, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcar, partly nominal; 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, car lots; 9¼c. to 9½c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 7¼c. to 7½c., tankcar; 7¾c. to 8c., barrels, car lots; 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2¾c. to 3c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 3¾c. to 4c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 1¼c. to 1½c.

STEARIC ACID.—Distilled, single press, 10c. to 11c. per pound; double press, 10½c. to 11½c.; triple press, 13¼c. to 14¼c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Offerings from abroad were light and the market was steady though quiet. Importations of cod oil during the quarter ended with September were 5,751,480 pounds.

Menhaden.—The market here had a steady tone but aside from this the local refined situation lacked features of interest. Quotations were maintained at recently advanced levels. Consumers showed little disposition to purchase in advance of current or nearby requirements but the inquiry for moderate lots was fair. Crude was quiet in primary markets with offerings light.

Sardine. — Business in refined oil lacked snap but there was a fair movement of small or moderate quantities to fill the current requirements of consumers. The market was steady. Crude was firmer on the Coast, sales being reported at an advance of ½c.

Whale.—Quotations were stationary with the tone of the market steady. A fair inquiry was noted. Importations of whale oil during the quarter ended with September were 8,062,470 pounds.

A map of whaling grounds throughout the world showing restricted areas and closed seasons under international treaties has been prepared by the foodstuffs division of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The map also shows the number of whaling ships and land stations operating in each area and the nationality of their ownership.

Markets at Other Centers

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Sellers' ideas of the value of fish oil went up here last week, and buyers followed, when the market advanced in California crude sardine and several tankcars were written into contract on the basis of 28½c. per gallon, f.o.b. production point. The quantity involved was said not to have been more than five tankcars and the market was not broad in any sense, although there are bids present for substantial quantities on the basis of 28c., as price producers would have confirmed only a week or so ago. However, there were indications present today that a very fair interest continues to rule the 28½c. level and more oil may be sold on this basis shortly.

Rough weather, and rather poor fishing generally since the last full moon has apparently had something to do with the advance in the fish oil price. Production has been slow, so slow in fact that of the six floating reduction plants on the high seas a short time ago, three are now tied up inshore, with very small possibility that two of them will venture out again this season. However, October, when the final figures are in, will without any question show considerable of an advance over October of a year ago. At the present time official figures are not available.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—No further information about sales of menhaden oil by the factories down the Chesapeake Bay was received here this week. The steamers of these companies, which have been operating on the South Beach, the region on the Atlantic between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras did quite well. Moreover, the fish caught were fat, yielding relatively large quantities of oil. The last prices of which there is any report were at 28c. per gallon, which figures out about 30c. per gallon basis Baltimore. The fishing up North is virtually over, and the close of the season at other points is not far off. Refined oil is still being quoted at 53c. to 55c. per gallon for light pressed oil, with light bleached supplies at 55c. to 57c. per gallon and yellow bleached stocks at 57c. to 59c. per gallon.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—There was a fair inquiry, and the tone of the market appeared to be steadier. Production of grease of all kinds, wool grease not included, during the September quarter was 77,862,247 pounds; consumption, 47,287,367 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks at close of September, 53,985,270 pounds.

Lard.—Cash quotations here moved within moderate limits in company with futures in Chicago, where speculation was less active than recently. There was a fair domestic inquiry. Exports from November 1, last, to October 29, this year, were 156,967,708 pounds, an increase of 49,462,643 pounds over the previous season.

Stearin.—Quotations were shaded ⅛c. per pound, with the tone of the market steady. There was a fair movement.

Tallow.—There were reports of a somewhat better inquiry at the recent decline, but actual transactions were apparently limited as a rule to comparatively small or moderate quantities. With offerings generally light, the market had a steady tone. Production of inedible tallow during the quarter ended with September, 122,331,726 pounds; consumption, 214,839,955 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks at close of September, 196,368,740 pounds.

Trading in tallow futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 29 to November 4, inclusive, comprised one contract, a total of 60,000 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
January	...	...	5.30@5.35
December	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.40

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 4.—A fair amount of business is reported in the cash lard market. The price structure has been holding its own fairly well, influenced considerably by the action of the futures market and by other related markets. The shipping trade has been along moderate lines.

The range of lard quotations from the opening Saturday, October 29, to the close Friday, November 4, is shown in the following table:—

	Per 100 pounds— Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$7.27	$7.27	$7.07	$7.20	$7.27
December	7.32	7.35	7.05	7.22	7.37
March	7.85	7.85	7.62	7.85	7.85

TALLOWS (tierces).—Edible, 6⅛c. to 6¼c. per pound; prime, 5⅜c. to 5⅝c.; fancy, 5⅜c. to 5½c.; special, 5⅛c. to 5¼c.; No. 1, 4⅞c. to 5⅛c.

GREASES (tierces).—Choice white, 5⅜c. to 5½c. per pound; A white, 5⅛c. to 5¼c.; B white, 5c. to 5⅛c.; yellow, 10-16, 4⅝c. to 4¾c.; yellow, 16-20, 4⅜c. to 4½c.; brown, 4¼c. to 4½c.

STEARINS (barrels).—Prime oleo, 7c. to 7¼c. per pound; lard, packages, 8¼c. to 8½c.; A white grease, 5½c. to 5⅝c.; yellow grease, 5c. to 5⅛c.; extra oleo stocks, 9c. to 9¼c.; No. 2 stocks, 8½c. to 8¾c.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.—Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard were as follows:—

	Spot. s.	d.	Oct. s.	d.	Jan. s.	d.	May. s.	d.
Saturday	46	6	42	6	42	6	42	9
Monday	46	0	42	3	42	6	42	8
Tuesday	46	0	42	0	42	0	42	3
Wednesday	46	0	42	0	42	0	42	3
Thursday	45	6	41	6	41	6	41	9
Friday	45	..	41	6	41	3	41	9

Liverpool, Nov. 4.—Quotations per cwt. on tallow were as follows:—

	Choice. s.	d.	Fine, good mixed. s.	d.
Saturday	21	9	18	6
Monday	21	9	18	6
Tuesday	21	9	18	3
Wednesday	21	9	18	3
Thursday	21	9	18	3
Friday	21	9	18	3

Animal Oils

Degras.—A steady tone prevailed, lack of demand of importance being offset by smallness of supplies and offerings. Production in the U. S. during the third quarter of 1938 was 1,924,508 pounds; consumption 1,268,842 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks at close of September 1,465,551 pounds. Imports during the third quarter 328.629 pounds.

Lard.—Quotations were unchanged to ¼c. per pound lower. There was a fair movement of moderate quantities to local and other consumers. Production during the third quarter of 1938 was 5,166,202 pounds; consumption 2,430,445 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks 8,344,585 pounds.

Neatsfoot. — Prices were unchanged with the exception of extra and extra No. 1 which were lowered ¼c. per pound. There was a fair demand for moderate quantities. Production during the September quarter 1,134,309 pounds; consumption 1,140,397 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks 1,465,551 pounds.

Oleo. — Demand was fair and the market retained a steady tone. Production during the September quarter 21,020,805 pounds; consumption 3,313,570 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks 3,011,736 pounds.

Tallow.—Quiet and steady. Production during September quarter 1,650,398 pounds; consumption 1,292,690 pounds; factory and warehouse stocks 1,868,903 pounds.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Nov. 4.—The animal oil business is reported as slow but steady.

LARD.—No. 1, 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound.

OLEO.—No. 2, 8¾c. to 9c. per pound.

TALLOW.—Acidless, 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, tanks; and 8½c. to 8¾c., barrels.

Waxes

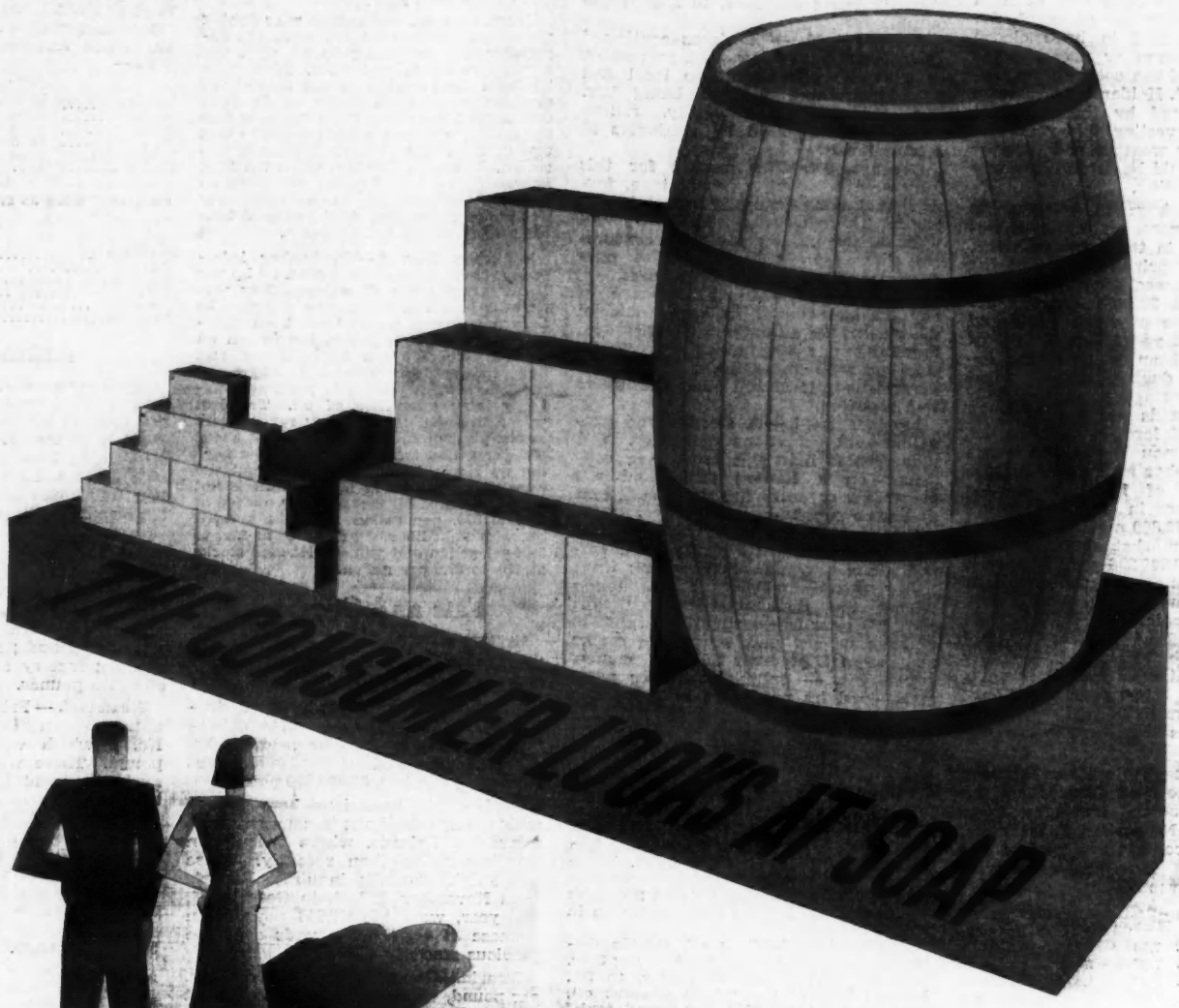
Bees.—Inquiry was said to be routine in character but also very steady throughout the past week. While buyers continued to show some reserve, there was a fair amount of business taken and prices appeared to be generally steady as quoted. September importations of crude wax by countries were as follows:—

	Pounds.
Germany	220
Mexico	13,155
Cuba	26,285
Dominican Rep.	54,156
Haita	851
Brazil	95,071
British East Africa	11,305
Egypt	10,116
French Africa	45,004
Portuguese Africa	11,070
Total	267,233

—Continued on page 79

KOSTER KEUNEN BEESWAX
IMPORT *Established 1931* EXPORT
Inspect our sunbleachery and our stock of over half a million pounds
SAYVILLE, N. Y.—about 50 miles from New York City

SUN BLEACHED
Beehive Brand BEESWAX · Finest Quality · Guaranteed Pure
WILL & BAUMER CANDLE CO., INC.
Dept. E 12 Syracuse, N. Y.
Established 1855
Spermaceti Red Oil Glycerine
Ceresine Stearic Acid
WARRANTED PURE BEES WAX



PHOSPHOTEX is focusing widespread consumer interest on a new type of soap—one that gives twice the suds, speeds up cleaning action, results in whiter, brighter washes, and is non-injurious to washable colors. Such a type of soap, containing Phosphotex, has a marked superiority over previous products.

PHOSPHOTEX is the Monsanto trade-name for tetra sodium pyrophosphate. It is a detergent aid of remarkable qualities, embodying both low pH value together with high emulsifying and water softening properties. Soaps containing Phosphotex have proved they do a better, more thorough cleaning job, with the result that they are rapidly becoming best sellers.

PHOSPHOTEX is in the spotlight of consumer interest. Complete information and samples for application in *your* soap products will be sent promptly on request. If you wish, a Monsanto application engineer will be glad to assist you.

A newcomer to the soap industry is Monsanto's PHOSPHOSOL (tetra potassium pyrophosphate). Having the same general qualities as Phosphotex, PHOSPHOSOL also affords extremely high solubility for products where such a degree of solubility is desirable. A letter will bring further information and samples.

Monsanto Chemical Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

New York • Chicago • Boston • Birmingham • Charlotte • Detroit • Los Angeles
San Francisco • Montreal • London

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Offering of 750,000 Pounds of Crude Brings Sharp Reduction in All Glycerin Prices—Salicylic Acid Derivatives Hold —Quicksilver Steadier—Aloin Strong

Glycerin was the material outstanding in the drug and fine chemical market last week. When three quarters of a million pounds of crude were offered on a market incapable in absorbing the offering, prices broke sharply, carrying chemically pure, dynamite, and high gravity glycerin downward in a movement that was little short of sensational. Beyond that development, the market as a whole was a steady affair so far as prices in general were concerned. As to demand, it was along lines in keeping with the season and while possibly not normal, still made a fair showing by the close of the period.

The situation in glycerin came to a head suddenly. Prior to last midweek, the refiners reported every reason to expect a well stabilized market over the balance of the year. An accumulation of domestic crude, plus the fact that importations have been substantial—in September they totaled more than 1,100,000 pounds from eleven foreign countries—was more than the market could stand and entire readjustment of schedules followed action of the law of supply and demand.

Quicksilver was an improved commodity in that there was less distressed, material pressing for sale. Mercurials were distinctly firm. Aloin continued strong but a general advance in price had yet to come. Strychnine was firm at the recent advance. All tartar products seemed to be steady.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Glycerin, c.p., 1¾c. per lb.
dynamite, 1c. per lb.
high gravity, 1¾c. per lb.
saponification, 1c. per lb.
soaplye, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
182.5	182.6	182.8	183.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic. — No further change in quotations was made last week. Following the decline noted late in the previous trading period, the market became steady and stability was hoped for. As to demand, it was about all that could be expected.

Acid, Benzoic.—Values were on the steady side with request comparing well with that current for some time past. Undertones seemed firm and business compared favorably with that done of late.

Acid, Citric.—Business was strictly routine in all respects and the market seemed to be fairly steady in most respects. Trade was down to its pre-Winter volume but was very steady thereat.

Acid, Tartaric.—Quotations were declared to be very steady and the market as a whole showed little in the way of new developments. Trade was still influenced by the fact that some of the larger consumers have not been forced to purchase substantial quantities and signs of a change in that aspect of the market were few.

Alcohol.—Unsettlement in some of the other solvents was reported but failed to find reflection in the alcohol market in general. Both ethyl and denatured alcohol were well maintained in price last week and those seeking stabilization of the industry indicated a gain toward that goal.

Aloe.—A strong market position prevailed at the source and on spot. The recent advance in replacement cost of Curacao gum was fully maintained and attempts to buy under sellers' views failed. All products derived from aloe were naturally on the firm side.

Aloin.—The market was strong but no general advance in quotations has been made yet. One prominent producer made $2.80 per pound the base price per 100 pound lots, but other equally prominent manufacturers continued to quote $2.65, same basis. All market comment tended to create the opinion that values would be generally advanced unless raw material cost shall decline.

Ammonia Chloride.—Improvement in request was noted, though the gain was moderate. However, the prospect was for a gradually improving consumption of the market and hence the general position was very steady.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—The market was steady. While buyers bought close to actual requirements, they bought often enough to keep the volume of sales about even with that in recent weeks. Values were fully maintained in all quarters.

Caffeine.—Movement of citrated material has begun to improve moderately and the market was additionally firm last week. Other forms of caffeine were in routine but reasonable steady position as concerned demand and price.

Castor Oil.—Conditions changed little, the market being active along lines current for the past several weeks, and prices being well maintained by the suppliers. It was a generally steady position.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The castor oil market is quiet, with a fair amount of routine business being reported. Indications are that the aggregate amount of business now being placed is about up to expectations. Ruling prices are:—No. 1, barrels, car lots, 10½c. per pound; barrels, less than car lots, 10⅞c.; returnable drums, car lots, 9⅞c.; drums, less than car lots, 10⅝c.; tanks, 9⅜c.; No. 3, barrels, car lots, 9⅜c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10⅜c.; drums, less than car lots, 10⅛c.; tanks, 8⅞c.

Codeine. — Phosphate and sulphate moved very well and the market proceeded along lines about normal for the season when consumption usually shows some increase because of seasonal influences. Quotations were reported to be exceptionally steady.

Codliver Oil.—While demand was not substantially expanded last week, it was still very fair on the whole and accounted for prices being generally steady on the spot. September importations were as follows:

	Gallons.
Denmark	7,480
Iceland	39,790
Norway	151,559
United Kingdom	61,948
Canada	7,662
Newfoundland and Labrador	36,135
Japan	33,874
Total	340,449

Creosote Carbonate. — While lots called for were usually conservative in size, an increase in the number of requests tended to raise the volume of sales conservatively. The market was very steady in undertone at well maintained prices.

Ethyl Acetate.—One of the largest producers of this material has begun to write contracts for deliveries over the first quarter of 1939 on the basis of 5.1c. per pound in tanks for deliveries in the East. Other producers were not disposed to go ahead on this basis, stating that the spot market at 5.5c. per pound was already unprofitably low. Comment to the effect that sales at 5.1c. per pound would be at less than the cost of production was also noted.

Glycerin.—Refiners reduced quotations 1¾c. per pound. The first notice of a decline was given by one prominent refiner on November 2 and other refiners followed the decline on November 3. New prices were as follows: Chemically pure, tanks, 12¼c. per pound; drums, car lots, 12½c.; less than car lots, 13c.; high gravity, tanks, 11¾c.; drums, car lots, 12c.; less than car lots, 12½c. Dynamite glycerin prices were down about 1c. Soaplye was lower at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, while saponification stood at 8½c. to 8¾c. The cause of the reduction was an unduly large accumulation of crude on a market unable to consume the goods offered. The accumulation was about 750,000 pounds and it sought an owner with indifferent success. Thus, while refiners had hoped for a stable market over the balance of the year, the old law of supply and demand has worked out a different situ-

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Industrial and Pharmaceutical Chemicals

QUININE
Sulphate and Minor Salts

CINCHONINE CINCHONIDINE
QUINIDINE
and their Salts

"AMSTERDAM" BRAND
"MAARSSEN" BRAND

R.W. GREEFF & CO.
10 East 40th Street New York, N. Y.

HEYDEN

FORMALDEHYDE U.S.P.

Years of specialized experience — and knowledge of the needs of the consuming industries — are reflected in its uniformly high purity and strength.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE
METHENAMINE
•
BENZYL CHLORIDE
BENZALDEHYDE
BENZOATES
•
SALICYLATES • BROMIDES

HEYDEN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
CHICAGO BRANCH: 180 N. WACKER DR.
Factories: Garfield, N. J., Fords, N. J.

PROCTER & GAMBLE
Largest Producers and Refiners of
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
U.S.P.
Packed in drums and cans
Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
205 East 42nd Street, New York City

RESORCIN
CATECHOL - META-NITRO-PARA-TOLUIDINE
PENNSYLVANIA COAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
PETROLIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Established 1910
HUISKING
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Raw Materials, Etc.
ALKALOIDS
CAMPHOR NATURAL, Japanese
CAMPHOR, U.S.P. XI, DuPont
COCOA BUTTER, U.S.P.
CONTI WHITE CASTILE SOAP, U.S.P. Bars, Powdered, Granulated
MENTHOL
SANTONINE
CHAS. L. HUISKING & CO., Inc. 155 VARICK STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
Chicago Branch: 561 East Illinois Street

MILK SUGAR
(LACTOSE)
Produced at Our Gustine, Cal. Plant
Powdered — Impalpable
Highest Quality — Best Prices
SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES
109-115 North Fifth Street
PHILADELPHIA
"When you think of MILK SUGAR think of S-K-F"

ation. Importations of crude and refined glycerin have also been substantial, those for the month of September being as follows:

	Crude.	Refined.
Belgium	16,131	....
Bulgaria	33,942	....
Denmark	45,439	....
France	102,101	160,524
Germany	....	110
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	331,493	....
United Kingdom	57,672	100
Cuba	338,294	....
Argentina	144,948	....
Uruguay	33,272	....
Saudi Arabia	19,826	....
French Indo-China	22,399	....
Japan	....	763,546
Totals	1,145,517	924,280

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Prices of refiners were reduced 1¾c. per pound on November 2 as the result of a sharply lower cost of crude, and a heavy increase in offerings of the same. New quotations were as follows:—Chemically pure, tanks, 12¼c. per pound; drums, car lots, 12½c.; less than car lots, 13c.; high gravity, tanks, 11¾c.; drums, car lots, 12c.; less than car lots, 12½c.

Menthol.—Steady to firm prices were the rule and a fair request was current last week. However, movement was usually in moderately sized lots, quantity transactions being unusual. Japan was also a steady market.

Mercurials.—Values held unchanged and about steady irrespective of the fact that during the previous week there had been substantial weakness in the raw material market as the result of a not large number of offerings being made at reduced prices. Producers of mercurials were seeking to hold a stable market.

Milk Powder.—Stocks continued to be heavy and hence values were low and easy. Large purchases by Federal government agencies have been authorized for this year and it was expected that actual buying would ease the load of too large stocks which afflict the manufacturers.

Quicksilver.—In that small lots, more or less distressed in character, pressed less actively on this market, conditions may be reported as slightly improved over those prevailing in the previous trading period. At least, no further break in prices was reported. As to demand, it remained moderate most of the time last week.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Quicksilver has been following a fairly routine course, with some inquiry being present, but with buying being slight during the last several days. Sellers in some cases have sold ahead of production here, and there seem to be no substantial quantities pressing on the market at present. However, supplies are available on the basis of $74 in 50-flask or larger lots, New York basis. Local movement has been fair.

Quinine.—Routine call was noted but on the whole the business done reached good volume and was done on a market basically firm and well maintained. Demand was expected to remain good throughout the Winter months.

Saccharin.—Price stabilization continued to prevail and business remained at its recently fairly favorable volume. Normal quantities were being taken out by large buyers and the smaller ones were reasonably active.

Seidlitz Mixture.—Production costs held up well because of the prices paid for raw material. Values on seidlitz mixture were steady in all respects in a market noteable for its very firm undertones last week.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 500 ounces; small lots from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of prices of bullion in New York and London is also provided.

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	31½	42¾	19⅝
Monday	31½	42¾	19⅝
Tuesday	31½	42¾	19⅝
Wednesday	31½	42¾	19½
Thursday	31½	42¾	19⅝
Friday	31½	42¾	19½

Soda Salicylate.—Although raw material was lower in the previous week, no change in the quotations on this salicylate were made at the time reductions in the schedules on acetylsalicylic acid and methyl salicylate were put into effect. Prices remained still unchanged last week.

Strychnine.—The market was fairly steady on the basis of the recent advance. Maintenance of the entire schedule was reported in the absence of any competition in local circles. Demand was steady but entirely routine last week.

Monsanto Co. Develops New Soap Antioxidant

The Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, through its Rubber Service Laboratories Division, Akron, Ohio, announced the development of "Sopanox," an antioxidant for the soap and allied industries. The new product, an amino compound, is claimed to be effective in minute quantities in restraining the oxidation of soap and the resulting rancidity, discoloration and other adverse qualities.

PRIVATE FORMULA WORK
Are You Contemplating Making and Marketing a COSMETIC? . . . . .
You can do it without tying up your capital in expensive equipment, containers, factory or storage space. *Our* facilities, at a moderate charge, will take care of all your manufacturing purchasing, packing, storing and shipping work. Absolute protection of your formula guaranteed. You can talk with us without incurring any obligation.
Also Headquarters for Drugs, Chemicals, Essential Oils and Allied Products
R. GESELL, INCORPORATED
formerly Ehrmann-Strauss, Co., Inc.
202 W. Houston Street, New York

Carey PRODUCTS
Carbonate of Magnesia
Oxide of Magnesia
U. S. P. and Technical Grades
THE PHILIP CAREY CO.
Dependable Products Since 1873
LOCKLAND, CINCINNATI, OHIO

BENZOL PRODUCTS COMPANY
237 South Street, Newark, N. J.
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS
CINCHOPHEN NF VI
NEO-CINCHOPHEN U. S. P.

What You Can Use

Various Materials That Are Suitable for Operating Purposes in Chemical Processing Industries

Fully protected by Copyright

Two-hundred-fifty-second Instalment

Menthol

Solvents for Menthol

Acetic acid, glacial
Acetylene tetrachloride
Alcohol
Alkali solutions (aqueous)
Amyl acetate
Butyl acetate
Butyl alcohol
Benzin
Carbon tetrachloride
Cellosolve
Chloroform
Diacetone
Dichloroethyl ether
Diethylene oxide
Diethyleneglycol
Diethyleneglycol butyl-ether
Diethyleneglycol ethyl-ether
Diethyleneglycol mono-acetate
Ether
Ethyleneglycol butylether
Ethyleneglycol diethyl-ether
Ethyleneglycol ethylether
Ethyleneglycol isoamyl-ether
Ethyleneglycol methyl-ether
Ethyleneglycol propyl-ether
Glycol diacetate
Glycol ether acetate
Glycol monoacetate
Glycopon
Isopropyl acetate
Fixed oils
Liquid petrolatum
Petroleum ether
Propylene oxide
Propyleneglycol ethyl-ether
Propyleneglycol isopro-pylether
Propyleneglycol methyl-ether
Tetramethyleneglycol
Tetramethyleneglycol ethylether
Triethyleneglycol
Triethyleneglycol ethyl-ether
Volatile oils
Water (slightly)

Special Reagent for the Determination of Menthol in Peppermint Oil

Formic acid

Mercury

Flotation Agents for Mercury Ores

Aerofloat
Artemisia frigida
Artemisia tridentata
Black sage
Cresylic acid
Eucalyptus oil
Lime
Pine oil
Potassium ethylxanthate
Sagebrush
Sagetar oil
Sodium carbonate
Sodium cyanide
Sulphuric acid

Metals with Which Mercury Forms Amalgams

Copper
Gold
Silver
Tin
Zinc

Reagents Used in Making Colloidal Mercury

Acacia
Albumen
Alumose
Cellulose soda liquor
Cellulose sulphite liquor
Hydrazin
Hydrozylamine
Pyrocatechol
Pyrogallol
Sodium hyposulphite

Reagents Used to Suspend Mercury Colloidally

Acacia
Agar
Albumen
Benzylcellulose
Benzylstarch
Carragheen ethylether
Carragheen methylether
Cellulose ethers
Dextrin ethers
Ethylcellulose
Ethyldextrin
Ethylstarch
Gelatin
Gluten
Glue
Gums
Inulin ethylether
Inulin methylether
Lichenin ethylether
Lichenin methylether
Methylcellulose
Methyldextrin
Methylstarch
Mucilages
Nucleinic acids
Polysaccharide ethers
Polysaccharides
Proteids
Proteins
Soaps
Tragacanth

Purifying or Reclaiming Processes for Cinnabar

Heat on charcoal
Heat in closed tube (sublimation)
Heat in open tube (gives mercury)

Solvents for Mercuric Chloride

Acetic acid esters
Alcohol
Alkali chloride solutions (aqueous)
Ether
Pyridin
Water

Solvents for Mercuric Halides

Alcohol
Ether
Potassium iodide solution (aqueous)
Sodium thiosulphate solution (aqueous)
Water (sparingly for most)

Solvents for Mercuric (Red) Oxide

Acids
Hydrochloric acid, dilute
Nitric acid, dilute
Water, slightly

Solvents for Mercuric (Yellow) Oxide

Acids, dilute
Alkaline earth chlorides concentrated solutions
Hydrochloric acid, dilute
Magnesium chloride solution (aqueous)
Nitric acid, dilute
Potassium iodide solution
Water (slightly soluable in cold)

Solvents for Mercurous Bromide

Ammonium carbonate solutions (hot)
Ammonium succinate solutions
Nitric acid (prolonged heating)
Sulphuric acid, hot concentrated
Water (very sparingly)

Solvents for Mercurous Iodide

Ammonia, liquid
Aqua ammonia
Castor oil

Solvents for Mercurous (Black) Oxide

Acids

Mercury Salts

Reagents for Colloidal Suspension of Mercuric and Mercurous Salts

Albumen
Benzylcellulose
Benzylstarch
Carragheen ethylether
Carragheen methylether
Cellulose ethers
Cellulose
Dextrin ether
Ethylcellulose
Ethyldextrin
Ethylstarch
Gelatin
Gluten
Gums
Inulin ethylether
Inulin methylether
Lichenin ethylether
Lichenin methylether
Methylcellulose
Methyldextrin

Mesotartaric Acid

Catalysts Used in Production of Mesotartaric Acid

Copper
Gold
Nickel
Palladium
Platinum

Solvents for Mesotartaric Acid

Alcohol
Ether
Water

Eastman
SILVER NITRATE

Photoengravers, mirror makers, and pharmaceutical manufacturers will find the exceptional purity of Eastman Silver Nitrate an important production factor. Exacting supervision to meet photographic specifications maintains high quality...daily production assures fresh stock.

Information and quotations will be furnished upon request. Eastman Kodak Co., Chemical Sales Division, Rochester, N. Y.

EASTMAN TESTED CHEMICALS

VITAMERICAN OIL COMPANY, Inc.
11 West 42nd Street - - New York, N. Y.
Phone: LAckawanna 4-0728

HIGH POTENCY COD LIVER OILS
POLLACK LIVER OILS
HIGH POTENCY FISH LIVER OILS
SPOT FUTURE

Quotations and Samples on Request

NATIONAL BRAND MILK SUGAR
QUALITY STANDARD THE WORLD OVER SINCE 1883
ALPHA LACTOSE POWDERED-GRANULAR
BETA LACTOSE IMPALPABLE
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR COMPANY
Division of The Borden Company
350 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH BRANDS
STEARATES - ZINC - MAGNESIA
WHITE MINERAL OILS U. S. P. and TECHNICAL
Manufacturers and Importers for thirty years
M. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc.
55 ANN STREET. NEW YORK CITY

TARTARS
WILLIAM NEUBERG, Inc., 441 Lexington Ave., NEW YORK, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 6-1990

E. De Haën's FIXANAL
VOLUMETRIC SOLUTION
For convenient and rapid testing. Write for Details.
PFALTZ & BAUER, INC.
Empire State Building New York

AMMONIUM BICHROMATE
COOPER'S CERTIFIED CHEMICALS
C. P. Photo and Technical. For lithography, fireworks, glass manufacturing, mordant in dyeing
CHAS. COOPER & CO., 6 Mulberry Street, New York, N. Y.

Many Manufacturers Depend on Penick as a Reliable Source of Supply for:

Bales of Ma Huang (ephedra), imported from China, for the Penick Alkaloid Plant.

IF IT GROWS—ASK PENICK

EPHEDRINE ALKALOID, U. S. P.
— a thoroughly anhydrous product
— relatively free from odor.

EPHEDRINE SULPHATE, U. S. P.
Crystals and Powder.

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE, U. S. P.

S. B. Penick and Company maintains a special plant devoted solely to the production of Alkaloids and other products derived entirely from botanical sources. Excellent production facilities are only part of the story of PENICK STANDARDS. A series of control tests, which even exceed rigid U. S. P. requirements, achieve quality of an unusually high level. The absolute purity of Penick Ephedrine, for example, is assured by the use of a highly sensitive polarimeter . . . not merely the ordinary machine, but one where circulating water equipment accurately controls the temperature of the solution under test . . . a polarimeter in which additional improvements permit other highly exact optical determinations.

Special 1939 Ephedrine Contract Prices Now Ready—Write Today

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

132 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK 1228 W. KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

London Drug and Oil Data

Stocks of certain drugs, oils, and related materials in London public warehouses at September 30, 1938 and 1937, and movements of goods of this category into and out of those premises in the month of September, 1938, were as follows:—

	Landed.	Delivery.	Stocks 1938.	Stocks 1937.
Shellac—Orange ..cs.	1,149	10,309	107,953	141,310
Garnet .....do.	310	317	823	986
Button .....do.	250	383	906	1,070
Totals	1,709	11,009	109,682	143,366
Aloes .....cwt.	73	97	86	154
Anise, star.....do.	....	7	16	125
Arrowroot .....bbls.	343	583	2,072	2,320
boxes and tins.	....	....	....	....
Balsam .....cwt.	33	52	145	138
Cascara sagrada.... tons.	19	24	73	85
Cinchona bark—				
South American..cs.	....	....	....	....
bales, etc.	....	....	....	....
East India, Ceylon and Java..... cs, bls, etc.	180	185	399	412
Totals	180	185	399	412
Quinine—Sulphate... lbs.	3,000	3,000	....	....
Tanners' bark...tons.	11	11	....	....
Beeswax .....pkgs.	1,513	1,279	2,849	4,116
Japan wax....cs, etc.	350	287	372	233
Camphor .....pkgs.	66	90	289	312
Cardamom .....cwts.	70	161	628	289
Cochineal .....bags.	74	13	98	96
Coculus indicus...do.	....	....	....	....
Colombo root.....do.	....	10	1,263	678
Cubeb .....do.	....	....	18	11
Dragons blood....cs.	5	4	126	158
Nutgalls—				
China & Japan..cs.	....	....	....	886
Turkey & Persian. bags.	....	....	186	243
Gum—				
Ammoniac ...pkgs.	....	1	54	38
Animi .....do.	99	....	322	598
Copal .....do.	3,574	3,691	18,684	13,898
Arabic (all descriptions) .....do.	1,088	2,341	10,190	19,400
Assafetida ....cwt.	....	6	250	492
Benzoin .....do.	10	75	354	746
Damnar ....pkgs.	1,185	1,021	5,314	5,924
Gamboge .....cwt.	12	5	13	48
Guaiac .....do.	....	....	5	30
Elemi .....pkgs.	....	....	....	....
Kauri ..tons (net).	8	19	96	271
Mastic .....pkgs.	4	6	58	61
Myrrh, East India. do.	26	34	16	18
Olibanum .....do.	....	7	329	210
Sandarac .....do.	113	26	*307	221
Tragacanth ....do.	290	552	3,859	3,321
Ipecac—				
Mattogrosso ..cwt.	49	112	97	151
Other sorts....do.	18	5	41	60
Jalap .....do.	21	22	118	64
Myrobalans ....tons.	....	....	....	2
Nux vomica.....cwt.	....	10	170	224
Oils—Castor .....do.	81	113	106	170
Palm .....tons.	....	....	....	....
Coconut .....do.	107	113	15	10
Olive ....csks. etc.	700	868	943	812
*Aniseed .....cwt.	12	8	7	17
*Cassia .....do.	5	5	2	14
Rhubarb—				
Chinese Rhapontica do.	81	294	336	291
Saltpeter .....tons.	....	5	78	8
Soda nitrate....do.	4,031	267	1,296	2,105
Sarsaparilla ....cwt.	98	128	201	257
Senna .....bales.	285	256	2,261	2,659
Sticklac .....cs.	330	481	2,438	2,083
Gambier .....tons.	11	18	9	6
Cutch .....do.	11	3	22	7
Turmeric, Bengal... tons.	....	....	19	22
Madras, Cochin, etc. do.	31	28	139	93
Total tons.....	31	28	158	115

* Stocks at certain wharves not included.

Noncrystallizing Rosin *Developed by D.ofA.*

—*Continued from page* 4

based on a recent finding by S. Palkin and W. C. Smith, bureau chemists, that the semisolid mass which forms when the gum is allowed to stand contains most resin acids which later contribute to the crystallizing tendency of the rosin.

This mass is removed from the liquid part by simple straining or filtration through a light-weight muslin cloth. The straining must be entirely by gravity; mechanical filter pressures cannot be used, as the higher pressure causes some of the semisolid crystalline mass to liquefy and mix again with the liquid. The straining removes the crystalline part of the oleoresin, and by removing chips, bark, and finely suspended particles, permits the production of clean gum resin.

Semiplant scale tests are reported to have shown that production of the new rosin is commercially feasible. A public service patent covering the new product, making it available to anyone, has been applied for.

Merck & Co. Distributing Bulletin on Riboflavin

Merck & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Rahway, N. J., has issued a service bulletin dealing with riboflavin, which is also known as lactoflavin, vitamin B_2, vitamin G, ovoflavin, and hepatoflavin. This bulletin describes the physical characteristics of the product, its structural formula, melting point, stability, solubility, etc. Its dosage and present status in human nutrition are discussed, and recent experimental investigations, including observations on the manifestations of riboflavin deficiency in experimental animals, are summarized. Copies of this bulletin are available to drug manufacturers on request.

Drug Exhibit at Fair To Feature Research

The story of research, manufacturing precision and quality control behind nationally advertised drug products will be depicted in a group exhibit in the Hall of Pharmacy at the New York World Fair, according to William McL. Bristol, jr., vice president of the Bristol-Myers Company, this city, who is acting as chairman for the exhibitors' group.

Mr. Bristol said that negotiations for a section of the Hall of Pharmacy has been completed. The manufacturing companies associated in the project who have entered into participating contracts are the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Company, this city; the Bristol-Myers Company; the Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore; the Lambert Company, St. Louis, and the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J. Reservations have also been made by three additional manufacturers.

The cooperative exhibit will be housed in one section of the Hall of Pharmacy to be known as the "Medicine Chest." The focal point in the exhibit will be a giant size medicine chest with multiple stages built in revolving on a 35-foot turntable. The mirror in the medicine chest will be large enough to reflect the faces of a capacity audience of approximately two thousand persons.

The Hall of Pharmacy will be officially dedicated at 3 P. M. November 13, at which time the drug industry will pay a tribute to the American Red Cross. The dedication committee is headed by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman, 620 Park avenue, this city.

Pharmaceutical lines for China are desired by Melchers & Co., Shanghai. A representative of the company is now in this city, his headquarters being with Melchers, Inc., 44 Beaver street.

F.T.C. Price Charges Hit Lead Pencil Ass'n

—*Continued from page* 3

ucts are to be sold; established uniform agency contracts under which local distributors, when offering bids to public agencies, are limited to a 10 percent commission, and under which contracts the respondent members are given the absolute right to fix the prices at which pencils are offered by such distributors; fixed uniform schedules of discounts to be allowed on quantity shipments and on annual cumulative purchases, and fixed discounts and methods of sale so as to bring about uniform net prices at which so-called "imprint" pencils are to be sold. Imprint pencils are those upon which no name appears so as to enable purchasers to place their own names thereon.

The respondent members of the association are alleged to have consulted with each other with respect to a standardization program having as its objective a limitation of number, style, grade and quality of wood-cased lead pencils manufactured and offered for sale; exchanged, through the association, monthly statistics from members showing new orders, production for shipments, unfilled orders and inventory of finished stock, and to have offered uniform bids, either directly or through their distributors, to prospective purchasers.

Packaging Machinery Institute Annual Meeting November 15

The annual meeting of the Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute will be held in the Montclair hotel, Montclair, N. J., November 15. The meeting will discuss patent problems now confronting the industry, emphasizing the institute's study on patent guarantees and liabilities. A talk by a member of the industry will be on the application of the new Federal fair labor standards act. The annual banquet will be preceded by a cocktail party. H. H. Leonard, of the Consolidated Packaging Machinery Corporation, Buffalo, is president of the institute, the office of which is located at 342 Madison avenue, this city. H. L. Stratton is secretary-treasurer.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Chinese Star Anise, Cassia, and Rhubarb Root Higher as Result of War Developments—Tarragon Herb Virtually Unobtainable —Shortage of Myrrh—Senega Up

Firmness of prices despite a lessening of prompt delivery demand made the botanical market one of substantial contrast last week. Reports in hand indicated that the closing days of October brought in an excellent volume of business, contrasting sharply with that which reached the spot during the past week. Some dealers said that there is a normal contraction of sales during the first weeks of most months.

Outlook for business during the balance of November was considered to be favorable, based on past experience and also on the fact that known requirements of numerous buyers point in that direction. December brings the end of the year and trade usually slackens as the year draws to a close. Therefore, for the next six weeks, a fair business was expected.

The market continued to show strength in many materials. Notable last week were the positions of China cassia, senega root, star anise, gum myrrh, rhubarb root, and tarragon herb. China cassia and anise were unobtainable from the source. Rejections of gum myrrh arrivals have led to an almost acute shortage in spot stocks. Rhubarb, also coming from China, was higher for shipment. And tarragon herb was virtually unobtainable anywhere.

Entries of botanicals at the port of New York since the week of January 1, 1938, the detention of these items by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering them unfit for human consumption were:—

	Bags	
	Detained.	Entered.
Anise	1,065	1,533
Belladonna	51	295
Caraway	784	17,363
Cardamom (cases)	49	1,252
Celery		2,406
Coriander	2,178	10,620
Cumin	856	3,084
Digitalis leaves (cases)	68	88
Dill		653
Fennel	256	929
Henbane leaves (bales)	42	125
Mustard	200	28,681
Poppy	700	41,773
Sage leaves (bales)	49	1,718
Sesame	1,360	11,349
Stramonium (bales)	558	665
Thyme (bales)	9	827

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Anise, star, 2¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Algerian, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, China, selected rolls, 1½c. per lb.
extra select, broken, ¾c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, ¼c. per lb.
No. 3, ¼c. per lb.
Gold of pleasure seed, ½c. per lb.
Myrrh gum, 5c. per lb.
Millet seed, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
early fortune, ½c. per lb.
Prickly ash berries, 2c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, whole, 2c. per lb.
powdered, 2c. per lb.
Senega root, 1c. per lb.
Tarragon herb, nominal.

Reduced

Camphor, domestic, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Banda, 1c. per lb.
Batavia, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Lampong, ½c. per lb.
white, Java Muntok, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, ¼c. per lb.
Pimento, ½c. per lb.
Orange peel, sweet, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.7	121.5	121.6	139.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada.—Leading manufacturing consumers appeared to have covered their requirements with little difficulty. At the moment, sales are conservative in volume probably for that reason. Prices continued to hold in well stabilized position throughout the period.

Elm.—Signs pointed to a probably good sized business in the not far distant future. Winter requirements were expected to reach the market in good volume. Therefore, while the market was quiet last week, prices were fully firm in all instances.

Orange Peel.—After a period during which price advance was steady, the market for this article eased slightly last week and quotations on sweet peel came out on the basis of 13c. to 14c. per pound. However, there was no sign of weakness, the foreign situation having changed very little if any.

Sassafras.—Steady undertones prevailed on the spot. Select bark was in firm position and with a wider market a more than reasonable prospect for the trade after the turn of the year, values were expected to be at least maintained. Some talk of possible advances.

Wild Cherry.—Inquiry seemed to be slightly broader last week. Also inquiries were more numerous and the market gained firmness throughout the entire period. Quotations were well maintained and no tendency toward shading was noted.

Beans

Tonka.—The market was steady to firm and demand was well maintained at the volume current for some time past. Prices lacked quotable change and considering the absence of much competition, sellers expected them to continue well held in the future.

Vanilla.—Further expansion of foreign strength failed to be reported but the market was generally strong abroad and on spot. Stocks have been rarely so small as they are at present in foreign markets and the available supplies were said to be owned by strong holders. Fair stocks were in existence on spot but sellers were reserved in taking contracts farther ahead than three months.

Berries

Prickly Ash.—Scarcity seemed to have reached the acute stage and prices in practically all markets and directions were higher. Local values were minimum at 20c. to 24c. per pound with very few offerings being made at the inside figure.

Raspberries.—The market has become steadier. Values appeared to have hardened following the late reduction and last week they were on the firm side even though sales were moderate.

Flowers

Arnica.—Moderate quantities moved into consumption at prices declared to be fully firm in all instances. Abroad, the market was well maintained at full prices with moderate stocks being the rule.

Chamomile.—Roman flowers were very firm at the recent advanced position. Hungarian flowers were in fair request and undertones were very steady in the absence of unsettling competition.

Lavender.—Steadier prices on select flowers were reported. The decline noted recently was not extended and with demand showing some improvement the movement in favor of buyers was believed to have been checked.

Malva.—Inquiry was routine and sales were of a distinctly moderate size. Reserves were ample to meet all probable needs at this time but undertones seemed to be somewhat firmer than they had been at times recently.

Pyrethrum.—The market was firm on spot and sales were in very good volume. Prices were well held and competition was negligible. The 1938 pyrethrum flower crop in Japan has been reported at 10,800 long tons, which figure is practically identical with the volume reported for 1937. This large harvest was due principally to good weather prevailing during the harvest season. Actual acreage devoted to the cultivation of pyrethrum during 1938 was reported at 61,411, a decrease of 11.1% from 69,115 reported for 1937. The acreage in the Hokkaido District during 1938 was 39,531, against 47,775 in 1937, and Shikoku District was 5,929 compared with 6,930 in 1937. The Honshu District acreage was 15,951, compared with 14,410 in 1937. The all-time high was reached in 1936 when 77,231 acres were devoted to the crop. The favorable prices obtained for pyrethrum during the early months of 1938 may tend to increase the 1939 acreage. The quality of the 1938 crop is said to be far superior to that of 1937 when rains occurred during the harvesting season. Stocks of pyrethrum on hand in Japan on August 31, 1938, approximated 12,000 long tons representing all of the 1938 crop except about 800 tons which had been marketed and including 2,000 tons carried over from the previous year. A factor in the trade has reported that the military forces in Manchuria and North China will absorb a substantial share of the pyrethrum production but there are no official statistics showing the volume of this trade.

Gums

Aloe.—A strong market for Curacao aloe prevailed. No further advance in replacement cost has been reported but all of the recent rise has been maintained and business has been booked in confirmation thereof. Those with spot stocks in hand have become somewhat reserved.

Arabic.—September importations totaled 520,788 pounds of which amount 509,591 pounds came from Egypt, and 11,197 pounds reached here from French Africa. Demand for spot goods remained light and prices were low as well as easy.

Camphor.—Domestic prices were down to 46c. per pound in ton lots; 47c. for 1,000 pound lots; and 49c. for 100 pound lots. September importations were 28,828 pounds of synthetic from Germany, 66,138 pounds of crude from Japan, and 35,436 pounds of refined from Japan, also.

Karaya.—September importations amounted to 448,322 pounds, reaching here in the following quantities by countries: Germany, 55,110 pounds;

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

IMPORTANT "FIRSTS"

Many of the crude drugs in common use today were commercially introduced to America by the House of Hopkins. Such familiar botanicals as Papain, Henna and Red Squill are only a few of these important "firsts." More vital even than this has been our 48-year record of being first to introduce such handling, testing and storing practices and equipment as maintain maximum active strength in all drugs and specialties bearing our label. Our pioneering, from the start, in maintaining an Analytical Department has made selling-by-assay an accepted fact since then. Over and above all this, you will find it an "Important First" to contact us for any of your crude drug requirements as a means of enjoying every possible advantage in quality, price, delivery and dependability.

Samples and Quotations on Request.

The Earth Contributes AND
J.L. HOPKINS & CO. DISTRIBUTE
ALL KINDS OF ROOTS, BARKS, HERBS, GUMS, LEAVES & SEEDS WHICH ARE USED FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES; WHOLE, GROUND OR POWDERED
TRADE MARK

J. L. HOPKINS & CO.
PROFESSIONALLY MILLED
ANALYZED—STANDARDIZED CRUDE DRUGS
220 BROADWAY • NEW YORK

WHOLE AND POWDERED CUTTLEBONE
FRANK-VLIET CO., INC.
160 Water St.
New York N. Y.

Buyers Prefer "O-P-D" Market Information because it is Definite and Accurate

Gum Tragacanth---Gum Arabic
Importers
THURSTON & BRAIDICH, 286 Spring St., NEW YORK

ORBIS are GUM SPECIALISTS

Write for Prices and Samples

ORBIS
PRODUCTS CORP.
215 PEARL STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Scientific and Professional Services

Alexander, Jerome
Consulting Chemist and Chemical Engineer
Especial experience in colloid chemistry and its applications. Representation for Patents, Processes, Products and Apparatus. Research Advice, Investigations, Expert Testimony.
50 East 41st Street New York City
Member:—Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers

Colorimetric and Spectrophotometic Analyses, Ultra-Violet Transmission and Absorption. Extinction Coefficient of Vitamin A Oils. ETL Know-by Test Accelerated Aging Tests of Paints, Electrical, Chemical and Physical Tests of Oils, Papers and Engineering Materials.
Certification and Witness Tests
ELECTRICAL TESTING LABORATORIES
East End Avenue at 79th Street, New York, N. Y.

Philip B. Hawk, Ph.D., Pres. Bernard L. Oser, Ph.D., Dir.
FOOD RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.
114 E. 32nd Street, New York
Research — Consultation — Testimony
FOODS — DRUGS — COSMETICS
SPECIALISTS IN VITAMINS
Members Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers
Write for "Science at Your Service"

GOODMAN, REX, M.D.
Formerly Medical Officer, Drug Division Food and Drug Administration, Washington
Consultant
Labeling and Advertising of Drug Preparations, Cosmetics, etc., under the Federal Food and Drugs Act and Law Enforced by Federal Trade Commission
Cary . . . . . Mississippi

Medical Division of
LAKE-SPIRO-COHN, Inc.
Memphis, Tennessee
A NATIONAL ADVERTISING AGENCY FOR OVER A QUARTER CENTURY
Specialized supervisory service on media advertising, labeling, collateral advertising, formula counsel, etc., for drugs and cosmetics within scope of Federal statutes. Under direction of M. A. Hodgson, M.D. (until recently Medical Officer, Food, Drug and Cosmetic Administration, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington).

Charles H. LaWall Joseph W. E. Harrisson
LAWALL AND HARRISSON
Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Research. Process and Formula Development. Food, Drug and Water Analyses. Legal Testimony
214 So. 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pease Laboratories, Inc.
CHEMISTS SANITARIANS BACTERIOLOGISTS
ANALYSTS SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY SERVICE
MEDICAL ADVERTISING AND TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
39 West 38th Street . . . . . New York

Protect Your Ideas By PATENTS
Call or send me a sketch or simple model
WHAT IS YOUR INVENTION?
Z. H. Polachek 1234 BROADWAY NEW YORK PATENT ATTORNEY ENGINEER CONFIDENTIAL ADVICE
Register Your TRADE MARKS
U. S. Pat. Off. records searched
ANY Invention or Trade Mark
FREE { CONSULTATION LITERATURE
Phone LOngacre 5-3088

W. S. Purdy Co., Inc.
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS
Petroleum Oils, Waxes, Greases, Soaps, Fuel Oils, Coal
Phone HAnover 2-3772
128 Water Street New York City, N. Y.

Sadtler, Samuel P., & Son, Inc.
Research and Analytical Chemists
CHEMICAL ENGINEERS
Patent and Legal Testimony
210 South 13th Street.....Philadelphia, Pa.
"Nothing Pays Like Research"

Barsky & Strauss, Inc.
Chemists and Chemical Engineers
202 East 44th Street
New York City
Telephone MUrray Hill 2-3689 Cable Address "Barstra"

BACTERIOLOGY
Research Routine
Industrial Medical
LELAND BROWN LABORATORIES
6816 Market St. Upper Darby, Pa.

Bureau of Chemistry
New York Produce Exchange
H. V. Trevithick, Ph.B., B.S.
2 Broadway New York
Cottonseed Oil, Oils, Greases, Soaps, Turpentine, Glycerine, Cattle Foods, Spices, Chemicals, etc.
Consultation—Research

Calvert, Robert
Registered Patent Attorney since 1930
CHEMICAL PATENTS
Particularly experienced in Plastics, Resins, Cellulose Derivatives, Lacquers, Solvents, Petroleum Synthetics, Miscellaneous Products.
50 E. 41st St., N. Y. LEx. 2-7649

Michael J. Carpinello, Inc.
OFFICIAL and LICENSED SAMPLERS, WEIGHERS, and INSPECTORS
Members N. Y. Produce Exchange, Oil Trades Association of N. Y.
Official Weighers, Inspectors and Samplers for the N. Y. Produce Exchange, the National Cottonseed Products Assn., the N. Y. Cocoa Exchange, Inc.
2 Broadway, New York Tel. BO. 9-6416

Collapsible Tube Filling
Ointments, Lubricants, Adhesives, Polishes, Cosmetics, Dental Creams, etc. Your material or ours. Manufacturing facilities from 1 gross up. Complete packaging if you wish. Reasonable rates. Let us quote you.
Day Chemical Co. 490 Washington St.
Irving Biber, Ph.G. Newark, N. J.

Ellis-Foster Company
Established 1907
Research and Consulting Chemists
Specializing in Synthetic Resins and their Plastics and Related Subjects
98 Greenwood Ave. Montclair, N. J.
Telephone—Montclair 2-3510

TRANSLATIONS
Authoritative Translations from and into French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, etc.
All Chemical Subjects: Organic and Inorganic Chemistry, Petroleum, etc.
EXPORTERS' & MANUFACTURERS' TRANSLATION BUREAU
Chemical Dept.
11 W. 42nd St., New York City
BRyant 9-5106

ANTI-KNOCK VALUE DETERMINATIONS
The Gray Industrial Laboratories
Chemists and Engineers
Specialists on Petroleum Products
961-975 Frelinghuysen Ave.,
Newark, N. J.
Telephone: Bigelow 3-4020

Manufacturers
who need Scientific and Professional Services, not only in the United States and Canada, but throughout the world, read the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter every week.
They would be interested in your services.

Hochstadter Laboratories, Inc.
Chemical Analyses, Consultants, Technical Experts, Investigations, Litigation.
Coals, Oils, Water, Foodstuffs, Gelatine, Beverages, Dairy Products, Confectionery, Drugs, Minerals, Textile Materials, etc.
Phone LOngacre 5-5260—5261
254 West 31st St. New York

DRAWBACK SPECIALISTS
Refunds of duty on materials used in exported products.
C. J. Holt & Co., Inc.
8-10 Bridge Street New York, N. Y.
Phone BOwling Green 9-6841

INDUSTRIAL CONSULTING LABS., Inc.
Consulting Chemists
Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers
128 Water Street HAnover 2-1999

Knight, B. H.
Analytical and Consulting Chemist
50 East 41st Street New York
OFFICIAL ANALYST
U. S. Shellac Importers Assoc.
Am. Bleached Shellac Mfrs. Assoc.

Laning Company, E. M., Inc.
Consulting Chemists
Specializing in Perfume, Toilet Preparations, Pharmaceuticals and Flavors Exclusively. Formulae Perfected. Problems Solved. Plants Equipped.
433 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.
Phone ES. 2-8433
E. M. Laning, B. Sc., President
Robert C. Pursell, Phar. D., V-Pres.

Miel, George A.
Analytical & Consulting Chemists
Specializing in the:
Physical and Chemical Analysis of Paints, Varnishes, Shellacs, and materials of the Paint Industry.
128 Water Street HAnover 2-9096

Molnar Laboratories
Chemists—Bacteriologists
Beverages, Oils, Foods, Drugs, Water Analyzed, Toxicological Studies.
Nicholas M. Molnar, M.S., F.A.I.C.
Member Assn. Consulting Chemists
211 E. 19th St. New York City
GRamercy 5-1030

Munch, James C., Ph.D.
Consultant and Laboratory Service
Pharmacology and Bioassays
Bioassays, U.S.P. and other methods. Abstracts of the literature.
Pharmacological study of new drugs. Toxicity determinations.
Developments of new methods of assay.
6816 Market St., Upper Darby, Penna.

Orthmann Laboratories, Inc.
AUG. C. ORTHMANN, Director
Specialists in Leather and Allied Industries.
Consulting, Analytical and Research
647 W. Virginia Street,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc.
Analysts — Biologists — Consultants
BEVERAGES, EDIBLE OILS
ESSENTIAL OILS, FOODS, WATER
202 East 44th Street New York, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 2-0087

Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc.
H. A. Seil, Ph. D., Earl B. Putt, Ph. G., B. Sc.
SPR
Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Drugs, Spices, Essential Oils, Flavoring Extracts, Foods, Beverages.
Phone AShland 4-4343.
16 East 34th St. New York City

ADHESIVE SPECIALIST
IRA I. SLOMON
For New and Original Ideas
L. I. City, N. Y.

Snell, Inc., Foster D.
CHEMISTS—ENGINEERS
Every form of chemical service.
305 Washington St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stillwell & Gladding Established 1868
Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Oils, Soaps, Fats, Paints, Varnishes, Drugs, Gums, Foods, Glycerine, Turpentine, Waxes, Spices, etc.
Member Association Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers
130 Cedar Street New York

Vorce, L. D.
Chemical Engineer
Electrolytic Cells
Chlorine, Caustic, Hydrogen
20 Norman Road Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-4516

Weiss and Downs, Inc.
Chemical Engineers
SYNTHETIC PHENOL
50 East 41st Street
New York, N. Y.

Wiley & Co., Inc.
Analytical and Consulting Chemists
Specializing in analysis of beverages, fertilizers, phosphates, wood pulp, coal and coke, feeding materials, etc.
Calvert and Read Streets,
Baltimore, Md.

If Your Professional Card
were here others would be reading it now.
Send for rates.
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter
59 John Street, New York

British India, 271,738 pounds; Egypt, 121,474 pounds. Spot quotations held steadily.

Tragacanth. — Undertones remained steady and prices lacked change. Importations in September, by countries of origin, were as follows:

	Pounds.
U. S. S. R. (Russia)	33,069
United Kingdom	2,403
Iraq	10,259
Iran	22,331
Turkey	2,100
Total	70,162

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu.—Prices were quiet but the market was still easy and conditions seemed to favor manufacturing consumers with firm orders in hand.

Ephedra. — September importations totaled 168,518 pounds, all exported from China to this country. The market here was well supplied and prices were generally easy to soft. A three-page report entitled "Indian Epedras," just received from Calcutta, is available, to accredited American firms, at the Chemical Divsion of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington. Five species grow in India.

Laurel.—The market was a small fraction lower at 4c. to 4⅜c. per pound but the article seemed to be reasonable steady in undertone and sellers expected values to retain their recent firmness.

Tarragon.—Spot stocks have been wiped out and practically nothing has been bought to replace the depleted supply. It was said to be difficult or impossible to place such business abroad.

Uva Ursi. — Replacement offerings were few and prices were apparently very firm wherever the item could be bought abroad. Spot business was light but values were exceptionally steady.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead Buds.—The undertone was steady. Since the late readjustment of local prices, values have been well maintained and with moderate demand supporting quotations last week, stabilization appeared to have arrived.

Colocynth Pulp.—Inquiry was better. There was more of it and some said that more orders had resulted. Prices were reported to be very steady.

Grains of Paradise.—Local dealers were unable to place replacement orders abroad. As spot stocks were virtually exhausted, the spot market was one in name only.

Lycopodium.—Prices abroad have not declined further and seemed steadier on the whole. Local quotations were also steady notwithstanding the irregular character of demand.

Tamarind.—Quotations were steady and the market undertone tended to become somewhat firmer when some quarters reported a moderate improvement of sales.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Roots

Cube.—September importations totaled 93,013 pounds, consisting of 22,236 pounds from Brazil, 50,937 pounds from Peru, and 19,841 pounds from Venezuela. Exports from Peru in 1937 totaled 393,870 kilos.

Derris.—September imports totaled 125,679 pounds, made up from 123,474 pounds from British Malaya, and 2,205 pounds from the Netherlands Indies.

Rhubarb.—Quotations were advanced further to the basis of 36c. to 38c. per pound for whole and 41c. to 43c. for powder. This was the second advance within a short time and hinged on the firmer position in the primary market.

Senega.—Because of sharp advances in the primary market, spot quotations rose to 57c. to 58c. per pound last week. Reports in the local market said that speculative buying by primary market operators had concentrated the new crop in a few hands.

—Continued on page 68

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Tansy Higher with Offerings Small—Ginger Shaded Slightly—Clove Prices Show Stability—Citrous Oil Buyers Await New Crop Developments—Cassia and Anise Strong

All reports in the local essential oil and aromatic chemical markets indicated that business activity throughout the past week was moderate at the best. In fact, most sellers of such materials said the market was very dull, being within jobbing confines throughout the entire period. However, notwithstanding the lack of substantial buying interest, prices on most commodities remained about steady.

Chinese oils continued to attract attention, though it was devoted mainly to the situation in China and was little related to current demand. The call remained conservative. With Canton, China, in the hands of the Japanese, immediate commercial relations with shippers in Hongkong were tenuous and eventually the former setup of export business in the material may be altered by Japanese reorganization of Chinese affairs.

Domestic oils were generally steady at prices free from fluctuations. Tansy was higher. Peppermint and spearmint were well held nofwithstanding not lively request Pennyroyal and erigeron were on the firm side. Only wormseed was unsettled, this because of the good prospect for this year's crop.

Bay and ginger oils sold at lower spot prices under competition. Citrous oils were quiet to dull with buyers of foreign oil awaiting new crop developments as to stocks and prices. French oils of the new crop variety were fairly steady as to price. Java and Ceylon citronella at the sources of supply were at a virtual price parity. Hence, no interest was shown in Ceylon oil for shipment.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Tansy, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Bay, 10c. per lb.
Ginger, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
69.4	69.4	69.6	78.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Anise.—The market remained strong. However, it was without further price development, a fact possibly caused by the absence of more than very moderate interest in the material.

Bay.—Quotations were as low as $1.20 per pound, while $1.30 seemed to be the outside figure on an oil reported to be somewhat easier on the whole and subject to a very conservative demand.

Bergamot.—Reasonable stability governed prices on this material but the sale was moderate in volume and built mainly from a routine flow of jobbing requests. Replacement prices held steady.

Bois De Rose.—Sufficient business was done to bring confirmation of prices. However, trade was irregular from day-to-day and on the whole the market was called slow and inactive throughout the greater part of the trading period reviewed.

Camphor.—Sassafrassy oil remained scarce and strong. Local stocks were small and replacement offerings were virtually nil. Prices were close to being nominal. White oil held firm.

Capsicum. — Strongly maintained prices on raw material counted much in the maintainence of prices on this oleoresin. The N. F., article moved in fair volume, though the call came from routine sources of consumption.

Cassia.—No further rise in price was reported but the market was very strong based on the situation prevailing in South China where the Japanese have control of Canton and hence the exports through Hongkong were in jeopardy. Demand was very light, locally.

Cedarleaf.—The market was somewhat steadier than it had been but on the whole it lacked the support of steady demand of substantial sort. Buyers purchased actual needs most of the time and most orders were for comparatively small lots.

Cedarwood.—In most respects, it was a buyers' market. At least, there was nothing current capable of bringing about a betterment of returns to producers and dealers. Demand was on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Citronella. — Prices from Ceylon showed practically no change. They were still too high to attract buyers; Java oil was available at practical parity with Ceylon oil prices and under that circumstance buyers would prefer to buy Java material—if they bought at all. All reports showed that there was very little material moving.

Clove. — Distillers reported prices holding unchanged and they indicated that at the present time there is little chance for them to return values to a more profitable basis. Actual demand throughout the past week was conservative in size and reached here irregularly.

Dill.—Not better than fair selling was reported. For the most part, buyers were aloof, or interested only in small lots sufficient to cover their immediate requirements. Quotations lacked change, being fairly steady.

Geranium.—All replacement prices held steady, causing local values to assume a fairly stable position irrespective of the fact that sales into consumption was conservative at the best. Stocks appeared to be ample enough to keep replacement buying at a minimum.

Grapefruit. — Trade was generally slow on the spot. With stocks due to be increased, the situation was such as to make buyers go slow in taking more than very small lots, this with a view to taking advantage of any possible change in new crop values.

Ginger.—The market was shaded to $5.35 to $5.50 per pound, once more emphasizing the trend in favor of buyers as the result of the growth of competition over the past several weeks. Demand was slow.

Juniper.—Berry oil was in routine but fair sized request at prices said to be fairly stable on the whole because of an absence of much competition between suppliers.

Lavender.—All reports indicated that prices on new crop oil were on the steady side and it was expected that local values would be maintained for the time being at least. Sales were along lines that indicated conservative requirements on the part of most buyers.

Lemon.—Slow trade was the usual experience. With new crop beginning to have potential effect on buyers' approach to the market, the position of Italian oil was uncertain. However, so far as learned, no firm offerings of new crop goods have been received. Local demand was conservative but spot quotations on both domestic and foreign oil held unchanged.

Lime.—Stocks seemed to be plentiful, when compared with the moderate volume of consuming request. The range in quotations on distilled oil continued wide on the basis of variety of oil and the quality thereof. Expressed material seemed to be reasonable firm at all times.

Orange.—Jobbing request was fair but movement of large lots into consumption rarely took place last week. Pricewise, the market was quiet, easy, but uneventful with good sized supplies backing local quotations.

Peppermint.—Business was light but the market appeared to be on the firm side. With the crop this year being a moderate one, values in all markets have been held steady though at prices comparatively low and distinctly favorable to buyers. Unsold stocks in the primary market were in firm hands.

Petitgrain. — Slightly more inquiry was reported in some directions and the market seemed to be firmer within moderate limits. Quotations lacked quotable change but were not subject to shading.

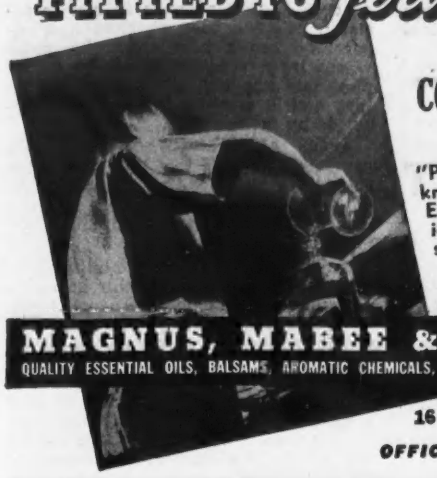
Pineneedle.—Business was fairly good. Some buyers found need for replenishment of stocks and bought in reasonably good volume. Quotations seemed to be slightly steadier on the whole.

Sage.—Since replacements were difficult to buy, prices on this material retained all of their recent strength and the market as a whole was firm in all respects in the absence of competition.

Tansy.—Because of stocks being small, prices on spot were higher at $6 to $6.25 per pound last week even though demand from consumers were not very active. Stocks of small size were in strong hands.

Wormseed.—Crop prospects were still very good and conditions continued to

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7



FITTED TO *serve* YOU BEST

MM&R CONCENTRATED FLAVORS *for Pharmaceuticals*

"Performance-Tested" in hundreds of well known products, MM&R CONCENTRATED FLAVORS, by virtue of their superior quality and extra concentration, offer substantial economies in production costs.

Your particular flavor problems will receive our studied attention.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.
QUALITY ESSENTIAL OILS, BALSAMS, AROMATIC CHEMICALS, CONCENTRATED FLAVORS . . . Since 1895

16 DESBROSSES ST., N.Y.C.
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD OIL

Distilled at Linden, N. J. from selected Mysore Heartwood by Sole Distillers and Selling Agents

W. J. BUSH & CO.
INCORPORATED

ESSENTIAL OILS | NATURAL FLORAL PRODUCTS | AROMATIC CHEMICALS

D. W. HUTCHINSON & CO., Inc.
ESSENTIAL OILS
IMPORT Established 1896 EXPORT
162-164 FRONT STREET NEW YORK CITY

Headquarters for
PERFUME COMPOUNDS
True - FLAVORS - Imitation
ESSENTIAL OILS
BALSAMS
Peru - Copaiba - Oregon
H. C. RYLAND, Inc.
161-163 Water St., New York, N.Y.

Buyers Prefer
"O-P-D"
Market Information
because it is
Definite and
Accurate

D&O ESTABLISHED IN 1798

BALSAM PERU

After a record low price this market is beginning to move up. You can still cover your requirements at an attractive price.

Consult us

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 VARICK STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
Boston Chicago St. Louis Philadelphia Los Angeles
Plant and Laboratories: Bayonne, N. J.

forecast a market more than usually favorable for buyers. Sellers were disposed to accept reasonable bids, though actual demand was not very active last week.

F. B. PEPPERMINT OILS . . . . . .

THREE factors are essential to the production of high quality Peppermint Oils:

1. Proper selection of top grade natural oils. (Our splendid connections in the producing regions make such selection possible.)
2. Careful rectification under precise conditions of control. (This is assured by the fine facilities, skill and experience at our command.)
3. Honesty and integrity of the manufacturer. (That we possess these qualifications is reflected in our reputation and record for the past 67 years.)

As a final proof of the superiority and reliability of our product, we should like to send you a sample of OIL PEPPERMINT, F. B., RECTIFIED for examination. You will then understand why it is we supply such a substantial portion of the Peppermint Oil sold each year in this Country.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, Inc.
PORT AUTHORITY COMMERCE BLDG., 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
BRANCH STOCKS
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.
FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND GRASSE (M.A.) FRANCE

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol.—The advance in raw material prices has been checked and apparently has not reached the point where makers of anethol have to revise their schedule. However, prices on that article were very firm and supported by firm request.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Undertones were firm, reflecting the fact that production costs have been tending upward along with the movement of raw material values. Demand for the product was moderate.

Benzyl Compounds.—Stability governed in the market for this group of materials. While demand was not large, it was steady and sufficient to keep competition in check and make for well held prices.

Cinnamic Aldehyde.—Trade was about normal as that word has applied to sales in recent weeks. Movement was no less than it had been of late and on the whole the market continued in steady position.

Citral.—Inquiries were somewhat fewer last week. Most consumers appeared to carry fair reserves and hence sales into consumption were along quiet and definitely routine lines last week. Quotations were well held.

Coumarin.—Quotations were steady and so was request. While it was usually the prompt requirements of buyers that were being covered, such needs built a fair volume of trade and contributed to continued stabilization of prices.

Diphenyl Oxide.—While trade was not large, it was steady and prices retained stability as their most noteworthy attribute. Competition was negligible and full schedules were being maintained by leading suppliers.

Ethyl Vanillin.—The drive for new business was keen and conditions seemed to be distinctly favorable for buyers with firm orders in hand. Stocks were ample in all directions.

Eucalyptol.—Moderate demand was noted but business done was sufficient to keep prices steady in undertone. Production cost has been fairly stable for some time past and conditions pointed to no early change in that aspect of the market.

Eugenol.—Stability of raw material prices contributed to a similar situation governing the position of eugenol. Demand was moderate to light with most sellers.

Cryolite Production Planned in Italy

A synthetic cryolite plant is being constructed in Porto Marghera, Italy, the industrial port of Venice on the mainland. It has been estimated that some 3,000 or 4,000 tons of cryolite will be needed to supply the future requirements of the Italian aluminum industry. The proposed output of synthetic cryolite is said to be considerably above the anticipated domestic demand of aluminum manufacturers, and exportation of the material has been considered.

The industrial section of Porto Marghera includes a number of important new chemical and metallurgical plants. The largest of the Montecatini superphosphate plants has been built there, and plants have been constructed for utilization of the pyrites cinder for metallurgical purposes. The coke-producing section of the Vetrocoke glass factory supplies, in addition to metallurgical coke, an enormous quantity of fuel gas, that serves as a basis for ammonia synthesis. The Industria Nazionale Alluminio and the Societa Alluminio Venete Anonima have erected large plants for the production of alumina and metallic aluminum. The three largest electrical furnaces in Italy have been installed for the production of calcium carbide at the plants of the Societa Industriale San Marco.

Toxicologist Wanted

The United States Civil Service Commission will hold a competitive examination for an industrial toxicologist for the Public Health Service. The salary is $5,600 a year. The appointee will serve as scientific head of a section of industrial toxicology, studying the relation between chemical composition and pharmacological action of organic compounds; and will be responsible for the planning and direction of scientific research and routine work in the industrial toxicology of organic compounds.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the extent of their education and on the extent and quality of their experience and fitness, with such statements being based upon the competitors' sworn statements in their applications. Applications must be filed by November 28.

American Cyanamid Plans Plant in South Carolina

The American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, this city, has purchased from the Seaboard Air Line Railway a seventy-two-acre tract of land at Georgetown, S. C., and from the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company the buildings situated thereon. The property is on the Sampit River and has dock facilities for vessels of thirty-foot draft. The plant was formerly the site of the lumber company's extensive operations and has large manufacturing buildings, including boiler house and office building.

H. L. Derby, president of the corporation, said that construction and remodelling will begin at once. The first unit to be installed will be a plant for the production of sulphate of alumina, a product used for water purification and in the manfacture of paper.

The chemical plant under construction at Mobile, Ala., on ground recently acquired, is nearing completion. Other plants of the corporation in the south include those at Valdosta, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and plants of partially owned companies at Panama City, Fla.; Brownfield and O'Donnell, Texas. The corporation also owns bauxite mines in Andersonville, Ga., and Little Rock, Ark. The corporation also operates numerous plants in Northern cities.

Niagara Alkali Magazine Discusses New By-Product

The October issue of the *"Pioneer,"* published by the Electro Bleaching Gas Company and the Niagara Alkali Company, both of this city, contains an article in which is discussed the development of a new by-product from the waste pickling liquor of steel mills. This new product, a coprecipitated iron oxide and calcium phosphate, is said to have remarkable insulating properties. The issue also discusses sewage disposal.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 66

Seeds

Anise.—Star seed was advanced to 15c. to 16c. per pound and the market was strong because of the replacement situation. Spanish seed lacked development.

Cumin.—Algerian seed was up a small fraction to 9¼c. to 9⅝c. per pound on better request. No Morocco seed was offered.

Gold of Pleasure.—Inability to secure goods for shipment caused spot holders to revalue their merchandise upward, making the market 12c. to 12½c. per pound, firm.

Millet.—More inquiry and orders were received and sellers were able to secure slightly higher prices at 3¼c. to 3⅝c. per pound for yellow, and 2½c. to 2.90c. for early fortune. Hulled seed lacked change.

Poppy.—Arrivals over the past month or so have been large and last week values yielded to the pressure of competition, ending the week at 7¾c. to 8⅛c. for Dutch, and 7⅝c. to 8c. for the Polish variety.

Spices

Cassia.—China cassia continued impossible to buy in the primary market. Spot prices were sharply higher once more, standing at 10c. to 10½c. per pound for selected rolls, and 10¼c. to 10¾c. for broken select. Other kinds of cassia lacked quotable change.

Cinnamon.—Values were fractionally higher at 15½c. to 16c. per pound for No. 2 Ceylon, and 15¼c. to 15¾c. for the No. 3 quality.

Clove.—Madagascar spice was a shade lower at 15¼c. to 15¾c. per pound. Zanzibar remained nominal. Demand was irregular.

Mace.—Banda was a fraction lower at 51c. to 52c. per pound, and Batavia was down to 38c. to 39c. Siauw was unchanged. More competition was noted.

Nutmegs.—West Indies were shaded to 11c. to 11½c. per pound, but the West Indies lacked quotable change Demand remained light and irregular.

Pepper.—Black Lampong was shaded to 5⅛c. to 5½c. per pound. White Java Muntok was also lower at 7⅝c. to 8c., while the Saigon variety of white was down to 7¼c. to 7⅝c. Red peppers lacked change. Grinders bought moderately.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from October 29 to November 4, inclusive, comprised 461 contracts, a total of 15,489,600 pounds. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound—		
	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.10	4.92	4.90@5.00
March	5.21	4.97	4.97@5.00
May	5.31	5.07	5.07@5.10
July	5.36	5.17	5.17@5.20
September	5.44	5.33	5.27@5.30
October	5.36	5.35	5.32@5.35
December	5.05	4.97	4.86@4.95

Penick Transfers Campbell

Douglas P. Campbell, of S. B. Penick & Co., botanical drugs, this city, has been transferred to Atlanta, Ga., from which city he will cover the Southeastern Virginia, Florida and Alabama territory of the company. Mr. Campbell has been with the Penick organization for twelve years, first making his headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn., and traveling the northwestern territory, and later going to the Chicago office from which point he traveled eastern Illinois and Indiana until his transfer to the Southern area.

Alcohol Denaturant For Rubbing Approved

—Continued from page 5

dicaments as is desired, provided they are shown in the formula submitted for approval and the finished product contains 70 percent absolute alcohol by volume.

Manufacturers desiring to manufacture rubbing alcohol compounds shall submit quantitative formulas and labels for these preparations on form 1479-A, in quadruplicate, to the district supervisor, who will handle them in accordance with the provisions set forth in treasury decision 4743.

Rubbing alcohol compounds must be packaged, labeled, and distributed as provided in the second paragraph of article 146 of regulations No. 3, as amended by treasury decision 4743.

Barada & Page, Inc., manufacturers' agent for agricultural and industrial chemicals, Kansas City, has just released its November-December price catalogue.

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Solvents Hold Steady Since Recent Reductions in Local Prices —Weather Conditions Influence Gasoline and Heating Oil Consumption—Crude Output Off

Petroleum solvents and naphtha held free from further price decline since the reductions made in the New York and New Jersey markets for v.m.&p. naphthas and petroleum thinners. Sporadic weakness has been reported from the middle Western markets, but the Midcontinent refinery market was steady and the prices quoted there have been long standing. Consumption has been fair with the rubber solvents continuing in the vanguard of the market.

Other petroleum products used as industrial raw materials held a steady market position under mild consuming activity. The waxes were very quiet here.

Fuels were governed by climatic conditions. The unusually mild weather for this time of the year has extended the heavy gasoline consuming season far beyond its normal limits and has had a converse affect upon the demands for domestic heating oils. Gasoline inventories showed another slight decrease for the week ended October 29, while the supply of residual fuel oils continued to rise.

The daily average production of crude oil in United States for the week ended October 29 was 3,237,550 barrels, a decrease of 9,850 barrels from the preceding week, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. The average for four weeks ended October 29 was 3,251,500 barrels and the average at this time a year ago was 3,602,950 barrels. Crude runs to stills were reported to the A.P.I. by companies controlling 85.6 percent of the nation's refinery capacity as having averaged 2,813,000 barrels for 78 percent of refinery operation. An additional 332,000 barrels was estimated to have been sent to stills unreported for a total estimated average of 3,145,000 barrels against 3,230,000 barrels in the preceding week. The October, 1937, daily average was 3,388,000 barrels.

Solvents and Diluents

Prices for solvents and naphthas in the Eastern market did not undergo any further change since the reductions in v.m.&p. naphthas and petroleum thinners which were reported here last week. At that time tankcar prices for v.m.&p. naphthas were cut in New York and New Jersey and the price for petroleum thinners was lowered in New Jersey. Tankwagon prices for both were lowered in New Jersey. The Midcontinent market continued in an unchanged position; the Middlewestern market was rather sloppy according to reports.

Petroleum Thinners.—As reported here a week ago, the tankcar price in northern New Jersey was now 8½c. per gallon and the tankwagon price was now 9c. per gallon. The New York prices were now 9c. per gallon for tankcars and 9½c. per gallon for tankwagon quantities. The Midcontinent price basis for tankcars continued at the long-standing level of 5⅝c. to 5⅝c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3.

Rubber Solvents.—Prices held in a steady position in all marketing points and the market received a fairly good measure of support in the form of buying demands.

Stoddard Solvent.—The Eastern market appeared steady and did not follow the recent reductions that were made in the prices for petroleum thinners and v.m.&p. naphthas. Although tankcar deliveries were not so heavy as they were a month ago, the demands were reported to have been fair.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—The market here seemed settled following the recent reductions in prices which placed the tankcar market in New York at 9½c. per gallon and the tankcar market in New Jersey at 9½c. per gallon. The tankwagon price in Newark was now 11c. per gallon.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Petroleum diluents and solvents have moved out fairly well on orders here recently, most of the business being in limited lots, ordered for prompt shipment. Cleaners' material has been bought rather well. Paint industry items have been subjected to a comparatively good call in the aggregate. Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are (Tankcar prices f.o.b. Group 3, Oklahoma):—Blending naphtha, 4c. to 4¼c. per gallon; cleaners' naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 17.5c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 5⅜c. to 5½c., tankcar; 16.2c., tankwagon; lacquer diluent, 7⅜c. to 7½c.; rubber solvent, 6⅜c. to 6½c.; Stoddard solvent, 5⅞c. to 6c., tankcar; 15.9c., tankwagon; V.m.&p. naphtha, 6⅜c. to 6½c., tankcar; 16.5c., tankwagon.

Tulsa, Nov. 3.—Trading in solvents was more active. Quotations were unchanged.

Lighter Fractions

Light gaseous solvents continued through last week without change in price. The market for these products has not shown any weakening reflection from the recent decline of natural gasoline values and the consumption side of the market was still understood to have been routine.

Butanes.—There have been no new or important developments in the market during recent weeks. The producers continued to quote the 16-34 degree product in tankcar quantities at 3¾c. per gallon, basis Group 3.

Hexanes.—The price schedule continued undisturbed at the levels that have been in force for some time. The normal article in tankcars held at 10½c. per gallon while the laboratory grade was quoted at 14c. per gallon in drumcars, basis Group 3.

Pentanes.—The normal material continued at 8½c. per gallon in tankcar quantities while the laboratory grade was posted at the long standing figure of 14c. per gallon, basis Group 3.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—Conditions surrounding the market were not much different from a week ago. Withdrawals against contracts were fair-sized and had a fair rate of frequency while the prices for foreign and domestic oils were without change during the week.

Paraffin Waxes.—There was some demand for scale wax but not as much as the sellers would like to see. The volume of wax purchased was sufficient to hold the prices in a fairly steady position at 2.30c. per pound for either 122-124 or 124-126 A.m.p. scale. The position of the fully refined grades remained unchanged at the levels that were established in the early part of the Summer. Contract deliveries of refined wax were not very heavy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Paraffin wax business remains quiet and little changed. The refined market seems to be holding its own fairly well. Trade has been holding closely up to levels noted for some time. Stocks are stated to be in fairly good position. Ruling prices are:—122-124, 4c. to 4.05c. per pound; 125-127, 4.1c. to 4.15c.; 127-129, 4.45c. to 4.5c.; 130-132, bulk or bag, 4.75c. to 4.8c.; 132-134, bulk or bag, 5c. to 5.05c.

TULSA, Nov. 3.—Trading is still on a high level and quotations were quite firm. The American crude 124-26 grade was quoted 2¼c. to 2½c. per barrel with export inquiries still active.

Petrolatum.—Car lot and l.c.l. buyers have been showing a bit more activity in the market albeit business is still far from a point of briskness. Prices for white and amber grades continued unchanged.

Fuels and Lubricants

The Eastern market for refined oils did not show much of a change from the preceding week. The mild weather has extended the consumption of gasoline beyond usual limits for this time of the year, but has had a converse affect upon the demands for heating oils. The prices for gasoline were unchanged here. Marine oils have been moving in better fashion. Pennsylvania lubes were rather quiet with bright stocks showing some softness.

Tankwagon Price Changes

BALTIMORE. — Tankwagon kerosene prices were reduced ½c. per gallon, October 27, to 8½c. per gallon by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Tankwagon gasoline prices were reduced 1½c. per gallon, October 26, by the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky. The new retail price in Louisville is 17½c. per gallon for regular grade.

Market Conditions

Gasoline. — Favorable weather conditions have sustained the consumption in the Eastern market at fairly sizable proportions. The consumption is farily good for this time of the year, but the prices have not been strengthened to any visible degree. Inventories of gasoline continued to show some decrease, and the latest A.P.I. statistics for the week ended October 29 were 67,590,000 barrels, against 67,695,000 barrels in the preceding week and 67,865,000 barrels at this time a year ago. The production of gasoline for the week ended October 29 was reported by producers controlling 85.6 percent of the nation's refinery capacity as having been 9,762,000 barrels, against 9,775,000 barrels in the preceding week.

Kerosene.—There was a little more life in the market at local refineries last week, but refiners still described the state of trade as being slow. The price situation continued in an unchanged position at 4¾c. to 5c. per gallon for 41-43 water white material in tankcar lots, f.o.b. refinery.

Fuel & Gas Oils.—The demands for domestic heating oils were fair sized. Mild weather has deferred seasonal demands, but there was a sufficient quantity of material moving out of the refinery points to hold the local tankcar prices in a fairly even position. The marine oils were in better request, with bunker and Diesel holding firm in price.

Lubricating Oils.—Neutrals were moving relatively better than other Pennsylvania oils, but there was not a great deal of business done in the neutrals. Bright stocks were very quiet, and, while the refiners posted unchanged prices, it was believed that a fair-sized order could shade the price. Cylinder oils have been quiet since the heavy buying at the time of the war "scare" some weeks back.

Markets at Other Centers

Tulsa, Nov. 3.—Contra-seasonal climatic conditions throughout the middle west have contributed to the maintenance of quotations for refined products at an unchanged level. Large consumption of gasoline has kept orders coming into the tankcar market at a fairly high level and maintained shipments at a higher rate than last year, while the lack of seasonal demand in heating oils for domestic use has prevented the expected upturn in price.

There was a substantial pick up in orders for heavy grades of industrial fuel oils this week as a result of the higher rate of operations at the steel mills and other industrial plants. However, it was not sufficient to change the tone of the market. Excessive stocks of these grades are not being cut down. The total inventories are higher than last year by nearly 29 percent, according to this week's report.

Outputs and Quotas

A comparison of Bureau of Mines calculations for October productions, State allowable quotas where they exist and the American Petroleum Institute's estimate for crude production for the week ended October 29, follows:—

	*B. of M. Dept. of Int. calculations.	State allowable.	Estimated output.
Oklahoma ..	523,600	428,000	432,000
Kansas	163,400	163,400	157,100
Texas	1,359,000	†1,708,804	1,260,650
Louisiana ..	248,400	260,470	260,470
Arkansas ...	54,100	.....	49,200
Eastern	148,400	.....	183,800
Michigan ...	53,900	.....	53,850
Wyoming ...	69,700	.....	51,350
Montana ...	13,800	.....	13,500
Colorado	4,300	.....	3,950
New Mexico.	109,200	103,800	103,500
California ..	619,000	‡615,000	659,000
Totals	3,366,800	.....	3,237,550

* These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the demand for domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of September. As demand may be supplied either from stocks or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil stocks must be deducted from the Bureau's estimate of demand to determine the amount of new crude oil to be produced.

† Above production estimates are for week ended 7 a. m. October 29 and therefore do not reflect Texas' Saturday (29) and Sunday (30) production, which should, however, be reflected in next week's figures. Calculated net basic 7-day allowable for week ended Saturday morning, October 29, approximately 1,230,000 barrels daily.

‡ Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

Despite the slowness of demand for distillates or furnace oils, the tone continues to be strong. This is also despite the fact that stocks are also higher by nearly eight percent than the level of one year ago.

While prices in most products remained unchanged with the exception of natural gasoline, which was under pressure because of heavier offerings which lowered quotations in some areas ¼c. per gallon, there was a tendency on the part of some refiners to make slightly larger offerings. These, however, applied no particular pressure and the average tone was steady.

Trading in gasoline and heavy industrial fuels were in greater volume than one week ago and numerous orders for immediate shipments were received. At times trading was brisk. In gasoline, the incentive to buy was caused by the extension of the heavy motoring season. In a number of middle western states temperatures are 25 to 35 degrees higher than the mean normal.

Discussion of curtailment of refinery operations continue but thus far there has been no important change in throughput.

Following are the approximate prices for refined products traded in the midcontinent on the basis of group 3 quotations.

GASOLINE. — Quotations were unchanged with offerings slightly larger and trading of a greater volume. U. S. motor, third grade, was 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon with the 63-66 octane grade 4c. to 4¼c. per gallon. The 67-69 octane grade was quoted 4⅜c. to 4⅝c. per gallon while the 68-70 regular house brand is 4⅝c. to 5c. per gallon The 64-66 gravity, 375 e.p. is 4c. to 4¼c. per gallon and the 68-70 gravity, 360 e.p., is 4⅞c. to 5¼c. per gallon.

NATURAL GASOLINE.—The 26-70 grade softened to 2½c. per gallon in some areas, although trading at 2¾c. per gallon was also reported. Trading in the 18 point grade was also lowered ¼c. per gallon in some spots to 3c. and 3¼c. per gallon.

KEROSENE.—This product was quiet in most areas although prices remained steady. Tractor fuels were also quiet. The 41-43 grade remained at 4c. per gallon and the 42-44 at 4c. to 4⅛c. per gallon.

DISTILLATES. — Inquiries were fewer and trading also slowed down in all areas. Prices, however, remained firm to strong at the weekend with quotations unchanged. No 1 prime white was 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon with No. 2 straw at 3⅜c. to 3⅞c. per gallon. Gas oils were also unchanged with quotations remaining at 3¼c. to 3½c. per gallon.

FUEL OILS. — Movement improved greatly in the heavy industrial grades. The higher gravities of low cold test became firm. The 24-28 zero was quoted at $1 per barrel with the high cold test at 80c. to 85c. per barrel. The lowest grades below 15 in gravity and high viscosities were 37½c. to 65c. per barrel.

LUBRICANTS.—Industrial inquiries in

The State of the Petroleum Market

There were no changes in crude oil prices last week. Gasoline prices at leading refinery points were also unchanged.

	Nov. 4	Oct. 28	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields) per barrel.....	$1.11	$1.11	$1.337
Gasoline prices at refineries (at four refining centers) per gallon	.0484375	.0484375	.05375

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

★ STARLIGHT PETROLATUM ★
Refined in all grades for over 45 years
STARLIGHT REFINING COMPANY Karns City, Pa.

SHERWOOD'S WHITE OILS
GUARANTEED QUALITY — ALL GRADES
SHERWOOD PETROLEUM COMPANY, INC.
REFINERY — WARREN, PA. MAIN OFFICE — BUSH TERMINAL BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1938 Jan. 1-Nov. 5	1937 Jan. 1-Nov. 5
Commercial crude oil production	1,007,823,000	1,075,176,000
	Week ended Nov. 5, 1938	Week ended Nov. 6, 1937
Daily average production	3,229,600	3,597,000
	Week ended Oct. 29, 1938	Week ended Oct. 22, 1938
Estimated motor fuel stock total	67,590,000	67,695,000
Estimated finished motor fuel stock at refineries	37,208,000	*37,467,000

* Revised.

this department also picked up during the week, however, prices remained mostly unchanged wtih the tone acquiring some firmness. Neutrals and bright stocks were both better.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—The tankcar gasoline market has been perhaps a little steadier in the last few days, although a few scattered offerings of material at slightly lower prices have been reported here and there. Consumption has held up at relatively high levels in the last few days, principally because of unusually fine motoring weather. The kerosene market is slow and quiet, and tractor fuels also are in a market zone of backwardness. Heating oils have been unfavorably affected by the mild weather, which has had a tendency to back them up in sellers' tanks. Industrial fuels are in an improving trend. Lubricating oils have been doing a little better.

GASOLINE.—Low octane motor, 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon; 63-66 octane motor, 4c. to 4¼c.; 67-69 octane motor, 4⅜c. to 4⅝c.; 70-72 octane motor, 4⅝c. to 4⅞c.; 60-62, 400 endpoint, 3¾c. to 4c.; 64-66, 375, 4c. to 4¼c.; 68-70, 360, 5c. to 5¼c.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 4c. to 4⅛c.

FURNACE OILS.—Range oil, 3⅞c. to 4⅛c. per gallon; No. 1 white, 3¾c. to 4c.; No. 1 straw, 3⅝c. to 3⅞c.; No. 2 straw, 3½c. to 3¾c.; No. 2 dark, 3¼c. to 3½c.; No. 3, 3¼c. to 3⅜c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 2⅞c. to 3c.

FUEL OILS.—No. 4, $1 to $1.10 per barrel; No. 5, 70c. to 80c.; No. 6, 60c. to 70c.

New Orleans, Nov. 1.—Domestic market quotations again reflected a steady trend during the past week, with no change in previously quoted prices. Foreign inquiries and exports were good. U.S. motor gasoline was quoted at 4⅞c.; U.S. motor below 62 octane at 4⅞c.; 63-67 octane at 5½c. and 68-70 octane at 5⅞c.—all prices being based on a per gallon rate at refinery.

Kerosene continued to be quoted at 7½c. per gallon at refinery.

Bunker C fuel oil was quoted at 75c. per barrel at terminal and 80c. per barrel delivered alongside, while industrial plants in this vicinity were quoted at $1.46 per barrel, delivered.

Houdry Process Appoints Badger Licensing Agent

The Houdry Process Corporation has completed arrangements under which E. E. Badger & Sons, Boston, will become licensing agent for its refining processes. The company is jointly sponsored by the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, this city, and the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia.

The Houdry processes include the subjection of crude petroleum, gas oil and fuel oils to the action of catalysts for the production or high octane gasoline; the transportation of fuel oils into heating and Diesel oils; the chemical stabilization and treatment of raw gasoline, and the polymerization of gases for the production of high octane aviation base stocks.

Two plants utilizing the method are already in operation in the United States; one at Paulsboro, N. J., operated by the Socony-Vacuum company, and the other at Marcus Hook, Pa., owned by the Sun company. Other new plants are said to be being built by both the Sun company and the Socony-Vacuum organization for utilization of the Houdry processes.

Gasoline Freights Reduced

Albany, Nov. 3, 1938

The New York Public Service Commission has approved new commodity freight rates on the following:—

Of the New York Central on gasoline, blended gasoline, kerosene, petroleum fuel distillate oil, tankcars, estimated weight 6.6 pounds per gallon, minimum weight as per Rule 35 of Official Classification, from Syracuse to local stations, except as indicated; Cazenovia on Lehigh Valley, Oneida, Canastota, Sennett and Suburn 5c. per hundredweight; Savannah 5½c. per hundredweight, Oswego, Mexico, Richland and Lacona, 6c. per hundredweight; from Fulton, Minetto, Oswego, Newark and Lyons, 7c. per hundredweight; Oswego, Red Creek and Watertown, 9c. per hundredweight; from Geneva, 10c. per hundredweight; from Lowville, 13c. per hundredweight; from Ogdensburg, 17½c. Effective November 26, 1938.

N.J. Standard to Use Earnings for Expansion

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey plan an expenditure of approximately $195,000,000 annually for plant replacement and improvement, W. F. Farish, president, stated. The announcement of the expenditure was made in connection with the declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of fifty cents a share and an extra dividend in stock at the rate of three shares for each 200 shares now held. Explaining the reason for declaring the extra dividend in stock, Mr. Farish said that to provide $195,000,000 annually for extension of its plants, equipment and properties, a sum of about $80,000,000 must come yearly from earnings. Both dividends are payable December 15 to holders of record November 16.

Tar Waste from Natural Gas Studied by U.S.

The results of experimental work conducted to find uses for tar that may be formed in the conversion of natural gas to liquid fuel are described in a report just issued by the Bureau of Mines. The Petroleum Experiment Station of the Bureau of Mines at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, has for some time been interested in the conversion of natural gas to liquid fuels and previously reported the results of that laboratory investigation. The process described in the present paper is designed to increase the total yield of liquid products from the pyrolysis of natural gas by approximately 25 percent. The immediate object of the work was to convert the naphthalene fraction of the tar, formed by pyrolysis of natural gas, into liquid products by hydrogenation, using the hydrogen formed in the cracking reactions to carry out the conversion in a continuous process where hydrogenation follows directly after pyrolysis.

Bureau of Mines technical paper 587, "Studies Pertaining to the Catalytic Hydrogenation of Pyrolytic Tars," by H. M. Smith, Harry T. Rall, and Peter Grandone, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at a price of 10 cents.

Lubricating Oil Freight To Take Class Rates

Albany, Nov. 3, 1938

The New York Public Service Commission has approved cancellation by the New York Central railroad of its commodity freight rates on lubricating oil, carloads from Gouverneur, on traffic from points beyond, to stations Hailesboro to Edwards inclusive. Advances to class rates. Effective November 15, 1938.

Wage and Hour Division Answers Questions on Law

—*Continued from page 3*

rect and that this act places no prohibition on such employment, so long as the work performed in excess of forty-four hours per week is performed for an employer completely disassociated from the employer for whom the first forty-four hours of work are performed.

I call your attention to section 3 (d) of the act, which defines the word, "employer," to include "any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee." It is, therefore, not unlikely that a prearrangement between two or more employers for the interchange of employees in an effort to circumvent the overtime provisions of the act would be challenged as a violation of the law.

The Institute of Cooking and Heating Appliance Manufacturers asked for a ruling on application of the act to employees driving trucks for manufacturers who operate their own fleets. The general counsel, replied:—

Such employees are clearly subject to the wage provisions of the act if the goods carried in the trucks ultimately leave the State of manufacture.

As to the application of section 7 (maximum hour provisions), your attention is called to section 13 (b) (1), which states that any employees with respect to whom the Interstate Commerce Commission has power to establish qualifications and maximum hours of service pusuant to the provisions of section 204 of the motor carrier act of 1935 are exempt from this section.

It is our understanding that the Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet determined what employees fall within the provisions of section 204 of the motor carrier act. We have recently been advised that the commission intends to conduct an investigation and possibly hold a hearing for the purpose of determining this question.

Administrator Andrews has issued a compilation of average weekly earnings of workers in mannfacturing industries during August, which shows that in no States was the average as low as the $11 minimum set by the law for a forty-hour-week. The August averages ranged from $13.71 in Georgia to $33.61 in the District of Columbia. Averages in certain heavily industrialized States were: —Michigan, $30; California, $26.35; New York, $25.51; New Jersey, $24.44; Pennsylvania, $22.55.

Averages for the several geographic divisions of the United States were as follows:—

New England	$20.41
Middle Atlantic	24.17
East North Central	25.42
West North Central	24.82
South Atlantic	19.57
East South Central	16.74
West South Central	20.72
Mountain	25.17
Pacific	26.19

Owens, Corning Jointly Form Fiberglas Corp.

—*Continued from page 4*

product is impervious to acids, and unaffected by moisture.

The new company will not operate as a subsidiary of either parent company, and no stock will be offered to the public, the financing being subscribed by the joint owners. Production is now under way at the company's plant at Newark, Ohio, and Corning, N. Y.

Officers of the new company are: Chairman of the board, Amory Houghton, president and director of the Corning Glass Works; president, Harold Boeschenstein, former vice-president and general manager of the Illinois Glass Company; vice-president, Games Slayter; vice-president in charge of manufacturing and sales; W. P. Zimmerman; secretary, A. C. Freligh; comptroller, H. R. Winkle; general sales manager, G. E. Gregory.

Directors:—C. B. Belknap, executive vice-president of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company; Harold Boeschenstein; U. E. Bowes, director of research for the Owens-Illinois Glass Company; Glen W. Cole, vice-president of the Corning Glass Works; Amory Houghton; William E. Levis, president of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, and George D. Macbeth, vice-president of the Corning Glass Works.

G. Harvey Porter resigned as managing director of the Oil Burner Institute. His resignation became effective October 31. Mr. Porter is also executive vice-president of the Industrial Corporation of Baltimore.

DEPENDABLE

.....AS "OLD FAITHFUL"

Delays of deliveries are costly. They interrupt production schedules. But you will not experience costly delays when you buy from Deep Rock . . . A DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY . . . known to the paint industry as refiners of superior quality Petroleum Thinners and Naphthas. Write us! We'd like to tell you more about Deep Rock products. Or, may we send you some samples? No obligation.

MINERAL SEAL OIL
LACQUER DILUENT RUBBER SOLVENT
V. M. & P. NAPHTHA STODDARD SOLVENT
NAPOLEUM SPIRITS SPECIAL KEROSENES
INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS

Makers of the Famous Deep Rock Prize Motor Oils · Goes Farther · Lasts Longer!

DEEP ROCK OIL CORPORATION

GENERAL SALES OFFICE: 155 NORTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO

Decatur Des Moines Milwaukee Minneapolis Oklahoma City Omaha St. Louis Tulsa

Refinery: Cushing, Oklahoma

Fertilizer Materials

Quiet Continues—Except for Schedule Changes Price Movements Are Confined to Organics—Cottonseed Meal Use in Mixtures Increased

The fertilizer materials market failed to attract any buying life during the past week. Suppliers of materials seemed more or less resigned to the current state of the market and were not pushing very hard for sales. Except for the scheduled advances in sulphate of ammonia and nitrogen solutions which took place at the beginning of the month, most of the week's price movements were centered in the organic ammonia and bone prosphate groups. Interest in the purchase of sulphate has moderated and the production has been increasing, but the market is, nevertheless, in a strong, sound position.

There was about 50 percent more cottonseed meal used in the manufacture of mixed fertilizer in the year ended July 31, 1938, than in the preceding year, according to reports by producers to the National Fertilizer Association. The price of meal during the past season was 40 percent lower than a year earlier, which helps to explain the reason for the increased use at a time when total production of fertilizer was off. The tonnage used in the various States last year were as follows:—

Alabama, 2,122; Arkansas, 853; California, 587; Connecticut, 3,852; Florida, 8,719; Georgia, 12,072; Louisiana, 585; Maryland, 226; Massachusetts, 1,466; Mississippi, 1,772; New Jersey, 577; North Carolina, 15,607; Pennsylvania, 255; South Carolina, 6,307; Tennessee, 906; Texas, 297; Virginia, 6,561, and other States, 160.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Ammonia sulphate, Nov. delivery, 25c. per ton.
Nitrogen solution, 1c. per unit.

Reduced

Blood, import, 5c. per unit-ton.
Bone, 3 & 50 meal, import, 50c. per ton.
Calcium phosphate, precip., import, 2c. per unit.
Nitrogenous material, import, 15c. per unit.
Tankage, dom., Chicago, fert grade, 5c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
66.3	66.3	66.3	66.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—The week to week position of this material does not show much change at this time of the season. The movement of supplies against contract continues very light, and is likely to remain so for some weeks ahead. The price situation was a steady one at the established schedule.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—The demands have moderated considerably, but the price situation continues quite firm. The November prices went into effect last Tuesday and the price for delivery this month is $27.50 per ton for material in bulk, f.o.b. cars nearest Atlantic and Gulf ports and/or $1 per ton cheaper f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven, whichever is lower to destination. Steel mill operations last week increased to 56.8 percent of capacity, the highest operating rate in over a year.

Nitrogen Solution.—As reported previously, the price was advanced 1c. per unit on November 1 to the basis of $1.04 per unit for tanks, f.o.b. Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Dried Blood.—The price for imported material moved further downward last week with offerings at $3 per unit, a reduction of 5c. from the preceding week's price. Quotations at leading domestic sources of supply were unchanged with $2.90 quoted at New York and $2.85 per unit mentioned as the Chicago market.

Fish Scrap.—Some of the boats were still operating in the Chesapeake waters, but the results were not very satisfying. There are no known offerings of unground menhaden. Menhaden meal in Baltimore is firm at $49 per ton. Japanese sardine meal was advanced another 50c. per ton last week with spot or shipment quoted at $45 per ton, c.i.f. ports. Steamer space from the Orient is difficult to obtain.

Nitrogenous Material.—Prices for foreign material were lowered 10c. per unit-ton last week to the basis of $2.50 per unit, c.i.f. There was not very much interest in the market and the reduced price did not seem tempting to buyers.

Tankage.—Fertilizer material in Chicago was offered out at a cheaper price last week, but the turnover continued small, according to reports. A 5c. reduction place the market for that grade at $2.60 and 10c. per unit-ton. The feed grade continued at $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton in Chicago. Domestic supplies in New York were light with $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton asked. The imported product remained around $3.10 and 10c. per unit-ton.

Potashes

Conditions surrounding the market were much the same as they have been for the past few weeks. Prices for agricultural potash salts are at list and there is very little new buying interest. Deliveries are still being made at purchases made under the discounts. Exports of potassic fertilizer materials in September were reported by the Department of Commerce as having totaled 4,189 tons, of which 2,754 tons went to Canada.

Phosphates

The phosphate materials were still lacking in buying interest. The few price movements that took place were confined to the bone materials division of the market. Superphosphate manufacturers were not moving much material out against contracts. September production of bulk super reported by the Department of Commerce was 279,381 tons against 283,015 tons in August and 354,524 tons in September, 1937; shipments of all superphosphate other than base and mixed goods were 234,680 tons against 138,404 tons in August and 270,200 tons in September last year; end-of-month stocks were 1,160,299 tons of bulk in September against 1,057,215 tons in August and 1,046,125 tons at the end of September last year.

Bone Materials.—Imported 4½ and 50 raw bone was available at $28 per ton, in bags, c.i.f. ports last week. Imported 3 and 50 meal with 50c. per ton cheaper at the basis of $22 per ton for material in bags, basis c.i.f. Precipitated dibasic calcium phosphate was offered cheaper from abroad with quotations at 78c. per unit against a former price of 80c. per unit.

Superphosphate.—The market continued in an unchanged position with $7.50 per ton named for the run of the pile and $8 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent material, in bulk, f.o.b. cars or boat Baltimore.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Calls for deliveries of sulphur against contracts have registered some improvement during the past few weeks. The sellers have been booking new contracts at the recently established prices. Pyrites is still in a nominal position here.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Nov. 3.—The market for fertilizer materials continues quiet. Fertilizer manufacturers are giving most attention to collecting Fall accounts. The vote on the continuation of the crop allotment plan, is scheduled for December 10 and the outcome of this election is being awaited wth interest by fertilizer manufacturers.

The prolonged fall drouth in the southeast has hindered many farmers from carrying out their program for planting soil conserving winter cover crops which in turn is interfering with fully cashing in on government allowances for such practices. Favorable weather for picking cotton has, however, hastened harvesting to early completion.

Quotations of leading materials offered in this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$8.40 per ton, interior producing points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$27 per ton port basis.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$27.50 port basis.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—8 percent grade, $22 to $22.50 per ton.

NITROGENOUS.—Foreign $2.60 per unit, port basis; $2.35 midwest.

TANKAGE.—$2.50 to $2.60 and 10c. per unit, basis Chicago; foreign $3.25 and 10c., basis ports.

BLOOD.—$2.75 per unit, basis Chicago; $3.10, ports.

BONE.—Steamed bone meal 3 and 50c., $24 to $26 per ton, basis Chicago.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—With the shipping of fertilizer mixtures about over for the season, the market for crude materials was vrey quiet. The prevailing quotations were about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—There were no transactions in unground menhaden reported. The factories down the Chesapeake Bay generally are almost decided to suspend for the season. Menhaden meal held at $49 a ton and with Japanese sardine meal at $45 per ton.

TANKAGE.—$2.90 and 10c. per unit-ton, c.a.f. basis Baltimore.

BLOOD.—$3 per unit-ton.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$7.50 per ton for run of pile and $8 per ton for 16 percent milled and screened stocks.

BONE.—$22 per ton asked for 1 and 60; $23 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed; and 28 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—The general fertilizer market situation reveals few changes in the last few days, with demand holding up in moderately good condition, and with the tone of the market as a whole disclosing little or nothing except of a routine nature. Offerings of blood have been moderate, while buying has taken no marked pick-up. Tankage is holding fairly well in price. Inquiry for various grades of bone materials has been steady in volume, indicating some continuation of general trade interest in the current and prospective situation.

BLOOD.—Principal grade, $2.90 to $3 per unit of ammonia.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $2.50 to $2.65 and 10c.; low grade, $18 to $20; hoof meal, $2.50 to $2.65; liquid stick, $1.75 to $2.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ and 60 percent, $19 to $21; 3 and 50 percent, $24 to $26; 4½ and 50 percent, $28 to $29; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste born materials, $40 to $50; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $20 to $22; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $40 to $45; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $30 to $35; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 57½c. to 62½c.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Fall rains have set in and deliveries of fertilizer materials are progressing in better fashion in California just now and there is some buying interest in the market in the organic line. Most of the November production of tankage and blood appears to be taken up, insofar as the San Francisco manufacturers are concerned, and there has been a gradual stiffening in these products. Fish meal last week had rather broad buying interest on the basis of $37.50 per ton, the market later advancing 50c., where sellers now stand firm. Bone is more or less active. There is no new business reported in the general chemical line.

—*Continued on page 72*

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 7

Phosphate Investigators To Meet Nov. 21 and 28

OPD Washington Bureau
November 1, 1938

Senator James P. Pope of Idaho, chairman of the special congressional committee investigating phosphate resources, called at the White House today to discuss with President Roosevelt the progress made by the committee.

He announced that further hearings would be held November 21 in Knoxville, Tenn., and November 28, in Lakeland, Fla. Earlier hearings were held in Washington immediately after the adjustment of Congress, and in Pocatello, Idaho, during the Summer. A report is expected to be presented to Congress early in January.

Southern Zone Meeting Of Fertilizer Ass'n Nov. 15

—*Continued from page 5*

tilizer Under the Law and Fair Trade Practice Rules." At this discussion members of the committee on fair trade practices will be called upon to lead the discussion of the interpretations that have been prepared by counsel for the association. At the conclusion of the trade practice discussion there will be a question and answer period covering the wage and hour law and the regulations that have thus far been issued thereunder. The annual industry dinner will be held Tuesday evening. Golfing privileges have been arranged at the Capital City, Druid Hills, and Eastlake clubs.

Monsanto Phosphate Division Wins Company Pennant

The Columbia, Tennessee, plant of the phosphate division of the Monsanto Chemical Company has been awarded the Monsanto starred pennant signifying that its appearance, cleanliness, landscaping, safety devices, locker and wash rooms, fire protection and other factors of service to and protection of employees combined to make it the outstanding unit in the group made up of Monsanto's six largest American plants. The award was based on a detailed inspection made of the property by an inspection board of operating executives appointed by Charles Belknap, executive vice-president.

Potash Co. of America Calls Special Stockholders Meeting

A special meeting of stockholders of the Potash Company of America, Denver, has been called for November 25 to vote on a two-for-one split-up of common stock, increasing presently authorized 280,000 no par shares to 560,000 shares of $5 par value. Stockholders of the company will also be asked to approve elimination of preferred stock. Amending of the certificate of incorporation so as to make corporated existence perpetual also was asked.

N. C. Roop has been elected a director of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore.

DOMESTIC
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
THE Barrett COMPANY — 40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% PURE
Free From
ARSENIC, SELENIUM AND TELLURIUM
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
75 East 45th St., New York City
Deposits and Plants: Newgulf and Long Point, Texas

Current Market Quotations

Nevillite—Vinylite

—*Continued from page 25*

Nevillite, lump, prime white dms., works..lb.	.75	—
straw, dms., works.....lb.	.65	—
water white, dms., works..lb.	.85	—
oil, dms., works.....lb.	1.50	—
Nevinol, dms., works.....lb.	.15	—
2 heavy, dms., works.....lb.	.11	—
Nuba, 1, 80°-95° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb.	.03	—
2, 100°-125° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb.	.03	—
3, 135°-150° C., dms., gross weight, works..lb.	.04	—

Nuba resin prices are freight equalized with Phila.; prices on contracts terminating December, 1938, are ¼c. per pound lower; Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 3c. per pound extra.

Nuodex drier, cobalt, 4%, dms., dlvd. E. of Kas. City.....lb.	.19½	.21½
6%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.24½	.26½
8%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.32½	.34
10%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.43	.43½
Cobalt 3%-lead 30%, dms., same basis..lb.	.20	—
cobalt 1%-zinc 10%, dms., same basis..lb.	.22½	—
copper, 4%, dms., same basis.lb.	.12	—
6%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.14	.16
iron, 4%, dms., same basis...lb.	.11	—
6%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.13	—
10%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.21	—
lead, 10%, dms., same basis..lb.	.10½	.11½
24%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.14	.15
32%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.18	.20
34%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.19	.20
lead 30%—cobalt 3% (see Cobalt).		
lead 30%—manganese 3% (see Manganese).		
manganese, 4%, dms., same basis..lb.	.12½	—
6%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.13	.14
8%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.18	.19
10%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.22	—
manganese 3%—lead 30%, dms., same basis..lb.	.17	—
mercury, 25%, dms., same basis..lb.	.55	—
zinc, 5%, dms., same basis..lb.	.13	.14
8%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.16½	.17½
12%, dms., same basis.....lb.	.22	.23
zinc 10%—cobalt 1% see (Cobalt).		

P

Paradene, dms., gross weight, wks., frt. equal, with Phila. lb.	.04	—
P.H.O., dms., works.....lb.	.19	—
Pitolite, milled, dms., 1 ton, works..lb.	.75	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.79	—
unmilled, dms., 1 ton, works.lb.	.66	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.69	—

S

Surfex, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. up to 25c. per 100 lbs..ton.	35.00	—

T

Tornesit, bgs., ton lots, works..lb.	.37	—

V

Vinylite, AYAA, AYAF, AYAT, dms., 200 lbs., f.o.b. cars, works, frt. paid by seller to destination, E. of Mississippi river..lb.	.45	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.60	—
VYHF, dms., 200 lbs., works, lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.65	—
VYHH, dms., 200 lbs., works.lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.67	—
VYNT, dms., 200 lbs, works.lb.	.75	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.85	—
VYRR, dms., 200 lbs., works.lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.65	—

Steel Barrel Output Up

Production of steel barrels and drums of heavy types in September amounted to 784,404, against 766,374 in August and 724,835 in September a year ago, according to the reports by thirty-four manufacturers to the Bureau of Census. Shipments in September totaled 759,188, against 725,699 in the corresponding month in 1937. Stocks at the end of September totaled 60,972 against 35,756 in August. September production of light types was 160,009, against 179,926 in August, 157,251 in September a year ago, according to reports from sixteen manufacturers. Shipments in September totaled 160,995, against 162,980 in the same month in 1937. Stocks at the end of the month totaled 6,304, against 7,322 at the end of August.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following trade openings should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or to any direct office or co-operative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing give the number of the item:—

Acid, Muriatic:—Agency; Bogota, Colombia (8196).

Nitric:—Agency; Bogota, Colombia (8196).

Oxalic:—Agency; Bogota, Colombia (8196).

Sulphuric:—Agency; Bogota, Colombia (8196).

Aluminum powders:—Agency; London, England (8193).

Chemicals, industrial:—Agency; Bogota, Colombia (8195).

Chemicals, industrial:—Agency; Hongkong (8194).

Chemicals, industrial:—Agency; Lima, Peru (8213).

Cosmetics: Agency; Alexandria, Egypt (8197).

Drugs:—Agency; Bogota, Colombia (8195).

Dyes:—Agency, Hongkong (8194).

Chemicals, metallurgical:—Agency; London, England (8231).

Coaltar distillates:—Agency; Amsterdam, Netherlands (8192).

Lacquers:—Agency; Bogota, Colombia (8195).

Paint and varnish raw materials:—Agency; Toronto, Canada (8198)

Paint and varnish raw materials:—Agency; Bogota, Colombia (8195).

Perfumes:—Agency; Brussels, Belgium (8209).

Potash Cyanide:—Agency; Bogota, Colombia (8196).

Soap, Toilet:—Agency; Brussels, Belgium (8209).

Resin, Synthetic:—Purchase; Athens, Greece (8217).

Resin, Synthetic:—Agency; Toronto, Canada (8198).

Toilet Preparations:—Agency, London, England (8246).

Waxes, Crude:—Agency; Toronto, Canada (8198).

Activated Carbon from Coal Developed in England

A new process for the manufacture of activated carbon has been developed in England and is described in a monograph issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research known as "Fuel Research Technical Paper No. 47," entitled "The Production of Active Carbon from Bituminous Coal." The novelty of the new product is said to be in that it is prepared from graded lump coal without the necessity of grinding and briqueting, the cost of the finished product being thus considerably reduced. It is claimed that the carbon so produced is suitable for gas masks and to a certain extent for industrial uses, according to the office of the American Commercial Attache, London.

Drug Chain Store Sales For September Up 4.1%

Average daily sales of chain drug stores in September were 4.4 percent lower than in September, 1937, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. September, 1938, sales were up 4.1 percent from August, 1938.

Fountain sales decreased 7.7 percent, while "all other" sales dropped 5.2 percent from September a year ago.

The West North Central States, with a 3.9 percent gain, showed the greatest increase from September, 1937. Sales in the east north central region declined 6.4 percent. Changes in fountain sales ranged from 1.0 percent increase recorded by the West North Central States to 10.1 percent loss in the Middle Atlantic States.

Atlas Powder Files Patent Suit Against Binks Company

The Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Delaware, recently filed suit in the United States District Court, Chicago, against the Binks Manufacturing Company, Chicago; the American Type Founders Sales Corporation and the Ernest L. Fantus Company, a Chicago customer of the American Type Founders, charging infringement of the Bucy Patent No. 2,078,790, and seeking an injunction and an accounting. The patent allegedly covers the spray method of preventing offset now widely used in the printing industry. The De-Vilbiss Company, Toledo, Ohio, and the Paasche Airbrush Company, Chicago, are authorized by the Atlas Powder Company to make licensed installations of the process.

Miles Injunction Order Violator Fined $750

Fred Burrells, trading under the name of the St. Louis Specialty Company, has been found guilty of violating of an injunction order obtained by the Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhardt, Ind. The injunction, suit for which has been entered in the United States District Court in St. Louis two years ago, was granted on the grounds that the St. Louis Specialty Company had infringed the Miles Laboratories trademark, "Alkal-Seltzer," by the use of the word "Alkaline-Seltzer," and also for passing off "Alkaline-Seltzer" and "Burrells Sizzling Seltzer" as substitutes for "Alka-Seltzer." Mr. Burrells was fined $750. The Miles company stated that this was the first case in which the company had to institute contempt proceedings, inasmuch as all other injunctions have been obeyed.

Baumhogger Named President Of United Cigar-Whalen

Walter G. Baumhogger has been elected president of the United Cigar-Whalen Stores Corporation, this city. Mr. Baumhogger, recently resigned as president of the Certainteed Corporation, has been a director and a member of the executive committee of the United Cigar-Whalen Stores since 1937, and was elected chairman of the executive committee last July. Prior to joining the Certainteed organization, Mr. Baumhogger was general merchandise manager and vice-president in charge of retail stores for Montgomery Ward & Co.

Textile Chemists Hear Talk on Management

Lack of efficient management is a more common occurrence in textile dyeing and finishing plants than a lack of business, Jerome D. Chaky, superintendent of dyeing and finishing for the Amity Piece Dye Works, Brooklyn, declared in an address on "The Management of Dyeing and Finishing Plants," delivered at the meeting of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, held October 28 in the Swiss Chalet, Rochelle Park, N. J.

Mr. Chaky stated that in many textile plants business was only psychologically bad; that in practically all such cases the unfavorable balance sheet resulted from the neglect of fundamental efficient business practices. These basic principles were then discussed by Mr. Chaky.

Announcement was also made concerning the forthcoming annual meeting of the parent association to be held in the Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., December 2 and 3. It was said that the Southeastern section, which is sponsoring the meeting, had prepared a program of varied technical discussions and social events. The meeting will start with a luncheon on Friday, followed by a technical session in the afternoon. Friday evening will be given over to a buffet supper and informal gathering radiating Southern flavor.

Technical discussions will reconvene Saturday morning, followed by a luncheon, an afternoon of golf or sightseeing, and the annual banquet in the evening. Those planning to attend were requested to make reservations well in advance to facilitate arrangement planning by the Southeastern section.

Harry R. Tisdale, of the American Dyewood Company, New York, and chairman of the program committee of the New York section, in his report stated that the next meeting of the section will be held November 25 in the Swiss Chalet. A discussion of materials used to produce textile water repellency has been tentatively arranged. A demonstration by Rainbow Light, Inc., of a new daylight color matching lamp, said to produce a uniform, full northern daylight spectrum, was presented following the meeting.

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—*Continued from page 71*

Ruling prices were:—

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Quoted in 100-pound bags at $31.50 per ton, port basis, San Francisco and/or Los Angeles harbor. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra. Prices in effect through June, 1939.

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $29 per ton ex vessel or warehouse; 200-pound bags, $28.30 per ton ex vessel or warehouse.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Domestic 75c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. producer's plant, San Francisco Bay. Bags, quoted at 85c. per unit. Foreign material nominal.

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE.—Quoted at $40 per ton, single bags, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; basis 16 percent N., 20 percent P.A. Inland points, delivered, $1 per ton extra.

FISH MEAL.—California sardine meal is quoted on the basis of $38 per ton, f.o.b. cars, Monterey and San Francisco Bays. The market is firm, with trading reported active last week on the basis of $37.50.

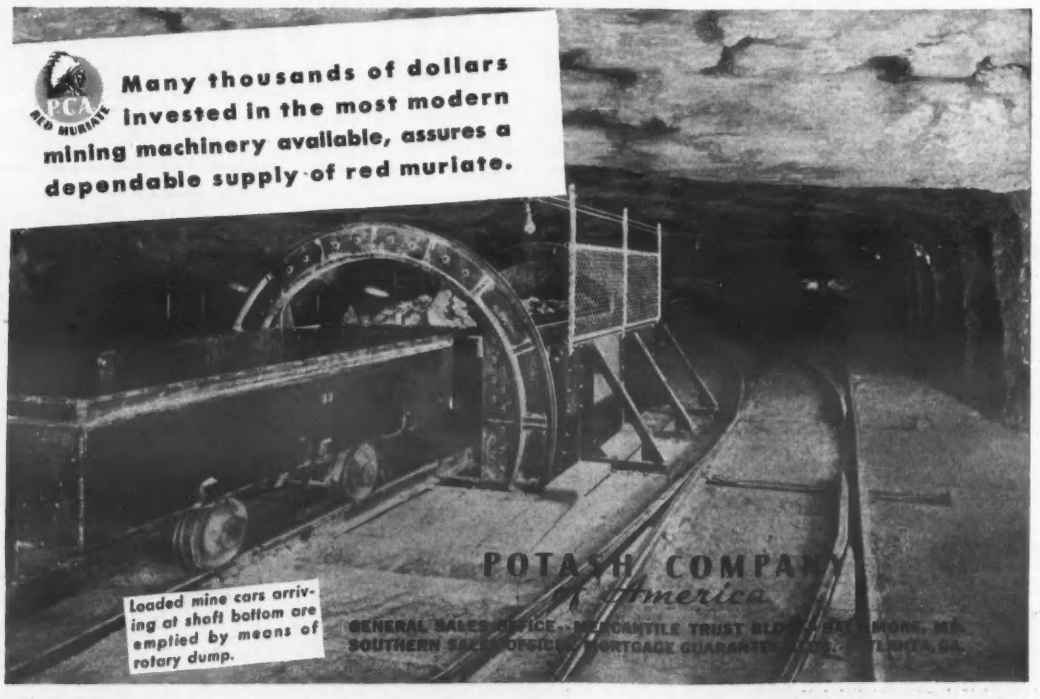
TANKAGE.—Unground, fertilizer grade, wet rendered, from domestic packing houses, quoted on the basis of $3 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco. High grade, quoted at $3.20 and 10c. per unit-ton. Dry rendered, ground, quoted at $35 per ton, f.o.b. cars; unground, dry rendered, quoted at from 57½c. to 60c. per unit of protein. The market has been strong.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic $2.70 to $2.80 per unit, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco.

BONE MEAL.—Domestic steamed bone meal, depending upon quality and seller, quoted from $24 to $28 per ton, delivered Pacific Coast ports.

K-W Drug Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has purchased the five retail stores of the Lane Drug Company in Toledo.

Potash Syndicate of Germany has called for payment January 1, 1939, at 102½ and interest £46,330 of bond series C, due July 1, 1953, at J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation, this city.


PCA
RED MURIATE
Many thousands of dollars invested in the most modern mining machinery available, assures a dependable supply of red muriate.
Loaded mine cars arriving at shaft bottom are emptied by means of rotary dump.
POTASH COMPANY of America

Shipping Information

All matter under this heading fully protected by copyright

Imports at U.S. Ports

New York Imports

ACID, ADIPIC—50 bbls, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
CRESYLIC—141 dms, Monsanto Chem Co, Samaria, Liverpool
200 dms, Caledonia, Glasgow
AGAR AGAR—15 bls, Consumers Import Co, Yamaura, Kobe
10 bls, Mitsui & Co, Yamaura, Kobe
AGROSTIS HERBS—10 cs, 1,056 lbs, Bernard Et Cie, Exochorda, Marseilles
ALBUMEN, BLOOD — 30 cks, Morningstar-Nicol, St Louis, Hamburg
EGG, HEN—28 cs, Bridges, Neumer & Co, Tai Yin, Kobe
ALCOHOL, DENAT—800 dms, C P Chemical Solvents, Manuela, Ponce
ALUMINUM, LEAF—54 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
97 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Paris, Havre
POWDER—20 dms, 2,288 lbs, T D Downing & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
20 dms, T D Downing & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
AMMONIA, CARBONATE—20 cs, American-British Chem Supplies, Caledonia, Glasgow
PERCHLORATE—50 bbls, 1 cs, 6,382 lbs, International Selling Corp, West Cusseta, Havre
SULPHATE—500 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Statendam, Rotterdam
ANGELICA ROOT—2 cs, W & A Gilbey, American Trader, London
ANISE, STAR—60 bls, Wah Young Co, Tai Yin, Hongkong
ANTIMONY ORE—800 bgs, Bank of London South America, Santa Lucia, Arica
640 bgs, Bank of London South America, Santa Lucia, Antofagasta
450 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Lucia, Callao
ARTIST'S MATERIAL—7 cs, Favor, Ruhl & Co, American Trader, London
ASPHALT — 940 tons, 1,717 bgs, 2,845 dms, Manaqui, Trinidad
BALSAM—1 cs, Tombarel Prod Corp, Exochorda, Marseilles
25 cs, S Grazi & Co, Santa Paula, Porto Colombia
10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Santa Paula, La Libertad
9 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Santa Paula, La Libertad
2 dms, W R Grace & Co, Santa Paula, La Libertad
BARIUM CHLORATE—60 bbls, 7,348 lbs, International Sellig Corp, West Cusseta, Havre
BARYTES—600 bgs, 66,000 lbs, State Chem Co, Fernlane, Genoa
3,750 tons, Ore & Chem Corp, Ferngien, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Deutschland, Bremen
BISMUTH REFD—150 cs, Cerro De Pasco Cooper Corp, Santa Lucia, Callao
BLACK BONE—20 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
4 cks, Black Tern, Rotterdam
CEMENT—20 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
BLEACHERS TINT—5 bbls, A De Ronde & Co, Samaria, Liverpool
BLUE, BRONZE—10 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
BONE MEAL—400 bgs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
1,088 bgs, Clara, Trieste
BONES—163 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co, Port Hunter, Auckland
211 bgs, J L Hachtmann & Co, Santa Paula, Cape Haitien
BORON FLUORIDE—15 cyls, 3,643 lbs, Standard Oil Co of N J, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
BRISTLES—18 cs, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, Manhattan, London
50 cs, N Wagman Co, Tai Yin, Hongkong
50 cs, N Wagman Co, Tai Yin, Shanghai
21 cs, Kane Import Co, Tai Yin, Kobe
54 cs, S Hirshenhorn & Son, Tai Yin, Kobe
105 cs, N Wagman Co, Tai Yin, Kobe
24 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co, Tai Yin, Kobe
50 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tai Yin, Hongkong
66 cs, J Kane & Co, Tai Yin, Tientsin
90 cs, Kane Import Co, Tai Yin, Tientsin
107 cs, F H Cone & Co, Tai Yin, Tientsin
8 cs, Continental Bank Trust Co, American Trader, London
19 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Eidsvold, Bombay
7 cs, Chesnut, Cooper & Co, Queen Mary, Southampton
BRONZE POWDER—4 bbls, Phoenix Shipping Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 dms, 1 cs, R F Downing & Co, Deutschland, Bremen
CALCIUM, METALLIC—11 cs, Charles Hardy, West Cusseta, Havre
CANARY SEED—411 bgs, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
250 bgs, Exminster, Telirdag
248 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires
493 bgs, A G Dunn, Pan America, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, A G Dunn, Statendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, C T Wilson & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Gudrun Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Gudrun Maersk, Rotterdam
CAROB FLOUR — 121 bgs, Exochorda, Marseilles
CASEIN — 417 bgs, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, A Hurst & Co, Paris, Havre
CASSIA—360 pkgs, B H Old & Co, Singkep, Padang
174 bls, B H Old & Co, Welteveeden, Tandjong
20 bls, Sino Java Hvg, Prometheus, Padang
8 pkgs, Prometheus, Padang
BUDS—25 cs, Tai Yin, Hongkong
ROLLS—200 bls, B H Old & Co, Tai Yin, Hongkong
CASTOR MEAL—1,334 bgs, Clara, Fiume
CELERY SEED—148 bgs, 22,792 lbs, Exochorda, Marseilles
100 bgs, Eidsvold, Bombay
CHALK—188 bgs, Deutschland, Bremen
BLOCK—995 tons, Taintor Trading Co, West Cusseta, Dunkirk
1,030 tons, West Cusseta, Dunkirk
CRAYON—3 cs, Devoe & Reynold, Manhattan, Hamburg
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, American Trader, London
CHEMICALS—1,270 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
11 cs, Schimmel & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
12 cs, E Bischoff Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
109 bgs, 5 cs, 50 kegs, 15 carboys, 10 dms, 20 cks, Deutschland, Hamburg
2,698 bgs, 25 cks, 1 cs, Deutschland, Hamburg
9 cks, 1 dm, Fulton Dye & Import Co, Paris, Havre
6 cs, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Paris, Havre
100 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Paris, Havre
1 cs, Merck & Co, Paris, Southampton
25 dms, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Vingaren, Gothenburg
1 ck, Exochorda, Marseilles
400 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
10 bbls, St Louis, Hamburg
20 bbls, 3 cs, 8 crbys, 10 dms, St Louis, Hamburg
50 cs, W F Eissing, St Louis, Hamburg
12 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, St Louis, Hamburg
12 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, St Louis, Hamburg
100 dms, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, St Louis, Hamburg
1 cs, A E Nybegger & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
2 cs, Sanocrin Hair Prod Co, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
2 bbls, F Behrend, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
160 bgs, Bank of London South America, Scanpenn, Gdynia
100 bgs, 10 cks, 1 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Caledonia, Glasgow
53 dms, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
60 dms, Philip Bauer Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
115 crbys, Industrial Sales Corp, Black Osprey, Antwerp
40 demj, Merck & Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
14 cks, Jungmann & Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
27 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
4 dms, P C Kuyper & Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
334 bgs, 20 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
45 cs, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
20 cks, Philip Bauer Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
2 cs, Jungmann & Co, Bremen, Bremen
10 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Bremen, Bremen
1 cs, Merck & Co, Bremen, Bremen
3 cs, Bremen, Bremen
2,698 bgs, Hamburg American Line, Bremen, Bremen
3 cks, 4 cs, Bremen, Bremen
37 cs, Michel Export Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
5 cks, 2 cs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
5 cks, 2 cs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
10 dms, Chemical Marketing Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 cks, Statendam, Rotterdam
12 dms, 22 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
8 cks, Sandoz Chem Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
1 cs, A Moschmeyer, Statendam, Rotterdam
39 cks, Philip Bauer Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
50 dms, Gudrun Maersk, Antwerp
6 cs, Eimer & Amend, American Trader, London
2 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours Co, Samaria, Liverpool
86 cs, 5 dms, 10 bbls, Bergstrom Trading Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
PHOTO — 1 cs, American Express Co, Deutschland Hamburg
CINCHONA BARK—14 bls, 1,161 lbs, W E Martin, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
89 bls, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
PRODUCTS—7 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
CLAY—600 bgs, W Manley, Manhattan, Hamburg
75 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 cks, A Hurst & Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
CLOVES—30 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Weltevreden, Amboina
COALTAR DERIVATIVES—9 cks, General Aniline Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
INTERMEDIATES—22 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, St Louis, Hamburg
9 kegs, General Dyestuff Corp, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
1 ck, 3 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
1 dm, 25 cks, General Aniline Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
4 jugs, 92 cks, 107 dms, 35 tins, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
9 cks, 3 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
PRODUCTS—3 cs, Allondon Bayonne Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
COCHINEAL—25 bgs, Bremen, Bremen
COCOA BEANS—320 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa, West Kebar, Accra
250 bgs, Exminster, Lisbon
250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Lucia, West Coast Ports
250 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Pan America, Port Spain
950 bgs, Pan America, Port Spain
152 bgs, W & A Leaman, Astrea, Jeremie
375 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Astrea, Jeremie
681 bgs, Struller & Wood, Astrea, Jeremie
404 bgs, Astrea, Jeremie
200 bgs, Machado & Co, Santa Paula, La Guaira
500 bgs, Santa Paula, Porto Cabello
COCONUTS—816 bgs, 81,600 lbs, General Food Corp, Manuela, San Juan
26 bgs, 2,600 lbs, Simons & French, Coamo, San Juan
350 bgs, 35,000 lbs, I L Toledano Corp, Buenaventura, Cristobal
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, I L Toledano Corp, Atenas, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Far Eastern Manufacturing Co, Atenas, Kingston
500 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Quirigua, Kingston
809 bgs, 80,900 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Quirigua, Kingston
COCONUTS—200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, J A Manton, Quirigua, Kingston
1,463 bgs, 146,300 lbs, General Food Corp, Quirigua, Kingston
COCONUT, DESIC—1,683 cs, Cooperative Coconut Product Co, Yamaura, Manila
1,100 cs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Tai Yin, Davao
1,528 cs, Durkee Famous Food, Tai Yin, Manila
3,025 cs, General Food Corp, Tai Yin, Manila
95 cs, Dodwell & Co, Tai Yin, Manila
COLORS, CADMIUM—5 bbls, Rietmann, Pilcer Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
DRY—8 cks, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
EARTH—51 cks, Reichard Coulston, St Louis, Hamburg
10 cks, Fezandie & Sperrle, Statendam, Rotterdam
10 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Black Tern, Rotterdam
10 cks, Black Tern, Rotterdam
2 csks, Deutschland, Bremen
ENAMEL—1 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
PIGMENT—5 jugs, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
CORIANDER SEED—1 cs, W & A Gilbey, American Trader, London
CORK, WASTE—745 bls, Mundet Cork Corp, Exminster, Lisbon
WOOD—50 bls, Exminster, Lisbon
COTTON LINTERS—6,479 bls, Chase National Bank, Ashkhabad, Novorossisk
COUMARIN—2 cs, Standard Synthetic, Ltd, American Trader, London
CRESOL—5 kgs, Monsanto Chem Co, Samaria, Liverpool
DERRIS ROOT—100 bls, S B Penick & Co, Prometheus, Singapore
DIAZO—5 bbls, C Brunning & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
DILLSEED—167 bgs, Eidsvold, Bombay
DIVI DIVI—700 bgs, Mecke & Co, Astrea, Maracaibo
DOGWOOD ROOT BARK—41 bgs, Quirigua, Kingston
DRUGS, CRUDE—19 cs, St Louis, Hamburg
4 cs, St Louis, Hamburg
12 cs, American Trader, London
DUTCH METAL—5 dms, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Deutschland, Bremen
DYES—18 cks, Ozalid Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
ALIZARIN—9 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
11 jugs, 64 cks, 11 dms, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—41 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, St Louis, Hamburg
32 cks, 1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Bremen, Bremen
4 dms, L & R Organic Prod Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
54 dms, 2 cs, 352 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Statendam, Rotterdam
26 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
8 dms, Ciba Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
1 dm, Ciba Co, Samaria, Liverpool
36 cks, 1 pkg, General Dyestuff Corp, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 bbls, Geigy Co, Paris, Havre
5 cyls, Sandoz Chem Works, Paris, Havre
50 cans, 2 cs, Ciba Co, Paris, Havre
7 cks, Fulton Dye & Import Co, Paris, Havre
33 kgs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Paris, Havre
ERGOT—40 cs, Deutschland, Hamburg
FAT—20 bbls, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
FENNEL SEED—50 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Eidsvold, Bombay
FERROMANGANESE—125 cks, Manhattan, Havre
FERTILIZER—52 bgs, Croton Chem Corp, Schodack, Bordeaux
FILTER MASS—100 bls, A W Fenton,-Deutschland, Bremen
PAPER—8 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, American Trader, London
3 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
FIRE CLAY—200 bgs, Klay Stone Co, Deutschland, Bremen
FISH LIVERS—394 dms, Newfoundland Industries, Sylvia Hansen, Nova Scotia
FLAXSEED—46 bgs, 101 bus, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
421,470 kilos, 16,859 bus, Bunge North Amer Grain Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires
471 tons, 18,840 bus, L Dreyfus & Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires
447 bgs, 983 bus, L Dreyfus & Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires
FLEASEED—67 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Eidsvold, Bombay
390 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Eidsvold, Bombay
130 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Eidsvold, Bombay
26 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Eidsvold, Bombay
1,121 bgs, Eidsvold, Bombay
28 bgs, 5,544 lbs, Exochorda, Marseilles
10 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Ideal Trading Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
FLORAL WATER—40 demjs, Fritzsche Bros, Exochorda, Marseilles
GALANGAL ROOT—35 bgs, Tai Yin, Hongkong
GAMBIER—70 bgs, L Littlejohn & Co, Chinese Prince, Singapore
260 cs, American Dyewood Co, Chinese Prince, Belawan Deli
100 cs, American Dyewood Co, Singkep, Belawan Deli
255 cs, Weltevreden, Asahan
260 cs, American Dyewood Co, Prometheus, Belawan Deli
425 cs, L Littlejohn & Co, Prometheus, Belawan Deli
GELATIN—10 cs, Dingelstedt & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
POWDERED—10 kgs, 10 bbls, 10 dms, R D McLellan, Statendam, Rotterdam
GINGER ROOT—10 bgs, S Solomon, Mexico, Havana
12 bgs, Quirigua, Kingston
114 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Quirigua, Kingston
GLASS, PLATE—1 cs, Globe Shipping Co, St Louis, Hamburg
2 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
2 cs, C Happel, Deutschland, Hamburg
1 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
SHEET—900 cs, Black Osprey, Antwerp
WINDOW—20 cs, S A Bendheim Co, Manhattan, Stuttgart
2 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
5 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
21 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Samaria, Liverpool
401 cs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
GLYCERIN—171 dms, Chase National Bank, N Ejov, Leningrad
GRAPHITE—63 cks, Eberhardt Faber Pencil Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
GREASE, WOOL—200 bbls, Continental Bank Trust Co, West Cusseta, Havre
20 dms, Robinson-Wagner Co, Samaria, Liverpool
GUM—5 bgs, Statendam, Rotterdam
10 cs, S B Penick & Co, American Trader, London
ARABIC—150 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Maidan, Port Sudan
110 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Maidan, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Eidsvold, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Eidsvold, Port Sudan
BENZOIN—10 cs, A Chiris Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
CHICLE—25 bls, Chicle Development Co, Atenas, Kingston
COPAL—266 bskts, T G Cooper & Co, Chinese Prince, Macassar
74 bskts, 120 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Chinese Prince, Macassar
159 bskts, 62 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald, Chinese Prince, Macassar
225 bskts, S Winterbourne & Co, Chinese Prince, Macassar
85 bskts, G W S Patterson & Co, Chinese Prince, Macassar
191 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Chinese Prince, Macassar
41 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Singkep, Tominbay
57 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Singkep, Namlea
184 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Singkep, Kohas
92 bskts, France, Campbell & Darling, Singkep, Macassar
385 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singkep, Macassar
134 bskts, Mitsui & Co, Singkep, Macassar
187 bskts, Sino Java Hvg, Singkep, Macassar
177 bskts, Weltevreden, Macassar
5 cs, 332 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Weltevreden, Macassar
270 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Weltevreden, Amboina
30 bgs, J Meyer & Son, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
DAMMAR—115 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Weltevreden, Padang
250 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Prometheus, Batavia
210 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, Prometheus, Singapore
50 cs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Prometheus, Singapore
10 cs, Deutschland, Hamburg
140 bgs, 50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Chinese Prince, Singapore
100 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Chinese Prince, Singapore
140 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Chinese Prince, Singapore
50 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Chinese Prince, Singapore
210 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald, Chinese Prince, Singapore
330 bgs, 25 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, Chinese Prince, Singapore
665 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Chinese Prince, Singapore
100 cs, O G Innes Corp, Chinese Prince, Batavia
400 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Chinese Prince, Batavia
28 cs, Chinese Prince, Batavia
64 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Chinese Prince, Macassar
200 cs, O G Innes Corp, Singkep, Batavia
100 bgs, 25 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, Singkep, Batavia
100 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Singkep, Batavia
100 cs, Sino Java Hvg, Singkep, Padang
200 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Weltevreden, Batavia
50 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, Weltevreden, Singapore
100 cs, O G Innes Corp, Weltevreden, Singapore
KARAYA—700 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Eidsvold, Bombay
70 bgs, Frank Vliet Co, Eidsvold, Bombay
67 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Eidsvold, Bombay
66 bgs, Chase National Bank, Eidsvold, Bombay
66 bgs, J W Masters & Co, Eidsvold, Bombay
41 bgs, Eidsvold, Bombay
KAURI — 56 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Port Hunter, Auckland
LABDANUM—9 cs, 2,468 lbs, Exochorda, Marseilles
LOCUST—20 bgs, 4,543 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Exochorda, Genoa
90 bgs, 20,460 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Exochorda, Genoa
50 bgs, 11,363 lbs, Exochorda, Genoa
TRAGACANTH—58 cs, E Meer & Co, Exochorda, Beyrouth
63 bgs, St Louis, Hamburg
10 cs, G Gulbenkian & Co, Exminster, Istanbul
10 cs, American Trader, London
216 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp, N Ejov, Leningrad
91 bgs, E Meer & Co, Eidsvold, Bombay
345 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Eidsvold, Bombay
HELIOTROPINE—3 dms, 301 lbs, Aromatic Product, Exochorda, Marseilles
HERBS—8 bls, S B Penick & Co, Scanpenn, Gdynia
10 bls, Deutschland, Hamburg
HOPS—100 bls, R F Downing & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
10 cs, R F Downing & Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
135 bls, Manhattan, Hamburg
40 bls, Scanpenn, Gdynia
30 bls, Globe Shipping Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
50 bls, S S Steiner & Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
50 bls, S S Steiner, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
50 bls, Rads & Voigt, Deutschland, Hamburg
HORN TIPS—31 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Samaria, Liverpool
IPECAC ROOT — 10 bls, Southern Prince, Bahia
12 bgs, C E Griffin Co, Santa Paula, Corinto
IRISH MOSS—80 bls, Peek & Velsor, Paris, Havre
IRON CHLORIDE—100 cks, Philipp Bros, St Louis, Hamburg
ORE—20 dms, Reichard-Coulston, Samaria, Liverpool
7,042 tons, L J Buck, Strassa, Narvik
OXIDE—10 cks, J A McNulty, Samaria, Liverpool
2 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Samaria, Liverpool
120 bgs, Samaria, Liverpool

ISINGLASS—10 cs, C H Reisig, Samaria, Liverpool
JUNIPER BERRIES—75 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Exminster, Leghorn
267 bgs, 35,200 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Fernlane, Leghorn
3 cs, W & A Gilbey, American Trader, London
KAMALA—15 bgs, O J Weeks Co, Eidsvold, Karachi
KOLA NUTS—100 bgs, D Steengrafe, Quirigua, Kingston
LECITHIN—1 ck, Penson & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
VEGETABLE—10 bbls, P S Royal, Black Tern, Rotterdam
LITHOPONE—100 cks, B Moore & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
LIVER MEAL—400 bgs, Port Hunter, Bluff
LYCOPODIUM—10 cs, McKesson & Robbins, St Louis, Hamburg
15 cs, Deutschland, Hamburg
6 chests, Deutschland, Bremen
MACE—16 cs, J F Frank, Chinese Prince, Banda
64 cs, Catz American Co, Chinese Prince, Macassar
77 cs, Catz American Co, Singkep, Macassar
43 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Weltevreden, Amboina
41 cs, Catz American Co, Weltevreden, Macassar
16 cs, Weltevreden, Macassar
55 cs, Catz American Co, Weltevreden, Banda
32 cs, Weltevreden, Banda
15 cs, Weltevreden, Amboina
26 cs, Statendam, Rotterdam
MAGNESIA CALCINED—30 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Samaria, Liverpool
CARBONATE—75 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Samaria, Liverpool
HYDRATE—20 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Samaria, Liverpool
MAGNESITE CALCINED—30 dms, Speiden, Whitfield & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
MANGROVE BARK EXTRACT—5,568 bgs, Philippine Cutch Corp, Tai Yin, Zamboanga
MATCHES, SAFETY—2,000 ctns, N Y Match Co, Yingaren, Gothenburg
3,500 ctns, N Y Match Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
MEDICINAL PREPS—11 cs, J Personeni, Exochorda, Genoa
1 cs, L Rivero, Southern Prince, Rio de Janeiro
2 cs, Picot Laboratory, Southern Prince, Rio de Janeiro
1 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
3 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, American Trader, London
1 cs, American Express Co, American Trader, London
5 cs, E Fougera & Co, Paris, Havre
18 cs, Hoffmann La Roche Co, Paris, Havre
18 cs, G J Wallau, Paris, Havre
7 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Paris, Havre
MENTHOL—30 cs, Kachurin Drug Co, Yamaura, Nagoyo
8 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, American Trader, London
MICA—18 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Southern Prince, Rio de Janeiro
11 cs, Eugene Munsell & So, Southern Prince, Rio de Janeiro
11 cs, Eugene Munsell, Pan America, Rio de Janeiro
BLOCK—35 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Maidan, Calcutta
27 cs, Maidan, Calcutta
NICKEL POWDER—21 cs, 4 dms, International Nickel Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
MILK POWD—32 cs Nestles Milk Prod, Exochorda, Marseilles
MINERAL CONC—66 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Santa Paula, Puerto Colombia
MUSTARD SEED—50 bgs, Statendam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Charles Gulden, Black Tern, Rotterdam
250 bgs, R F Downing & Co, American Trader, London
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, 222,420 lbs, Associated Metal & Mineral Corp, Gudrum Maersk, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—20 bgs, B H Old & Co, Chinese Prince, Banda
40 bgs, J F Frank, Chinese Prince, Banda
45 bgs, Catz American Co, Chinese Prince, Banda
32 cs, Singkep, Macassar
52 cs, Irving Trust Co, Weltevreden, Macassar
243 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Veltevreden, Amboina
15 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Weltevreden, Banda
35 bgs, Weltevreden, Banda
32 bgs, Weltevreden, Menado
110 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co, Weltevreden, Padang
17 bgs, Weltevreden, Padang
37 bgs, Statendam, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—1,786 pockets, Prometheus, Cochin
OCHER—1,200 bgs, 60,720 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
5 cks, 3,121 lbs, Reichard Coulston, Exochorda, Marseilles
34 dms, Reichard Coulston, Samaria, Liverpool
OIL, ALMOND—60 cs, 4,895 lbs, Exochorda, Marseilles
5 cs, Tombarel Prod Corp, Exochorda, Marseilles
ANISE—5 dms, Aries Co, Tai Yin, Haiphong
BAY—13 cs, D Steengrafe, Manuela, Arroyo
BERGAMOT—4 cs, Clara, Messina
CAMPHOR—50 dms, Yamaura, Kobe
CARAWAY—1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Statendam, Rotterdam
CASHEW—5 dms, General Foods Corp, Eidsvold, Marmagoa
CASSIA—10 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Tai Yin, Hongkong
20 dms, Geo Lueders & Co, Tai Yin, Hongkong
CINNAMON LEAF—5 dms, R C Treatt & Co, American Trader, London
CITRONELLA—4 dms, A Maschmeyer, Chinese Prince, Batavia
20 dms, G Uhe Co, Chinese Prince, Batavia
29 dms, Catz American Co, Chinese Prince, Batavia

CLEANING MILLING
GUMS, DRUGS, FOOD PRODUCTS
To
Your Specification
Try
Gruman's Service
Telephone MArket 3-2491
J. B. GRUMAN CO.
St. Francis, Komorn and Maine Sts.
Est. 1854 NEWARK, N. J.

OIL, CITRONELLA—4 dms, A Maschmeyer, Chinese Prince, Sourabaya
8 dms, National City Bank, Singkep, Batavia
52 dms, National City Bank, Weltevreden, Batavia
36 dms, Prometheus, Batavia
COCONUT—1,311 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Chinese Prince, Manila
COD—1 tin, W Fischer, Stavangerfjord, Kr Sund
5,000 dms, E M Javitz Co, Stavangerfjord, Alesund
300 cks, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
100 cks, Chase Export Co, Fort Townshend-St Johns
25 bbls, Atlas Refinery Co, Fort Townshend, St Johns
52 cks, F W Damon, Fort Townshend, St Johns
CODLIVER—150 dms, H H Rosenthal & Co, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
50 dms, C H Powell & Co, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
325 dms, American Scantic Line, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
225 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Stavangerfjord, Alesund
30 dms, P R Dreyer, Stavangerfjord, Alesund
55 dms, H H Rosenthal Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
100 dms, 15 cs, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
CORN—370 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, St Louis, Hamburg
360 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, Caledonia, Glasgow
399 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, West Cusseta, Havre
111,804 kilos, Black Tern, Rotterdam
15,753 kilos, Black Tern, Antwerp
COTTONSEED—Quantity, West Texas Cotton Oil Co, Southern Prince, Santos
ESSENTIAL—55 pkgs, Exochorda, Marseilles
2 cs, Manhattan, Lyon
10 cs, Manhattan, Havre
13 pkgs, Statendam, Rotterdam
3 cs, American Trader, London
1 cs, Deutschland, Hamburg
72 pkgs, Paris, Havre
FUEL—110,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Standard, Aruba
91,500 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Kaldfonn, Aruba
44,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, H G Wylie, Aruba
GERANIUM—8 cs, 915 lbs, E Lelong, Exochorda, Marseilles
1 dm, P R Dreyer, Exochorda, Marseilles
5 dms, 3,790 lbs, Exochorda, Marseilles
HALIBUT—1 cs, E M Javitz Co, Stavangerfjord, Alesund
LABDANUM—5 cs, Exochorda, Marseilles
LAVENDER—1 dm, A Chiris Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
LEMON—23 cs, Clara, Messina
LEMONGRASS—2 dms, Volkart Bros, Prometheus, Cochin
12 dms, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Prometheus, Cochin
6 dms, Chase National Bank, Prometheus, Cochin
8 dms, Irving Trust Co, Prometheus, Cochin
8 dms, Prometheus, Cochin
LIME—5 dms, Van Ameringen & Haebler, Southern Prince, Port Spain
6 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Atenas, Kingston
10 cs, G Lueders & Co, Atenas, Kingston
4 cs, Orbis Product Corp, Atenas, Kingston
6 cs, Atenas, Kingston
LUBRICATING—6 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Manhattan, London
150 dms, Webbal Service Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
70 dms, Gerolstein, Antwerp
MINERAL—45 cs, N Y & N J Oil Co, Caledonia, Glasgow
180 dms, West Cusseta, Havre
325 dms, Deutschland, Hamburg
OLIVE—176 dms, Comm'l Bank of Greece, Exochorda, Piraeus
111 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exochorda, Piraeus
200 dms, Banca Comm'l Italiana & Greece, Athens, Exochorda, Piraeus
50 dms, British French Discount Bank, Exochorda, Piraeus
10 dms, Olive Oil Industry, Exochorda, Piraeus
100 dms, Exochorda, Piraeus
40 cs, Exochorda, Leghorn
100 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Exochorda, Genoa
10 dms, J Waltuch, Exochorda, Genoa
25 dms, J Sciafani, Exochorda, Genoa
25 dms, De Simone Bros, Exochorda, Genoa
75 dms, Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co, Exochorda, Genoa
4,419 cs, Exochorda, Genoa
20 dms, F Grassebomo, Exochorda, Genoa
20 dms, G Cuccia & Son, Exochorda, Genoa
10 dms, L Profung, Exochorda, Genoa
100 demij, R Gerbers & Co, Exochorda, Genoa
25 dms, J R Tolibia, Exochorda, Genoa
11 dms, 62 cs, Exochorda, Marseilles
150 dms, Mewer Gulden Annis, Exochorda, Marseilles
25 dms, G W Sheldon & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
100 dms, R W Delapenha & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
70 dms, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
50 dms, National City Bank, Exochorda, Marseilles
20 dms, Banco Comm'l Italian, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
15 dms, Bon Oil Packing Corp, Exminster, Tunis
15 dms, Misosi & Saia, Exminster, Tunis
700 cs, Exminster, Leghorn
65 dms, Fontan Hollywood Co, Exminster, Leghorn
23 dms, Musco & Co, Exminster, Genoa
900 cs, Exminster, Genoa
150 dms, Banca Comm'l Italian, Exminster, Lisbon
2,300 cs, Fernlane, Leghorn
25 cs, Clara, Palermo
1,400 cs, Clara, Seville
OLIVE SULPHUR — 504,218 kilos, Smith Weilman Co, Exminster, Lisbon
PALM—100 tins, 100 dms, Regent Import Co, Gudrun Maersk, Rotterdam
Quantity — Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Chinese Prince, Belawan Deli
987 tons, Van Leeuwen Boomkamp & Co, Singkep, Belawan Deli
401 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
258 tons, Van Leeuwen Boomkamp & Co, Weltevreden, Belawan Deli
1,033 tons, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, Prometheus, Belawan Deli
269 tons, Prometheus, Belawan Deli
35 dms, I R Boody & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
15 dms, Black Tern, Rotterdam
PEANUT—15 dms, I R Boody & Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
100 dms, Chase National Bank, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
PENNYROYAL — 1 dm, American Trader, London
PETITGRAIN — 25 cs, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
PINE—2 bbls, Fritzsche Bros, Deutschland, Hamburg
ROSE—1 dm, 264 lbs, Aromatic Product, Exochorda, Marseilles
3 bbls, Geo Lueders & Co, Paris, Havre
ROSEMARY—1 cs, A Chiris Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
SESAME—50 dms, I R Boody & Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
SPERM—15 dms, Caledonia, Glasgow

OIL, SYNTHETIC—1 dm, 78 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Gudrun Maersk, Rotterdam
TEASEED—450 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Chinese Prince, Hongkong
100 tons, S L Jones & Co, Tai Yin, Hongkong
156 tons, Leghorn Trading Co, Tai Yin, Hongkong
95 tons, Bank of California Natl Assn, Tai Yin, Hongkong
100 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Tai Yin, Hongkong
730 tons, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Tai Yin, Hongkong
100 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Tai Yin, Hongkong
TURTLE—3 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, American Trader, London
YLANG YLANG—4 cs, 457 lbs, E Lelong, Exochorda, Marseilles
1 cs, Roure Bertrand, Exochorda, Marseilles
2 dms, 253 lbs, Givaudan-Delawanna, Exochorda, Marseilles
OPIUM—10 cs, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Manhattan, London
50 cs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, American Trader, London
ORANGE PEEL—56 bgs, Struller & Wood, Astrea, Curacao
1 cs, W & A Gilbey, American Trader, London
ORRISROOT—70 bgs, 11,242 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Fernlane, Leghorn
63 bgs, 11,088 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Fernlane, Leghorn
POWDER—1 cs, W & A Gilbey, American Trader, London
PAINT—13 cs, Norwegian American Line, St Louis, Hamburg
100 kits, General Motor Co, Tampa, Calcutta
PALM KERNELS—4,908 bgs, Chinese Prince, Belawan Deli
PAPAIN—13 half chests, Dodwell & Co, Tampa, Colombo
6 half chests, J L Hopkins & Co, Tampa, Colombo
PAPRIKA—75 bgs, St Louis, Hamburg
125 bgs, Avery F Payne Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
25 cs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
80 bgs, Detuschland, Hamburg
PEAT DUST—280 bls, Caledonia, Glasgow
PEATMOSS—4,300 bls, St Louis, Hamburg
802 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Scanpenn, Copenhagen
486 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Stavangerfjord, Malmo
1,697 bls, C K Ketzel, Black Osprey, Antwerp
1,000 bls, Deutschland, Bremen
4,881 bls, N Ejoy, Leningrad
PEPPER, BLACK—258 bgs, Catz American Co, Chinese Prince, Batavia
2,506 bgs, Singkep, Oosthaven
750 bgs, Weltevreden, Oosthaven
WHITE—36 bgs, Chinese Prince, Singapore
516 bgs, Catz American Co, Chinese Prince, Batavia
430 bgs, Catz American Co, Weltevreden, Kota Baroe
PERFUME—63 cs, Deutschland, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—106,331 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
SULPHONATED—4 bbls, Deutschland, Hamburg
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J T Connor Co, Scanpenn, Gdynia
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, American Bluefriesveen, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, M Witsenburg, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Statendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, M Witsenburg, Black Tern, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, American Bluefriesveen, Black Tern, Rotterdam
POTASH, CHLORATE—500 dms, International Selling Corp, West Cusseta, Havre
CYANIDE—68 cs, 13,981 lbs, E I duPont de Nemours Co, St Louis, Hamburg
15 cs, Gudrun Maersk, Antwerp
MURIATE—250 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Black Osprey, Antwerp
PERCHLORATE—100 bbls, 24,607 lbs, International Selling Corp, West Cusseta, Havre
PRUSSIATE—204 cs, 967 kgs, Iwai & Co, Yamaura, Nagoya
SULPHATE—250 bgs, N V Potash Export Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
450 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Deutschland, Hamburg
PUMICE—1,700 bgs, K F Griffiths & Co, Clara, Canneto
350 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Clara, Canneto
LUMP—150 bgs, K F Griffiths & Co, Clara, Canneto
100 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Clara, Canneto
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, J Powell & Co, Yamaura, Kobe
500 bls, J Powell & Co, Yamaura, Nagoya
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—400 bgs, Tannin Corp, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—50 flasks, Chase National Bank, Mexico, Vera Cruz
QUINCE SEED—26 bgs, E Meer & Co, Eidsvold, Bombay
QUINIDINE SULPHATE—15 cs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, Statendam, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—175 bgs, Hinton & Co, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
127 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
340 bgs, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
550 bgs, American Bluefriesveen, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
275 bgs, A G Dunn, Black Osprey, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
RICE FLOUR—100 bgs, Half Moon Mfg Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
ROOT, MEDICINAL—8 bls, 20 bgs, Peek & Velsor, St Louis, Hamburg
13 bls, St Louis, Hamburg
14 bgs, R D Hines, St Louis, Hamburg
ROSE FLOWER WATER—3 demj, Roure Bertrand, Exochorda, Marseilles
SAFFRON—16 petales, Mexico, Vera Cruz
FLOWERS—1 cs, S B Penick & Co, Bremen, Bremen
SANDALWOOD — 100 bgs, Murphy & Beese, Eidsvold, Bombay
SARSAPARILLA ROOT — 7 bls, Eggers & Heinlein, Antigua, Porto Cortes
SENNA LEAVES—390 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Maidan, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED—32 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Chinese Prince, Semarang
348 bgs, W R Howe, Maidan, Port Sudan
348 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Maidan, Port Sudan
168 bgs, Tai Yin, Hongkong
SHELLAC—325 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Maidan, Calcutta
710 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Maidan, Calcutta
100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Maidan, Calcutta
450 bgs, 75 cs, Maidan, Calcutta
60 bgs, 15 cs, Wm Zinsser Co, American Trader, London
35 cs, A Hurst & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg

SHELLAC, SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Tampa, Calcutta
225 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Maidan, Calcutta
200 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Maidan, Calcutta
800 bgs, Ralli Bros, Maidan, Calcutta
100 bgs, Maidan, Calcutta
SIENNA—65 bbls, 24,596 lbs, F B Vandegrift & Co, Fernlane, Leghorn
25 cks, 11,935 lbs, Landers Segal Color Co Fernlane, Leghorn
SOAP—940 cs, Conti Product Corp, Exochorda Leghorn
25 cs, R J Saunders & Co, Gudrun Maersk London
10 cs, Titan Shipping Co, American Trader, London
BASE—47 cs, Yardley & Co, American Trader, London
SADDLE—100 cs, Salomon & Philipps, American Trader, London
10 cs, American Express Co, American Trader, London
STEARIC ACID—8 cs, Yardley & Co, American Trader, London
TOILET—5 cs, J Victori & Co, Pan America, Buenos Aires
SODA, CYANIDE—500 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
357 dms, Charles Hardy, Paris, Havre
FLUORIDE—100 bgs, Deutschland, Bremen
NITRATE—11,154 bgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Frida, Tocopilla
SULPHATE—1,390 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Lucia, Antofagasta
SULPHIDE—27 dms, Deutschland, Hamburg
URANATE, YELLOW—50 dms, 5 cs, Central Trading Corp, Gerolstein, Antwerp
SOLVENTS—500 dms, C P Chemical Solvents, Manuela, Ponce
SOOT—50 bgs, Caledonia, Glasgow
SOYBEAN RESIDUE—8 dms, Deutschland, Hamburg
SPONGES—17 bls, A Bloch & Son, Veragua, Puerto Limon
25 bls, Jos Bloch, Mexico, Havana
2 bls, A Bloch & Son, Atenas, Kingston
SQUILL, RED—20 bgs, International Selling Corp, Clara, Algiers
STARCH—5 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co, American Trader, London
RICE—75 bbls, Arabol Mfg Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
50 bbls, B I Binder Co, Black Osprey, Antwerp
SUMAC—1,050 bgs, Clara, Palermo
LEAF—100 bls, Clara, Palermo
TALC—1,300 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Exminster, Genoa
400 bgs, Fernlane, Leghorn
300 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Fernlane, Genoa
50 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Fernlane, Genoa
300 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, West Cusseta, Havre
400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, West Cusseta, Havre
400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Schodack, Bordeaux
300 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Schodack, Bordeaux
TANKAGE—508 bgs, National City Bank, Southern Prince, Montevideo
TAPIOCA, FLAKE—1,716 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singkep, Sourabaya
FLOUR—280 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Chinese Prince, Batavia
808 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Chinese Prince, Cheribon
250 bgs, Sino Java Handel, Chinese Prince, Cheribon
300 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Chinese Prince, Semarang
500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Chinese Prince, Pasoeroean
250 bgs, Aaron D Welds Son, Chinese Prince, Pasoeroean
174 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singkep, Sourabaya
250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singkep Tjilatjap
250 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Singkep Tjilatjap
250 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Singkep Tjilatjap
210 bgs, Singkep, Tjilatjap
1,325 bgs, Chase National Bank, Singkep Cheribon
3,210 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Singkep Pamanoekan
250 bgs, Bank of Manhattan, Singkep Batavia
250 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Singkep Batavia
250 bgs, Chase National Bank, Singkep Batavia
500 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemica Co, Weltevreden, Tjilatjap
750 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Weltevreden Tjilatjap
1,858 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Weltevreden Sourabaya
570 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemica Co, Weltevreden, Batavia
36 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Weltevreden Tjilatjap
500 bgs, Weltevreden, Tegal
500 bgs, Java American Export Co, Weltevreden, Batavia
250 bgs, Weltevreden, Cheribon
250 bgs, Bank of New York Trust Co Weltevreden, Kota Nopan
1,035 bgs, Rutger, Bleecker & Co Prometheus, Cheribon
1,161 bgs, Prometheus, Cheribon
250 bgs, Rutger, Bleecker & Co, Prometheus, Batavia
500 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Prometheus, Batavia
250 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemica Co, Prometheus, Batavia
653 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Prometheus Batavia
250 bgs, Chase National Bank, Prometheus Batavia
PEARL—110 bgs, Catz American Co, Chines Prince, Batavia
163 bgs, Catz American Co, Chinese Prince Cheribon
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Weltevreden Cheribon
SEED—301 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singke Sourabaya
SIFTINGS—115 bgs, H P Winter & C Weltevreden, Tjilatjap
TARTAR—725 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Exochorda, Marseilles
TITANIUM, WHITE—1 bx, J L Turner, S maria, Liverpool
TRICHLORETHYLENE—30 dms, Black Ter Rotterdam
TUBA ROOT—100 bgs, McKesson & Robbin Singkep, Singapore
96 bls, Weltevreden, Singapore
UMBER, BURNT — 25 cks, Exochorda, Ale andria
30 cks, T H Deutz, Exochorda, Alexandr
20 cks, J A McNulty, Exochorda, Ale andria
VALONIA—352 bgs, Exminster, Izmir
EXTRACT—1,017 bgs, H S Head, Fernlan Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—65 cs, Exochorda, Ma seilles
21 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Exochord Marseilles
35 cs, Commi Natl Bank Trust Co, Ex chorda, Marseilles
30 cs, French American Banking Co Exochorda, Marseilles

VANILLA BEANS—9 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Prometheus, Batavia
8 cs, Chase Natl Bank, Paris, Havre
VIOLET ULTRAMARINE—2 cks, Calco Chem Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
WATER, MINERAL—825 cs, W L Newberry, Manhattan, Havre
50 crtns, Westergaard Berg Johnson & Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
670 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, Statendam, Rotterdam
25 cs, Bloomingdale Bros, American Trader, London
180 cs, Deutschland, Bremen
12 cs, E Fucini, Clara, Naples
250 cs, Clara, Naples
15 cs, H S Dorf & Co, Paris, Havre
80 cs, American Agency, French Agency, Paris, Havre
WAX, BEES—69 pkgs, Van Oppen & Co, Exochorda, Alexandria
80 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Southern Prince, Santos
120 ballots, Soc Comml de l'Quest African, St Louis, Hamburg
212 bgs, G B Ollivant, West Kebar, Pointe Noire
3 seroons, Porcella, Vicini & Co, Coamo, Trujillo
14 bgs, Carr Bros, Coamo, Trujillo
9 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Astrea, Jeremie
80 bgs, D Steengrafe, Mexico, Havana
2 dms, J L Hachtmann & Co, Santa Paula, Cape Haitien
MONTAN—365 bgs, 57,750 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, St Louis, Hamburg
400 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Manhattan, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—20 cs, Schodack, Havre
REFINED—3,388 bgs, Standard Oil Co of N J, Weltevreden, Tandjong Priok
5,082 bgs, Standard Oil Co of N J, Prometheus, Batavia
VEGETABLE—50 bgs, Caledonia, Glasgow
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
WOODFLOUR—800 bgs, Burnet Co, Scanpenn, Kotka
450 bgs, B L Soberski, Stavangerfjord, Fredrikstad
YEAST—50 bbls, Vulkan Yeast Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
150 bbls, Deutschland, Hamburg
ZINC, OXIDE—200 cks, 53,790 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Corp, Exochorda, Marseilles
25 cks, 6,072 lbs, Orbis Product Corp, Exochorda, Marseilles
40 cks, Reichard-Coulston, Samaria, Liverpool
PRECIPITATES — 4 dms, Royal Bank of Canada, Santa Paula, Porto Colombia
ZINC AMMONIA, CHLORIDE—21 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Gerolstein, Antwerp

New York Transit Imports

BARYTES—3,750 tons, Ore & Chem Corp, Fernglen, Rotterdam, Wilmington
BRISTLES—11 cs, Wooster Brush Co, Tai Yin, Shanghai, Wooster, Ohio
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam, Chicago
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam, Detroit
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam, Milwaukee
GELATIN — 20 cs, American Express Co, Deutschland, Hamburg, Rochester
SHEET—41 cs, American Express Co, Black Osprey, Rotterdam, Rochester
OIL, CHINAWOOD—220 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Chinese Prince, Hongkong, Buffalo
CODLIVER — 300 dms, Stavangerfjord, Oslo, Milwaukee
PEPPERMINT LIQUID — 10 cs, Statendam, Rotterdam, Chicago
POPPYSEED—300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam, Detroit
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Statendam, Rotterdam, Milwaukee
SPONGES—13 bls, Mexico, Havana, Buenos Aires
8 bls, Mexico, Havana, Philadelphia
12 bls, Mexico, Havana, Rotterdam
REFUSE—8 bls, Mexico, Havana, Buenos Aires
TARTAR—250 bgs, J T Baker Chem Co, Fernlane, Naples, Phillippsburgh
TEAWASTE—1,529 bgs, Chemical Bank Trust Co, Maidan, Calcutta, Maywood
VIOLET MINERAL POWD—1 ck, Statendam, Rotterdam, Kensington
WAX, VEGETABLE—1 cs, Wm Wrigley, Jr, Weltecreden, Batavia, Chicago

Baltimore Imports

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE — 1,016 bgs, Black Condor, Antwerp
BONE MEAL—1,353 bgs, City of Flint, Hamburg
CHALK PASTE—1 dm, S Shapiro & Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
CEMENT COPALIT — 10 cs, City of Flint, Hamburg
CHROME ORE—2,250 tons, Exchange, Fethiye
COPRA—1,000 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Friesland, Zamboanga
300 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Friesland, Bulan
1,947 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Friesland, Cebu
FULLER'S EARTH—150 bgs, City of Flint, London
IRON ORE—9,151 tons, Leo J Buck, Pajala, Narvik
MAGNESITE—25,403 bgs, General Refractories Co, Alberta, Trieste
MOLASSES—16,460,338 lbs, Cuba Distilling Co, Catahoula, Nuevitas
OIL, CODLIVER—25 dms, Black Condor, Rotterdam
FUEL—45,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, N J, Victor Ross, Aruba
OLIVE—505 dms, Exchange, Sousse
150 cs, Exchange, Leghorn
PEATMOSS—1,155 bls, City of Flint, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 69,261 bbls, Pan American Refg Co, Victor Ross, Las Piedras
POTASH, CHLORATE—100 cs, Black Condor, Rotterdam
PYRITES—3,000 tons, Baron Ogilvy, Huelva
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,000 bgs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
15,342 bgs, Tannin Corporation, Culberson, Buenos Aires
SIENNA—165 bgs, Exchange, Leghorn
TANKAGE—120 bgs, Culberson, Buenos Aires
508 bgs, Culberson, Montevideo
1,815 bgs, Culberson, Santos
WATER, MINERAL — 150 cs, Black Condor, Rotterdam

Boston Imports

ACID, STEARIC—30 triple bgs, 2 tons, 6 cwt, 2 qtrs, 5 lbs, Samaria, Liverpool
ALBUMEN, BLOOD—10 csks, 2,519 lbs, Irving M Sobin Co, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
BARIUM NITRATE—80 bbls, 48,422 lbs, West Cusseta, Havre
BAUXITE—2,642 tons, Aluminum Union, Gunvor, Georgetown
BLEACHING POWDER—145 dms, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
BRONZE POWDER—20 dms, 3,968 lbs, Wasgenwald, Bremen
CHEMICALS—74 csks, 53,245 lbs, Chemicals Marketing Co, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
22 cs, 5,839 lbs, C H Powell Co, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
72 bgs, 11,067 lbs, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, 220,460 lbs, Chemical Marketing Corp, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
500 double bgs, 111,222 lbs, Philipp Bros, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
100 csks, 300 bgs, 113,757 lbs, Wasgenwald, Bremen
143 bgs, 102 csks, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Manufacturers Chemical Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—202 tons, 4 cwt, Moore & Munger, Toronto City, Fowey
2,050 tons, English China Clay Sales Corp, Toronto City, Fowey
COCOA, BEANS—500 bgs, Nieschlag & Co, Gertrude Maersk, Cristobal
1,500 bgs, Gertrude Maersk, Cristobal
1,500 bgs, Wessels, Kullenkampf & Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
COLOR, DRY—3 cs, Croxall Chemical & Supply Co, Samaria, Liverpool
EARTH, RED—150 bgs, Stanley Doggett, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
EELGRASS—32 bls, Samuel Cabot, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
EMERY FILLET—4 cs, C H Powell Co, Samaria, Liverpool
1 cs, Atkinson-Haserick Co, Samaria, Liverpool
1 cs, Joseph Sykes Bros, Samaria, Liverpool
FERTILIZER, CHEMICAL MANURE—37 bgs, Davies Turner Co, American Trader, London
GELATIN—120 bgs, Rob D McLellan, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
GLUE, MARINE PITCH—4 crts, L W Ferdinand Co, American Trader, London
GLUESTOCK—323 bls, E Butterworth, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
FISH—40 bxs, 2 bbls, 3 cs, J R Poole Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
2 bls, R H Ranagan, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
HIDE—212 bgs, 15 tons, 1 cwt, 3 qtrs, 19 lbs, First National Bank, Samaria, Liverpool
306 bls, 28 tons, 3 cwt, 3 qtrs, 21 lbs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Samaria, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—8 dms, 9,850 lbs, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
GOLDTHREAD—2 bgs, Chester E Gould, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
17 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
INK, PRINTING—2 cs, American Express Co, American Trader, London
IRISH MOSS—78 bgs, Thomas L Dwyer, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
MAGNESIA, CARBONATE — 224 bgs, Schofield-Donald Co, Samaria, Liverpool
MEDICINAL PREPS—10 cs, United Drug Co, Samaria, Liverpool
MICA—7 cs, First National Bank, American Trader, London
5 cs, S D Pitt's Co, American Trader, London
SPLITTINGS—153 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Maidan, Calcutta
25 cs, American Trader, London
OIL, ALMOND—13 dms, American Trader, London
PEATMOSS—1,700 bls, 263,891 lbs, Wasgenwald, Bremen
170 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
PEPPER—1 cs, Cross & Blackwell Co, American Trader, London
PERFUMERY—2 cs, Rice & Co, American Trader, London
POTASH, CHLORATE—550 dms, 132,166 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
RAPESEED—40 bgs, Thomas W Emerson Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
SALTPETER—200 bgs, 44,092 lbs, West Cusseta, Dunkirk
SHELLAC — 20 double bgs, 3,369 lbs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
60 bgs, Grace National Bank, Maidan, Calcutta
10 cs, 10 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
SOAP, TOILET—58 cs, S S Pierce Co, American Trader, London
3 cs, Jordan Marsh Co, American Trader, London
STARCH, CHEMICALLY TREATED — 1,500 bgs, Binnerdijk, Rotterdam
TALC—1,344 bgs, 30 tons, Gertrude Maersk, Kobe
TAPIOCA FLOUR — 500 bgs, Prometheus, Cheribon
1,605 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Prometheus, Pamanoekan
1,103 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Muncaster Castle, Pasoeroean
1,500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Muncaster Castle, Cheribon
1,040 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Muncaster Castle, Pamanoekan
WATER, MINERAL—425 cs, 95,184 lbs, S S Pierce Co, West Cusseta, Havre

Galveston Imports

ALABASTER—2 cs, Monbaldo, Leghorn

Gloucester Imports

COD LIVER OILCAKE—129 bbls, 29,787 lbs, from Newfoundland
FISH SOUNDS—173 bgs, Russia Cement Co, Alta C, Tiverton, N S
83 bgs, Davis Bros, Alta C, Tiverton, N S
GLUESTOCK, FISH—76 tons, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Accuracy, Lunenburg, N S
OIL, COD—22 dms, 2 bbls, 2 cks, Davis Bros, O K Service II, Canso, N S
14 cks, 10 dms, 1,157 gls, from Nova Scotia
39 dms, 1,750 gls, from Newfoundland
323 dms, from Newfoundland
CODLIVER—228 dms, from Newfoundland
47 dms, from Nova Scotia

Houston Imports

OIL—16 dms, Chemnitz, Antwerp
MINERAL—45 dms, Chemnitz, Hamburg
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, Chemnitz, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—650 bls, Chemnitz, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—93,481 bbls, Pericles, Tuxpam
SOAP, LIQUID—10 cs, Chemnitz, Hamburg

Los Angeles Imports

AMMONIA, PHOSPHATE—1,800 bgs, 179,200 lbs, Kingsley, Trail
SULPHATE—100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Kingsley, Trail
ASBESTOS, CRUDE — 2,780 lbs, Roseville, Capetown
CALCIUM ARSENATE—500 dms, 50,000 lbs, Tasmania, Osaka
CAMPHOR, REFD—10 lbs, Tasmania, Kobe
CARAWAY SEED—450 bgs, 49,050 lbs, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
CHEMICAL COMP—6,130 lbs, Tatuta, Yokohama
50 lbs, Tatuta, Japan
1,400 lbs, Kosin, Yokohama
CINNAMON QUILLS — 100 pkgs, 10,500 lbs, Roseville, Colombo
COCONUT, DESIC—4,972 cs, 504,500 lbs, Roseville, Manila
98 cs, 14,700 lbs, Modjokerto, Manila
497 cs, 73,700 lbs, Roseville, Zamboanga
200 cs, 28,930 lbs, Munsterland, Manila
174 cs, 22,100 lbs, Modjokerto, Philippine Islands
COPRA—338 bgs, 40,450 lbs, Sydland, Legaspi
1,160,000 lbs, Roseville, Philippine Islands
MEAL—23 bgs, 2,300 lbs, Silvermaple, Philippine Islands
7,000 bgs, 700,000 lbs, Roseville, Manila
7,120 bgs, 712,000 lbs, Modjokerto, Manila
560,000 lbs, Sydland, Cebu
EARTH SUBS—30 lbs, Kosin, Tokio
FISH LIVERS, FROZEN—500 tins, 20,000 lbs, Grete Maersk, Yokohama
GINGER ROOT—5,420 lbs, Drechtdijk, Kingston
GUM, COPAL—40 bskts, 7,640 lbs, Modjokerto, Macassar
26 bgs, 4,520 lbs, Modjokerto, Macassar
DAMMAR—4,480 lbs, Roseville, Singapore
HAIR DYE—30 lbs, Tasmania, Yokohama
HERBS, CRUDE—10 lbs, Tatuta, Japan
INK—20 lbs, Drechtdijk, London
MATCHES, SAFETY—70 lbs, Tatuta, Kobe
MEDICINAL PREPS—110 lbs, San Francisco, Brussels
MINERALS, CRUDE—200 lbs, San Francisco, Chile
OIL, COTTONSEED—50 dms, 21,440 lbs, Skjelbred, Tientsin
MUSTARD — 250 dms, 100,000 lbs, Kosin, Osaka
NUT—150 dms, 63,000 lbs, Roseville, Hongkong
OLIVE—114 cs, 3,380 lbs, from Marseilles
200 cs, 20,850 lbs, from Leghorn
25 cs, 2,850 lbs, from Genoa
PEANUT — 168 trcs, 75,120 lbs, Kingsley, Vancouver
PARAFFIN—560 bgs, 78,400 lbs, Modjokerto, Sourabaya
PEANUT MEAL—900 bgs, 90,000 lbs, Tasmania, Tsingtao
PERFUMERY—80 lbs, from Paris
3 lbs, from London
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, 56,000 lbs, Kosin, Kobe
RICE FLOUR—100 lbs, Yamaura, Yokohama
240 lbs, Tatuta, Kobe
150 lbs, Tasmania, Yokohama
SEAWEED—140 lbs, Yamaura, Yokohama
20 lbs, Tatuta, Japan
500 lbs, Tatuta, Kobe
160 lbs, Vinni, Tokyo
150 lbs, Vinni, Yokohama
180 lbs, Tasmania, Kobe
10 lbs, Kosin, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—750 lbs, Kosin, Yokohama
SOAP, TOILET—30 lbs, from London
30 lbs, Tasmania, Kobe
SODA, CYANIDE—500 dms, 101,140 lbs, Drechtdijk, Frankfurt
SOYBEANS—3,000 lbs, Tasmania, Kobe
STARCHES—1,050 lbs, Tasmania, Kobe
TAPIOCA FLOUR—210 bgs, 46,560 lbs, Modjokerto, Batavia
POTATO—500 lbs, Tasmania, Kobe
TOILET PREPS—20 lbs, Tatuta, Japan
80 lbs, from London
50 lbs, Tasmania, Yokohama
840 lbs, Tasmania, Kobe
WATER, MINERAL—1,130 lbs, from Naples
WAX, OZOKERITE—2,250 lbs, from Trieste
YEAST—4 bbls, 450 lbs, Drechtdijk, London

Mobile Imports

BAUXITE, CRUSHED AND DRIED—2,931 tons, Blink, Paramaribo
2,638 tons, Asturias, Paramaribo
COCONUTS—94,000, W M Delphia, Bonacco
224,000, Alicoate, Roatan

New Orleans Imports

BAUXITE ORE—1,514 tons, Aluminum Ore Co, Lindvangen, Paramaribo
2,450 tons, Aluminum Ore Co, Hankefjell, Paramaribo
780 tons, Aluminum Ore Co, Hankefjell, Port of Spain
BLUE VITRIOL—4,400 sx, United Fruit Co, Aquarius, Hamburg
2,600 sx, United Fruit Co, Fulda, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—10 kgs, West Hobomac, Hamburg
115 bbls, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
72 csks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Fulda, Hamburg
72 dms, Fulda, Hamburg
CLAY—300 sx, Fulda, Hamburg
COCONUTS—850 sx, Standard Fruit & S S Co, Contessa, Ceiba
1,250 sx, Fruit Dispatch Co, Tivives, Tela
660 sx, J Manton, Lysefjord, Kingston
500 sx, Universal Import & Export Co, Lysefjord, Kingston
1,980 sx, Barclays Bank, Lysefjord, Kingston
2,850 sx, Lysefjord, Kingston
GLASS, SHEET, FLAT DRAWN—550 ss, National City Bank, Blommersdijk, Antwerp
WINDOW—275 cs, Aquarius, Hamburg
62 cs, Blommersdijk, Antwerp
GUM, CHICLE—402 bls, Wrigley Import Co, Tivives, Puerto Barrios
LIME, HYDRATED—6,804 sx, United Fruit Co, Aquarius, Bremen
LITHOPONE—600 cks, Texas Transport & Terminal Co, Blommersdijk, Rotterdam
OIL—2 dms, Pan American Airways, Lindvangen, Kingston
CITRONELLA—44 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Tanimbar, Batavia
CODLIVER—824 dms, Aquarius, Hamburg
PALM—1,225 tons, Tanimbar, Belawan Deli
PEATMOSS—856 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, Aquarius, Hamburg
810 bls, Peat Import Corp, Aquarius, Bremen
200 bls, Aquarius, Bremen
1,400 bls, Peat Import Corp, West Hobomac, Bremen
POTASH CHLORATE—224 dms, International Selling Corp, Blommersdijk, Antwerp
350 dms, Blommersdijk, Antwerp
SALT—300 sks, United Fruit Co, Aquarius, Bremen
SALTCAKE—454,000 kilos, Saltcake Sales Corp, Fulda, Bremen
TAPIOCA FLOUR — 250 sks, Tanimbar, Belawan Deli
704 sks, Guaranty Trust Co, Tanimbar, Cheribon
1,250 sks, Tanimbar, Cheribon
1,250 sks, Tanimbar, Batavia
637 sks, National City Bank, Tanimbar, Sourabaya
WHITING—4,000 sks, Blommersdijk, Antwerp

Norfolk Imports

CHEMICALS—182 dms, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—520 bls, Premier Peat Moss Corp, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
SODA, NITRATE—7,050 tons, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tropic Star, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR—50 bgs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam

Philadelphia Imports

BAUXITE RESIDUE—50 bgs, F B Vandegrift & Co, City of Flint, Leith
BRONZE POWDER—10 cs, Keer-Maurer Co, Wasgenwald, Bremen
CALCIUM NITRATE—2,000 bgs, 1,252,785 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Prod Co, Tortugas, Heroen
CHEMICALS—150 dms, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
400 csks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
50 csks, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
7 cs, Chemical Marketing Co, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
1,929 bgs, Wasgenwald, Bremen
CHINA CLAY—91,604 kilos, United Clay Mines Corp, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
100 csks, English China Clay Sales Corp, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
COCOA BEANS—1,000 bgs, Thule, Bahia
2,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Thule, Ilheos
1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Thule, Ilheos
4,500 bgs, Thule, Ilheos
1,500 bgs, Superintendence Co, West Kebar, Accra
COCONUTS—505 bgs, Ed Freeman, Barbara, San Juan
100 bgs, Simon & French, Barbara, San Juan
100 bgs, J Simon & Co, Barbara, San Juan
50 hlf bgs, Starr Produce Co, Barbara, San Juan
CORK, SHAVINGS—241 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Mongioia, Collo
VIRGIN—3,842 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Mongioia, Collo
WASTE—8,199 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Mongioia, Djidjelli
3,260 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Mongioia, Collo
2,261 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Mongioia, Djidjelli
WOOD—658 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Mongioia, Djidjelli
ETHYLINE DIBROMIDE—70 dms, Ethyl Gasoline Corp, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
GAMBIER—160 cs, Chase National Bank, Singkep, Macassar
GASOLINE—2 cs, samples, Atlantic Refining Co, Estrella, Marseilles
GLYCERIN—40 dms, Estrella, Marseilles
102 dms, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
GREASE—15 pkgs, S K F Industries, Vingaren, Gothenburg
GUM, COPAL — 110 bskts, Philadelphia National Bank, Singkep, Macassar
60 bskts, O G Innes Corp, Singkep, Macassar
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,000 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Empress, Windsor
HONEY — 20 bbls, Holloway Corp, Barbara, San Juan
LEAVES, DRIED—162 bls, Estrella, Marseilles
MACE—50 cs, Catz American Co, Singkep, Macassar
MAGNESITE, CALC — 190 bbls, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
MOLASSES — 783,160 gls, North American Trading & Import Co, Winnetou, Boqueron
637,734 gls, North American Trading & Import Co, Winnetou, Cienfuegos
1,355,067 gls, Penna Sugar Refg Co, Spencer Kellogg, San Juan
NUTMEGS—95 bgs, Catz American Co, Singkep, Macassar
OCHER—10 csks, 100 bgs, Estrella, Marseilles
OIL, CODLIVER—150 dms, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
125 dms, City of Flint, Hamburg
15 dms, Smith, Kline & French, Vingaren, Gothenburg
CORN—120,498 kilos, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
PALM—601,402 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, West Kebar, Matadi
SULPHUR, OLIVE—Quantity, Philadelphia National Bank, Alberta, Sfax
Quantity, Philadelphia National Bank, Alberta, Algiers
PEATMOSS—360 bls, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
700 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
1,800 bls, Wasgenwald, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—113,390 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Las Piedras
23,106 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bolivar, Las Piedras
POPPYSEED—150 bgs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
QUARTZ SCRAP, FUSED—16 cs, Foote Mineral Co, Wasgenwald, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,643 bgs, Tannin Corp, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE — 1,500 bgs, Mormacrey, Buenos Aires
TANNING MATERIAL—6 cks, Wm J Jones & Co, City of Flint, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—7,740 bgs, National City Bank, Singkep, Sourabaya
1,000 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Singkep, Cheribon

Portland, Ore., Imports

ACID, CITRIC—140 cs, Mauna Ala, Honolulu
COCONUT, DESIC—150 cs, L W Pennington & Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Manila
MOLASSES—1,206 tons, Mauna Ala, Hilo
PEPPER, BLACK—375 sks, Hoegh Silverlight, Oosthaven
SODA CYANIDE—224 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—51 sks, Geo S Bush & Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Batavia
PEARL—56 sks, Hoegh Silverlight, Cheribon

San Francisco Imports

ACID, CITRIC—464 cs, Lurline, Honolulu
20 cs, Manukai, Honolulu
BABASSU KERNELS—3,387 sks, Leikanger, Tutoya
4,220 sks, Bank of California, N A, Leikanger, Maranhao
BENZIN—2 dms, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
BLUE, LAUNDRY—3 cs, Loch Monar, London
BONE ASH, CALC—150 sks, Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co, Loch Monar, London
BONES—2,950 sks, Seaman, Heynes & Co, Baja California, Mazatlan
108 sks, Echeguren & Co, Baja California, Mazatlan
400 sks, Seaman, Heynes & Co, Baja California, San Jose del Cabo
GRANULATED — 10,000 sks, Leikanger, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM TARTRATE—60 sks, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR, REFD—3 cs, S Ishimitsu Co, Tatuta, Kobe
CANARY SEED—248 sks, Leikanger, Buenos Aires
CHARCOAL — 15 cs, Pacific Trading Co, Tatuta, Yokohama
CHEMICALS—272 sks, Vancouver, Bremen
2 cs, Chemical Marketing Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
COCOA BEANS—100 sks, Leikanger, Cristobal
1,250 sks, Leikanger, Bahia
112 sks, H A Phillips & Co, Leikanger, Para
COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Nanman, Zamboanga (for Oakland)
400 tons, Nanman, Cebu (for Oakland)
525 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Sydland, Legaspi (for Oakland)

COPRA—525 tons, Berkeley Oil & Meal Co, Sydland, Legaspi (for Oakland)
1,050 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Sydland, Tabaco
300 tons, Berkeley Oil & Meal Co, Sydland, Cebu (for Oakland)
230 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Sydland, Cebu (for Oakland)
450 tons, Sydland, Tacloban (for Oakland)
EPSOM SALT—10 cs, American Factors, Loch Monar, London
FISH MEAL—2,867 sks, Chirikof, Chignik
25 cs, Nippon Co, Nanman, Nagoya
GINGER ROOT—2 crts, Matsonia, Honolulu
1 cs, Lurline, Honolulu
GLASS, WINDOW—253 cs, Smith Glass Co, Wisconsin, Antwerp
10 cs, Pacific National Bank, Wisconsin, Antwerp
GLUE, GELATIN, POWD—5 kegs, 5 bbls, 5 dms, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
GUM COPAL—120 sks, O G Innes Corp, Vancouver, Antwerp
HEMPSEED MEAL—2,000 sks, Taylor Milling Corp, Nanman, Kobe (for Oakland)
HERBS, MEDICINAL—2 cs, North American Mercantile Co, Tatuta, Yokohama
HONEY—760 cs, Manukai, Port Allen
ISINGLASS—4 cs, S Ishimitsu Co, Tatuta, Kobe
MARJORAM LEAVES—80 bls, Seaman, Heynes & Co, Baja California, San Jose del Cabo
MEDICINAL PREPS—24 cs, Hosoda Bros, Tatuta, Kobe
1 cs, S Ishimitsu Co, Tatuta, Kobe
1 cs, S Ishimitsu Co, Tatuta, Yokohama
4 cs, North American Mercantile Co, Tatuta, Yokohama
MENTHOL—10 cs, Nanman, Kobe
MOLASSES—550 tons, Makua, Hilo
1,160,000 lbs, Makawao, Port Allen
1,600,000 lbs, Manulani, Honolulu
OIL, COD, TECHNICAL—10 dms, American Trust Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
FISH—16 dms, Mitsui & Co, Nanman, Yokohama
LUBRICATING—35 dms, Standard Oil Co of California, Vancouver, Antwerp
50 dms, Shell Oil Co, Vancouver, Hamburg
OLIVE—100 dms, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
RICE BRAN—100 dms, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Nanman, Kobe
A quantity in bulk, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Tatuta, Kobe
SALMON—144 dms, Chirikof, Chignik
SESAME, REFD—105,000 kilos, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
OREGANO—40 sks, Vancouver, Mazatlan
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Bank of California, N A, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
500 bls, Bank of California, N A, Loch Monar, Rotterdam (for Oakland)
PEPPER, DECORTICATED—25 sks, Loch Monar, London
POLISH, BOOT—5 cs, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Loch Monar, London
POTASH, PERCHLORATE—150 csks, National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Vancouver, Antwerp
POULTRY REMEDIES—1 cs, T E Woodhull, Loch Monar, London
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, Allaire, Woodward & Co, Nanman, Nagoya
65 bls, Mitsui & Co, Tatuta, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—400 sks, International Products Corp, Leikanger, Buenos Aires
SESAME MEAL—500 sks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Nanman, Yokohama
SILVERSAND—100 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Wisconsin, Antwerp (for Oakland)
SOAP, SADDLE—15 cs, Hoyt, Shepston & Sciaroni, Loch Monar, London
SODA CYANIDE—600 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corpn, Vancouver, Hamburg
300 dms, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corpn, Vancouver, Hamburg (for Oakland)
STARCH, POTATO—20 sks, Loch Monar, Rotterdam
TALLOW—14 dms, Manukai, Kahului
TANKAGE—515 sks, Leikanger, Buenos Aires
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, S Ishimitsu Co, Tatuta, Kobe
WHITING—1,120 sks, Wisconsin, Antwerp (for Oakland)
BOLTED—50 bbls, 50 sks, Amerika, Copenhagen
100 sks, 2 bbls, Amerika, Copenhagen (for Oakland)

Savannah Imports

SODA NITRATE—6,531,797 kilos, Minerva, Tocopilla

Seattle Imports

ACID, CITRIC—20 cs, Mauna Ala, Honolulu
CANARY SEED—4 sks, J W Essex, Loch Monar, London
CLOVES—20 sks, Hoegh Silverlight, Padang
GUM COPAL—63 bskts, Henry W Peabody & Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Macassar
PEPPER, BLACK—86 sks, B C Ireland, Hoegh Silverlight, Oosthaven
WHITE—50 sks, Hoegh Silverlight, Pangkal Pinang
RAPESEED—3 sks, J W Essex, Loch Monar, London

Tacoma Imports

PEANUTS, SHELLED—270 sks, S L Jones & Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Manila
TAPIOCA FLOUR—588 sks, W J Byrnes & Co, Hoegh Silverlight, Batavia

Tampa Imports

BONEMEAL—552 bgs, Lucia C, Yugoslavia
CALCIUM NITRATE—1,026 tons, Taurus, Heroen
COCONUTS—75,800, Motagua, Bonacca
5,000 Laguna, Belize
TOILET PREP—10 ctns, Cuba, Havana

Exports from U.S. Ports

New York Exports

Clearance Dates

Alden Barnes Furtz, October 21; Almena, October 14; Asosan, October 25; Birmania, October 22; Black Gull, October 20; Black Hawk, October 15; Cameronia, October 19; Champlain, October 20; Chiriqui, October 22; City of Mandalay, October 17; Coamo, October 6; Collamer, October 18; Conte di Savoia, October 25; Excambion, October 25; Exeter, October 11; Falkenfels, October 5; Fernmoor, October 18; Frontier, October 25; Gripsholm, October 24; Hammaren, October 14; Henri Jasper, October 10; International No 1, October 21; Jean Jadot, October 20; Kansai, October 11; Kolsnaren, October 22; Konigstein, October 22; Lehigh, October 21; Louisianan, October 20; Marna, October 21; Mormacrio, October 14; Mormacsun, October 8; Nieuw Amsterdam, October 18; New York, October 19; Orizaba, October 20; Pennland, October 14; Pocone, October 17; Porto Rico, October 22; President Roosevelt, October 12; Queen Mary, October 19; San Jacinto, October 15; Santa Clara, October 14; Santa Paula, October 14; Scythia, October 15; Tunaholm, October 1; Tureby, October 17; Vulcania, October 14

ACETONE—24,900 lbs, Black Hawk, Rotterdam; 4,120 lbs, Mormacsun, Helsingfors; 52,290 lbs, Hammaren, Stockholm
ACID, BORIC—1,000 lbs, Chiriqui, Limon
MURIATIC—100,800 lbs, Santa Clara, Callao
STEARIC—2,233 lbs, Conte di Savoia, Naples
SULPHURIC—41,034 lbs, Marna, Callao
ALUMINA CHLORIDE—32,930 lbs, Asosan, Kobe
SULPHATE—600,000 lbs, Louisianan, Basil Comeau
AMYL ACETATE—862 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
ASPHALT—(Black Hawk) 39,716 lbs, Antwerp; 4,788 lbs, Rotterdam; 14,725 lbs, Mormacrio, Rio de Janeiro; 52,290 lbs, Hammaren, Stockholm
LIQUID—51,921 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp; 38,044 lbs, Mormacsun, Helsingfors; 10,788 lbs, Black Gull, Rotterdam; 8,462 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
SOLID—27,678 lbs, Lehigh, Liverpool; 51,833 lbs, Scythia Liverpool
BAKING POWDER — 68,250 lbs, Mormacsun, Stockholm
BENZOL—2,750 gls, Mormacrio, Buenos Aires; 1,540 gls, Tureby, Buenos Aires
BLACK, BONE—7,524 lbs, President Roosevelt, Havre
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—5,950 lbs, Tureby, Buenos Aires
VITRIOL—19,515 lbs, Santa Clara, Callao; 45,212 lbs, Santa Paula, Buenaventura
BRONZE POWDER—30,118 lbs, City of Mandalay, Shanghai
CALCIUM, ARSENATE—(Marna) 145,996 lbs, Callao; 23,333 lbs, Pisco
CHLORIDE—2,581,708 lbs, Mormacsun, Gothenburg; 1,599,360 lbs, Tunaholm, Gothenburg; 21,075 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana
CARBON BISULPHIDE—11,376 lbs, Marna, Buenaventura
CASEIN, PASTE—3,450 lbs, Georgic, London
CHEMICALS—5,832 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg; (Henri Jasper) 12,544 lbs, Antwerp; 11,757 lbs, Rotterdam; (Mormacsun) 1,737 lbs, Gothenburg; 11,634 lbs, Malmo; 29,351 lbs, Stockholm; 52,131 lbs, Hammaren, Stockholm; 3,928 lbs, Black Gull, Rotterdam; 2,896 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 6,675 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
CLAY—56,000 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg; 20,400 lbs, Georgic, London
COALTAR, INTERMEDIATES — 8,232 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp
COBALT ORE—55,525 lbs, Kansai, Osaka
COLOR, DRY—660 lbs, Tureby, Buenos Aires
CORN FLOUR—58 lbs, Hammaren, Gothenburg; 7,755 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Cebu; 7,755 lbs, City of Mandalay, Cebu; 708 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana
CORN SUGAR—20,300 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp, 5,075 lbs, Cameronia, Glasgow; 24,360 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp; 2,233 lbs, Collamer, Dunkirk; 20,300 lbs, Georgic, London
SYRUP — (Hammaren) 38,049 lbs, Helsingborg; 99,246 lbs, Gothenburg; 39,052 lbs, Gripsholm, Gothenburg-Stockholm; 12,940 lbs, Kolsnaren, Stockholm; 11,460 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana
DENTIFRICES—32,200 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
DEXTRIN—4,653 lbs, Northern Prince, Rio de Janeiro; 4,935 lbs, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
CORN—29,252 lbs, Fernmoor, Alexandria
DISINFECTANT—2,653 lbs, Almena, Ciudad
DRUGS—12,018 lbs, Exeter, Marseilles
DYES—(Mormacrio) 14,201 lbs, Santos; 7,994 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 18,527 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp; 6,710 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—2,852 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp
ETHYL FLUID—1,155 gls, Mormacsun, Gdynia; 4,400 gls, Black Gull, Rotterdam
FIRECLAY—30,616 lbs, Gripsholm, Stockholm
FLOTATION REAGENT—13,500 lbs, Exeter, Famagusta
FLUE DUST—66,530 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
GELATIN—2,795 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg
GLUCOSE, SOLID—5,515 lbs, Tureby, Rio de Janeiro
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(President Roosevelt) 2,620 lbs, Havre; 2,491 lbs, Asniers; (Mormacrio) 914 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 23,540 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Tureby) 2,644 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 848 lbs, Santos; 3,750 lbs, Buenos Aires; 26,778 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp; (Mormacsun) 29,907 lbs, Gothenburg; 43,645 lbs, Copenhagen; 6,576 lbs, Prague; 1,324 lbs, Helsingfors; (Hammaren) 26,228 lbs, Gothenburg; 19,229 lbs, Abo; 4,085 lbs, Helsingborg; 1,325 lbs, Malmo; (Tunaholm) 12,886 lbs, Gothenburg; 620 lbs, Norrkoeping; 4,756 lbs, Helsingfors; 18,907 lbs, Lehigh, Manchester; 5,313 lbs, Black Gull, Rotterdam; 2,212 lbs, Fernmoor, Lisbon; 43,335 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 29,561 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg; (Exeter) 3,962 lbs, Marseilles; 7,226 lbs, Oran; 6,012 lbs, Alexandria; 2,568 lbs, Famagusta; 3,960 lbs, Haifa; 5,325 lbs, Kansai, Moji; 30,146 lbs, Koenigstein, Antwerp; (Foylebank) 4,415 lbs, Manila; 13,410 lbs, Hongkong; 48,416 lbs, Shanghai; 30,100 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp; (New York) 53,923 lbs, Hamburg; 1,321 lbs, Almas Fuzito; 8,842 lbs, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires; 4,818 lbs, Pocone, Rio de Janeiro; 10,915 lbs, Collamer, Dunkirk; 5,637 lbs, New Amsterdam, Rotterdam; (Excambion) 10,412 lbs, Marseilles; 5,226 lbs, Alexandria; (Gripsholm) 9,614 lbs, Gothenburg; 4,664 lbs, Malmo; (Kolsnaren) 1,487 lbs, Helsingfors; 19,103 lbs, Abo; 85,609 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool; (Marna) 12,760 lbs, Tocopilla; 14,781 lbs, Valparaiso
INK, PRINTING—49,535 lbs, Marna, Callao
INSECTICIDE—12,100 lbs, Fernmoor, Alexandria; 1,085 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana
AGRICULTURAL — 2,900 lbs, Tunaholm, Malmo
HOUSEHOLD—52,510 lbs, Excambion, Alexandria
LIQUID—15,425 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan
IRON OXIDE—19,830 lbs, Conte Savoia, Genoa
LACQUER—2,345 lbs, Tureby, Rio Janeiro; 2,525 lbs, Collamer, Havre
LARD — 12,400 lbs, President Roosevelt, Southampton; 19,584 lbs, Almena, San Pedro; 8,124 lbs, Vulcania, Trieste; 75,763 lbs, Queen Mary, Southampton; 32,367 lbs, Cameronia, Glasgow; 32,515 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; (Pennland) 22,751 lbs, Southampton; 35,160 lbs, Antwerp; 24,150 lbs, San Jacinto, San Juan; 27,638 lbs, Georgic, London; 73,200 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp; 11,650 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool; (Chiriqui) 25,200 lbs, Havana; 25,200 lbs, Limon
LEAD, RED, DRY—16,810 lbs, Tureby, Buenos Aires
WHITE—3,525 lbs, Tureby, Buenos Aires
LIME—33,720 lbs, Kolsnaren, Gothenburg
LINSEED CAKE — 452,995 lbs, President Roosevelt, Hamburg; 2,120,516 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp; (Black Gull) 1,649,310 lbs, Rotterdam; 1,804,109 lbs, Rotterdam-Amsterdam; 4,170,500 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 1,869,539 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp; 1,112,260 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
LITHARGE—72,925 lbs, Tureby, Buenos Aires
MAGNESIA METAL—67,434 lbs, Asosan, Yokohama
OXIDE—2,250 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
METHANOL—500 gls, Mormacsun, Helsingfors
MINERAL SPIRITS—26,000 gls, Pocone, Rio Janeiro
MOLASSES—310,807 gls, Frontier, Toronto
MOLYBDENUM CONCE—23,344 lbs, Conte Savoia, Genoa
NAPHTHA—2,750 gls, Pocone, Rio Janeiro
OIL, CASTOR, SULPHON—26,072 lbs, Black Gull, Rotterdam
CEDARWOOD—944 lbs, Conte Savoia, Genoa
CITRONELLA — 1,254 lbs, Conte Savoia, Genoa
CYLINDER—11,660 gls, Mormacrio, Montevideo; 2,940 gls, Vulcania, Trieste
EDIBLE—2,500 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana; 6,993 lbs, Marna, Buenaventura
ESSENTIAL—2,297 lbs, Mormacsun, Poznan
FISH—1,295 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
LUBRICATING—1,825 gls, Almena, Cuidad; 21,945 gls, Lehigh, Manchester; (Vulcania) 2,200 gls, Algiers; 4,410 gls, Trieste; 630 gls, Fiume; 893 gls, Durazzo; (Fernmoor) 905 gls, Lisbon; 2,310 gls, Beirut; 1,100 gls, Cameronia, Glasgow; (Black Hawk) 21,503 gls, Antwerp; 2,635 gls, Rotterdam; 17,428 gls, Hamburg, Hamburg; (Exeter) 26,190 gls, Marseilles; 7,590 gls, Tunis; 440 gls, Oran; 8,625 gls, Alexandria; (Kansai) 137,990 gls, Oslo; 220 gls, Moji; 1,100 gls, Tsingtao; 9,240 gls, Kobe; 300 gls, City of Mandalay, Manila; 815 gls, Konigstein, Antwerp; (Foylebank) 9,075 gls, Manila; 1,375 gls, Hongkong; 2,220 gls, Pennland, Brussels; (New York) 86,530 gls, Hamburg; 2,910 gls, Almas Fuzito; 6,636 gls, Budapest; (Northern Prince) 71,280 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 13,280 gls, Buenos Aires; 880 gls, Pocone, Santos; (Collamer) 13,700 gls, Havre; 6,300 gls, Dunkirk; 275 gls, Lille; 289,365 gls, Birmania, Fiume; 27,280 gls, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam; (Santa Paula) 2,780 gls, Porto Cabello; 1,350 gls, Cartagena; (Santa Clara) 12,375 gls, Talcahuano; 2,750 gls, Callao; 3,850 gls, Valparaiso; (President Roosevelt) 16,495 gls, Havre; 3,990 gls, Hamburg; (Mormacrio) 1,460 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 106,605 gls, Montevideo; (Tureby) 5,500 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 6,115 gls, Santos; 3,225 gls, Henri Jasper, Antwerp; (Mormacsun) 440 gls, Gothenburg; 13,350 gls, Copenhagen; 630 gls, Gdynia; 126,840 gls, Czechoslovakia; 3,990 gls, Prague; 42,050 gls, Stockholm; (Hammaren) 550 gls, Gothenburg; 3,795 gls, Norrkoping; 3,300 gls, Stockholm; 550 gls, Helsingfors; 385 gls, Riga; 4,565 gls, Malmo; (Tunaholm) 9,280 gls, Gothenburg; 7,900 gls, Malmo; 1,650 gls, Helsingfors; 1,375 gls, Helsingborg; 825 gls, Sundsvall; 1,265 gls, Norrkoping; 1,008 gls, Jean Jadot, Brussels; 1,320 gls, Falkenfels, Bahrein; 3,600 gls, Scythia, Liverpool; (Champlain) 5,040 gls, Bordeaux; 39,080 gls, Havre; 16,280 gls, Orizaba, Vera Cruz; (Marna) 2,750 gls, Paita; 3,245 gls, Mollendo; 1,375 gls, Tocopilla; 4,345 gls, Coquimbo; 19,840 gls, Valparaiso; 2,200 gls, Iquique; 13,550 gls, Talcahuano; 33,922 gls, Georgic, London; (Excambion) 14,280 gls, Marseilles; 2,750 gls, Algiers; 1,680 gls, Philippeville; 4,180 gls, Tunis; 5,005 gls, Alexandria; 550 gls, Beirut; (Gripsholm) 935 gls, Gothenburg; 1,100 gls, Malmo; (Kolsnaren) 2,090 gls, Gothenburg; 550 gls, Stockholm; 1,860 gls, Helsingfors; 1,344 gls, Conte Savoia, Genoa; (Asosan) 28,820 gls, Yokohama; 13,420 gls, Kobe
NEATSFOOT—2,321 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp; 13,297 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg
OLEO—23,843 lbs, Hammaren, Gothenburg; 23,889 lbs, Pennland, Antwerp; 71,005 lbs, Kolsnaren, Gothenburg; 44,293 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
ORANGE—5,628 lbs, Excambion, Marseilles
PINE—(Hammaren) 11,774 lbs, Gothenburg; 7,525 lbs, Trondhjem
ROSIN—26,671 lbs, Conte di Savoia, Naples
SULPHONATED—4,802 lbs, Conte di Savoia, Genoa
TEXTILE—12,829 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
PAINT—12,992 lbs, Mormacrio, Buenos Aires; (Tureby) 8,615 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 79,819 lbs, Buenos Aires; 38,155 lbs, Tunaholm, Stockholm; 3,443 lbs, Coamo, San Juan; 3,444 lbs, San Jacinto, Jobos; 11,260 lbs, Kolsnaren, Norrkoping; 4,540 lbs, Marna, Buenaventura
LIQUID—(Kolsnaren) 3,250 lbs, Gothenburg; 1,362 lbs, Karlskrona
PASTE—1,819 lbs, Black Gull, Amsterdam
PARAFFIN — 10,835 lbs, Tureby, Santos; 113,061 lbs, Hammaren, Viborg; 22,728 lbs, Mormacsun, Copenhagen; (Tunaholm) 18,023 lbs, Norrkoping; 11,369 lbs, Stockholm; 592,219 lbs, Lehigh, Manchester; (Vulcania) 6,759 lbs, Tripoli; 26,255 lbs, Trieste; 14,463 lbs, Bari; 22,353 lbs, St Quaranti; 144,898 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp; 67,472 lbs, Hamburg, Hamburg; 45,212 lbs, City of Mandalay, Tientsin; 2,001 lbs, New York, Hamburg; 26,221 lbs, Pocone, Santos; (Santa Paula) 130,118 lbs, Cartagena; 45,212 lbs, Porto Colombia; (Santa Clara) 30,315 lbs, Champerico; 85,662 lbs, Buenaventura; 60,660 lbs, Arica; 10,115 lbs, Callao; 282,696 lbs, Georgic, London; 22,244 lbs, Gripsholm, Norrkoping; 42,277 lbs, Conte di Savoia, Genoa; 112,971 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool; 661,415 lbs, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
SCALE—48,401 lbs, Lehigh, Manchester; 12,412 lbs, Black Gull, Amsterdam; 41,834 lbs, Black Hawk, Antwerp
PARAHYDROXYDIPHENYL — 11,044 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
PETROLATUM, MEDICINAL — 11,661 lbs, Hammaren, Stockholm; 138,914 lbs, Georgic, London
PETROLEUM, REFD—15,500 gls, Almena, Porto Plata; (San Jacinto) 20,000 gls, San Juan; 2,000 gls, Aguadilla
PHENOL—880 gls, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
POTASH, XANTHATE—675 lbs, Collamer, Havre
RESIN—(Mormacsun) 2,352 lbs, Copenhagen; 2,290 lbs, Stockholm
ROSIN—2,485 lbs, Hammaren, Gothenburg; 9,130 lbs, Tunaholm, Gothenburg; 1,005 lbs, Conte Savoia, Genoa
SOAP—8,300 lbs, Coamo, San Juan; (San Jacinto) 26,500 lbs, San Juan; 5,600 lbs, Mavaguez
LIQUID—3,150 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
SODA, ASH—8,920 lbs, Mormacrio, Rio de Janeiro; 42,285 lbs, Foylebank, Manila; 70,840 lbs, Pocone, Rio de Janeiro; 12,625 lbs, Chiriqui, Havana
BENZOATE—4,641 lbs, Mormacrio, Buenos Aires
BICARBONATE—6,012 lbs, Santa Paula, Cartagena
BICHROMATE—12,100 lbs, Mormacsun, Abo; 17,133 lbs, Marna, Valparaiso
CAUSTIC — 8,400 lbs, Mormacrio, Rio de Janeiro; 28,655 lbs, Almena, Ciudad; 75,284 lbs, City of Mandalay, Hongkong; 33,166 lbs, Foylebank, Manila; 128,115 lbs, Santa Clara, Valparaiso; 365,100 lbs, Orizaba, Vera Cruz; 41,811 lbs, Marna, San Antonio
CYANIDE—13,210 lbs, Northern Prince, Buenos Aires; 1,860 lbs, Santa Clara, Tumaco; 14,845 lbs, Marna, Pisco
HYPOSULPHITE—20,110 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu
METASILICATE — 26,554 lbs, Mormacsun, Stockholm
PYROPHOSPHATE—3,156 lbs, Excambion, Tel Aviv
SILICATE—52,607 lbs, Louisianan, Bail Comeau
SOYBEAN FLOUR—12,625 bs, Hammaren, Gothenburg
STARCH—28,615 lbs, Orizaba, Vera Cruz; 575 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu; 2,256 lbs, Exeter, Alexandria; 1,356 lbs, Foylebank, Manila; 2,730 lbs, Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam; 2,424 lbs, Georgic, London
CORN—7,075 lbs, Queen Mary, Southampton; 28,300 lbs, Lehigh, Dublin; 7,390 lbs, Steel Seafarer, Honolulu; 172,790 lbs, Hammaren, Gothenburg; 11,280 lbs, Excambion, Beirut
WHEAT—5,075 lbs, Hammaren, Gothenburg
STEARIN PITCH—31,398 lbs, New York, Hamburg
SUPERPHOSPHATE—1,400 tons, Alden Barnes Furtz, Port Hope
TALC—44,440 lbs, Mormacsun, Gothenburg; 44,800 lbs, Georgic, London
TANNING MATERIAL—18,675 lbs, Northern Prince, Rio de Janeiro
TITANIUM PIGMENT—5,000 lbs, Tureby, Buenos Aires
TOLUOL—4,290 gls, Tureby, Buenos Aires; 9,460 gls, Asosan, Yokohama
TUNGSTEN ORE—79,570 lbs, Kansai, Osaka
TURPENTINE—1,000 gls, Mormacrio, Buenos Aires; 2,500 gls, Tureby, Buenos Aires
UREA—1,100 lbs, Hammaren, Stockholm
VARNISH—2,354 lbs, Coamo, San Juan
ZINC DUST—2,024 lbs, Marna, Pisco
OXIDE—12,188 lbs, Tureby, Buenos Aires; (City of Mandalay) 6,885 lbs, Manila; 5,442 lbs, Shanghai
SULPHATE — 16,463 lbs, Tureby, Buenos Aires; 11,434 lbs, Santa Clara, Callao

Baltimore Exports

Clearance Dates

Anita, October 19; Detroiter, October 21; Gypsum Queen, October 20; Jefferson Myers, October 23; Kolsnaren, October 17; Manchester Brigade, October 22; Novasli, October 22; Rydboholm, October 22; Sagadahoc, October 22; Sarcoxie, October 19; Scanmail, October 18

ACID, CHROMIC—4,400 lbs, Kolsnaren, Gothenburg
AMMONIA CARBONATE—35 lbs, Rydboholm, Stockholm
ASPHALT, SOLID—12,292 lbs, Sarcoxie, London; 211,377 lbs, Manchester Brigade, Liverpool
CADMIUM LITHOPONE—4,416 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
COLOR, DRY — 725 lbs, Jefferson Myers, Cartagena
COTTONSEED MEAL — 100,000 lbs, Gypsum Queen, St John, N B
EPSOM SALT—15,120 lbs, Anita, Buenos Aires
GLASS FRIT CRSHD—100,000 lbs, Manchester Brigade, Manchester
3,525 lbs, Sagadahoc, Durban
GREASE, LUBRIC—2,288 lbs, Kolsnaren, Helsingfors; 5,510 lbs, Scanmail, Stockholm; 155,400 lbs, Sarcoxie, Hamburg; 6,941 lbs, Rydboholm, Helsinki; (Jefferson Myers) 2,500 lbs, Nicaragua; 10,630 lbs, Chile
INSECTICIDE—105 lbs, Scanmail, Helsingfors; 2,000 lbs, Anita, Buenos Aires; 1,980 lbs, Sarcoxie, London; 804 lbs, Jefferson Myers, Panama
IRON FRIT—5,870 lbs, Anita, Santos
LEAD ARSENATE — 15,024 lbs, Sagadahoc, Capetown
MOLASSES—45 bbls, Scanmail, Copenhagen
OIL, CREOSOTE—96,776 lbs, Jefferson Myers, Cristobal
ENGINE RED—88 bbls, Manchester Brigade, Manchester
MINERAL—3,780 gls, Sarcoxie, London
OYSTER SHELLS CRSHD—60 tons, Manchester Brigade, Halifax; 660 tons, Detroiter, Toronto; 144,000 lbs, Gypsum Queen, St John, N B
POLISH, METAL—3,770 lbs, Jefferson Myers, Cristobal
ROSIN—(Sagadahoc) 10 bbls, Capetown; 70 bbls, Durban
RUTILE—8,960 lbs, Manchester Brigade, Liverpool
SIENNA, BURNT—500 lbs, Jefferson Myers, Cristobal
SOAP POWDER—10,800 lbs, Jefferson Myers, Panama
SOLDER DROSS—250,285 lbs, Sarcoxie, Hull
STARCH, CORN—195,200 lbs, Scanmail, Copenhagen; 70,000 lbs, Sagadahoc, Port Natal
SUPERPHOSPHATE—804 tons, Detroiter, Toronto; 3,851 tons, 1,904,000 lbs, Novasli, Toronto; 8,960,440 lbs, Gypsum Queen, St John, N B
TANNING EXTRACT—1,176 lbs, Rydboholm, Gothenburg
TURPENTINE—(Sagadahoc) 7,840 gls, Capetown; 2,840 gls, Durban
UMBER, BURNT, IN OIL—1,600 lbs, Jefferson Myers, Cristobal

Beaumont Exports

Clearance Dates

Davanger, October 14; Joseph Seep, October 22; Mendocino, October 19; Mirlo, October 16

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—77,493 bbls, Davanger, Montreal; 77,299 bbls, Mirlo, Montreal; 76,418 bbls, Mendocino, Montreal; 79,704 bbls, Joseph Seep, Havana

Boston Exports

Clearance Dates

American Importer, October 24; Black Heron, October 27; Chinese Prince, October 25; Gypsum King, October 25; Laconia, October 23; Prometheus, October 26; Sarcoxie, October 24; Yarmouth, October 23, 26, 31

ALUMINA OXIDE—1 kg, 200 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
ASPHALT—10 dms, 3,723 lbs, Laconia, Newport
BONE, GRD—1,500 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Gypsum King, Windsor, N S
MEAL, EDIBLE—100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Gypsum King, Windsor, N S
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Black Heron, Rotterdam
CEMENT, CAN—24 dms, 11,314 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
CLAY—2 bbls, 487 lbs, Sarcoxie, London

COCOA CAKE—1,555 bgs, 248,960 lbs, Black Heron, Amsterdam
COLOR, BLACK, DRY—4 bxs, 200 lbs, Yarmouth, Moncton, N B
DRESSING, BELT—1 dm, 50 gls, Sarcoxie, London
SHOE—2 cs, 195 lbs, Laconia, Calcutta
FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, 111,000 lbs, American Importer, Liverpool
GARNET ROCK—2 dms, 589 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
GLUE, PHOTO-ENGRAVING—6 cs, 180 lbs, Black Heron, Amsterdam
INK, MARKING—1 cs, 2 lbs, Black Heron, Zurich
LARD—500 bxs, 14,000 lbs, Laconia, Liverpool
LINING COMP—2 dms, 900 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp; (Sarcoxie) 2 dms, 972 lbs, Malmo; 180 dms, 8,480 lbs, Goteborg; 50 dms, 2,300 lbs, Copenhagen
MEDICINAL PREPS—375 bxs, 1,875 gls, Sarcoxie, London
MOLASSES—12 bbls, 700 gls, Sarcoxie, London
OIL, LUBRICATING—1 dm, 55 gls, Yarmouth, Charlottetown, P E I
PEPPERMINT—10 dms, 3,868 lbs, Sarcoxie, North Wembley
SPEARMINT—1 dm, 400 lbs, Sarcoxie, North Wembley
PAINT—3 crtns, 12 gls, Yarmouth, Port Clyde, N S
PASTE, ADHES—17 dms, 772 lbs, Black Heron, Antwerp
POLISH, SHOE—20 cs, 200 gls, Laconia, Leicester
STOVE—(Yarmouth) 65 cs, 2,241 lbs, St John, N B; 2 cs, 210 lbs, Moncton, N B
ROSIN, GUM—9 bbls, 500 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
SILICON CARBIDE—3 kgs, 500 lbs, Sarcoxie, London
SOAP—20 cs, 618 lbs, Chinese Prince, Manila
POWDER—10 cs, 493 lbs, Chinese Prince, Manila
TAR—700 cs, 23,125 lbs, Chinese Prince, Manila
TOILET—820 cs, 25,669 lbs, Chinese Prince, Manila
SODA, CAUSTIC—(Prometheus) 50 dms, 35,000 lbs, Samarang; 50 dms, 35,000 lbs, Cheribon
PHOSPHATE, TRI—1 bbl, 325 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
TANKAGE—544 bgs, 68,000 lbs, Gypsum Kind, Windsor, N S
TANNING SPECIALTY COMP—3 kgs, 2 bbls, 840 lbs, Laconia, Liverpool
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, 45 lbs, Laconia, Nottingham
TURPENTINE, GUM—(Yarmouth) 10 dms, 550 gls, St John, N B; 5 dms, 275 gls, Amherst, N S
WAX—2 bgs, 440 lbs, Yarmouth, St John, N B

Corpus Christi Exports

Clearance Date

Ophelie, October 17; Sunbeam, October 17

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—30,012 bbls, Ophelie, Donges; 80,373 bbls, Sunbeam, Montreal

Galveston Exports

Clearance Dates

Breedijk, October 25; Paraguayo, October 24; Tugela, October 19; Vendemiare, October 24

BLACK, CARBON—(Tugela) 63 cs, Oslo; 617 bgs, Copenhagen; 300 bgs, Breedijk, London
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—13,000 tons, Vendemiare, Havre
SULPHUR — 30 tons, Tugela, Copenhagen; (Paraguayo) 2,400 tons, Three Rivers; 3,500 tons, Montreal; 60 tons, Breedijk, London

Houston Exports

Clearance Dates

American Press, October 25; Breedijk, October 24; Daphnella, October 24; Duquesne, October 20; Frode, October 24; Hermion, October 25; Hybert, October 19; Ida Z O, October 20; Tarvisio, October 22

BLACK, CARBON—(Hybert) 313 cs, 1,300 bgs, Havre; 1,796 bgs, Antwerp; 89 cs, 2 ctns, Rotterdam; (Duquesne) 1,344 bgs, Bremen; 308 bgs, Hamburg; 50 tons, Ida Z O, Genoa; 50 tons, Frode, Copenhagen; (Breedijk) 51 tons, London; 20 tons, Rotterdam; 10 tons, Antwerp; (Hermion) 40 tons, Yokohama; 40 tons, Kobe
GASOLINE—11,526 tons, Daphnella, Curacao
OIL—30 tons, American Press, Cartagena
FUEL—7,000 tons, Tarvisio, La Spezia
LUBRICATING—65 dms, Ida Z O, Piraeus

Lake Charles Exports

Clearance Dates

American Press, October 22; Mamura, October 22; Tillie Lykes, October 16

LARD—(Tillie Lykes) 39 tins, Mayaguez; 373 tins, Ponce; 1,212 tins, San Juan
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—89,323 bbls, Mamura, Montreal
ROSIN—100 dms, American Press, Cartagena
TURPENTINE—12 dms, American Press, Buenaventura

Los Angeles Exports

Clearance Dates

Capella, October 20; Cathwood, October 18; City of San Francisco, October 16; Condor, October 13; Elizabeth Bakke, October 25; Kattegat, October 23; Markhen, October 12; Modjokerto, October 22; Monterey, October 12; Nanman, October 21; Otowasan, October 19; Pacific Pioneer, October 15; Pleasantville, October 15; Portland, October 14; Rosebank, October 15; Schwaben, October 22; Skjelbred, October 20; Speybank, October 17; Tai Yang, October 16; Tatuta, October 17; Tokai, October 16; Toho, October 19; Tolken, October 19; W S Miller, October 20

ACETONE—303 dms, 100,870 lbs, Pacific Pioneer, Liverpool; 6 dms, 2,150 lbs, Marken, Bombay; 62 dms, 22,200 lbs, San Joe, Antwerp; (Speybank) 106 dms, 37,950 lbs, Melbourne; 94 dms, 33,660 lbs, Wellington
ACID, BORIC—(Monterey) 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Launceston; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Auckland; (Tolken) 10 bgs, 1,120 lbs, Melbourne; 74 bgs, 8,290 lbs, Brisbane; 10 bgs, 1,120 lbs, Adelaide; 175 sx, 17,500 lbs, City of San Francisco, Havana; 100 kgs, 11,200 lbs, Pleasantville, Hongkong; 400 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Elizabeth Bakke, Liverpool; 3,240 bgs, 362,880 lbs, Schwaben, Rotterdam; 160 bgs,

ACID, BORIC (Continued):—
17,920 lbs; Speybank, Sydney; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Baja California, Guaymas
MURIATIC—60 lbs, Condor, Amapala
NITRIC—6 pkgs, 810 lbs, Condor, Mazatlan
ALCOHOL—3 dms, 2,030 lbs, Pacific Pioneer, London
ANHYDROUS—(San Jose) 9 dms, 3,220 lbs, Antwerp; 31 dms, 11,100 lbs, Amsterdam; 63 dms, 22,560 lbs, Speybank, Sydney
BUTYL—30 dms, 11,070 lbs, San Jose, Havre
DENATURED—4 cans, 160 lbs, Rosebank, Vancouver
DIACETONE—52 dms, 22,200 lbs, San Joe, Havre
AMMONIA SULPHATE—6 bls, 2,200 lbs, Condor, Mazatlan
ASPHALT—100 bbls, 44,800 bls, La Brea, Shellburn
BLACK, CARBON—4,500 lbs, Tolken, Sydney
BLUE VITRIOL—4,500 lbs, Baja California, Guaymas
BONE ASH—500 lbs, Condor, Amapala
BORATE—1,478 bgs, 270,380 lbs, Tatuta, Osaka; 4,379 bgs, 792,360 lbs, Portland, Hamburg; 2,991 sx, 573,850 lbs, Schwaben, Hamburg; 1,769 bgs, 176,780 lbs, Speybank, Melbourne
BORAX—(Tolken) 10 bgs, 1,120 lbs, Melbourne; 95 bgs, 10,640 lbs, Brisbane; 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Sydney; 40 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Adelaide; 1,400 sx, 158,200 lbs, Tatuta, Kobe; 750 bgs, 75,000 lbs, City of San Francisco, Havana; (Marken) 260 pkgs, 29,120 lbs, Navlakhi; 475 bgs, 53,200 lbs, Bombay; 300 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Karachi; 40 bgs, 4,410 lbs, Tokai, Dairen; 300 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Pleasantville, Hongkong; (San Jose) 2,440 bgs, 291,200 lbs, Havre; 720 bgs, 80,600 lbs, Antwerp; 893 bgs, 99,290 lbs, Rotterdam; (Axel Johnson) 198 bgs, 22,100 lbs, Gothenburg; 398 bgs, 44,140 lbs, Ronneby; 560 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Elizabeth Gakke, Manchester; (Schwaben) 8,400 bgs, 940,800 lbs, Hamburg; 7,990 bgs, 891,520 lbs, Rotterdam; 1,124 cs, 112,400 lbs, Modjokerto, Lourenco Marques; (Speybank) 300 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Sydney; 300 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Melbourne; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Napier; 70 bgs, 7,840 lbs, Auckland; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Wellington; 100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Dunedin; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Baja California, Mazatlan
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, 16,300 lbs, San Jose, Antwerp
CASCARA BARK—1,130 lbs, Monterey, Perth
CASSIA—25 bgs, 3,330 lbs, Tai Yang, Hongkong
CATTLE HOOFS—16,000 lbs, Tatuta, Osaka
HORNS—7,000 lbs, Tatuta, Osaka
CLAY—2 bgs, 200 lbs, Pacific Pioneer, Burslem (Hoyanger) 2,200 bgs, 124,320 lbs, Buenos Aires; 4,400 sks, 220,000 lbs, Montevideo
FILTER—44 sks, 2,200 lbs, Condor, Mexico; 22 dms, 9,900 lbs, Portland, Port of Spain
GROUND—441 sks, 44,800 lbs, Marken, Pladjoe; 45 dms, 20,250 lbs, Axel Johnson, Casigua
COLOR, DRY—1,150 lbs, Speybank, Melbourne
COTTON LINTERS—800 bls, 430,080 lbs, Pacific Pioneer, Manchester; 489 bls, 225,260 lbs, Tatuta, Kobe; 999 bls, 59,840 lbs, San Jose, Havre; 1,500 bls, 813,120 lbs, Elizabeth Bakke, Manchester; 990 bls, 477,020 lbs, Schwaben, Hamburg
ETHYL KETONE—6 dms, 2,200 lbs, Tolken, Adelaide; (Speybank) 6 dms, 2,200 lbs, Sydney; 12 dms, 4,390 lbs, Wellington
FILM SCAP—11,100 lbs, Portland, Hamburg
GASOLINE—150 dms, 49,330 lbs, Condor, Amapala; 72,629 bbls, 18,956,170 lbs, W S Miller, Nagaevo; 2,000 dms, 641,100 lbs, Otowasan, Osaka; 300 cs, 24,000 lbs, Speybank, Papeete
GREASE—10 pkgs, 660 lbs, Speybank, Wellington; 383 pkgs, 18,420 lbs, La Brea, Shellburn
LUBRICATING—3 dms, 1,230 lbs, Condor, Amapala; 53 pkgs, 18,200 lbs, Cathwood, Panama; 26 cs, 1,100 lbs, Marken, Sourabaya
GYPSUM—2 cs, 250 lbs, Condor, Mazatlan
INFUSORIAL EARTH—(Pacific Pioneer) 443 bgs, 44,600 lbs, London; 111 bgs, 11,270 lbs, Liverpool; 742 bgs, 70,310 lbs, Manchester; 752 bgs, 75,200 lbs, Tolken, Adelaide; 246 bgs, 20,050 lbs, Portland, Hamburg; (San Jose) 326 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Dunkirk; 962 bgs, 92,860 lbs, Havre; 136 bgs, 13,420 lbs, Antwerp; 44 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Axel Johnson, Helsingfors; 660 bgs, 66,000 lbs, Hoyanger, Buenos Aires; (Speybank) 812 bgs, 80,640 lbs, Sydney; 560 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Melbourne; 200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Tai Yang, Manila; 2,205 sks, 219,520 lbs, Caja California, Topolobampo; 663 bgs, 62,900 lbs, Sanyo, London; 600 sks, 30,600 lbs, Kattegat, Manila
ISOPROPYL ETHER—101 dms, 33,220 lbs, San Jose, Havre
KEROSENE—3,000 cs, 255,000 lbs, Marken, Penang; (Speybank) 50 dms, 17,960 lbs, Napier; 75 cs, 6,380 lbs, Auckland; 25 cs, 2,130 lbs, Lyttleton; 95 dms, 100 cs, 42,700 lbs, Wellington
LACQUER—320 lbs, Marken, Bombay
BASE—(Hoyanger) 4,240 lbs, Buenos Aires; 1,720 lbs, Lima
NITROCELLULOSE—9,150 lbs, Pleasantville, Manila; 7,020 lbs, Hoyanger, Santiago
THINNER—3,920 lbs, Marken, Bombay; 19,150 lbs, Pleasantville, Manila; 2,640 lbs, Hoyanger, Santiago
LEAD ARSENATE—50 dms, 5,000 lbs, Condor, Mazatlan
LITHARGE—500 lbs, Condor, Amapala
MUSTARD, GRD—2 bbls, 430 lbs, Baja California, Guaymas
OIL, DIESEL—1,287 bbls, 401,540 lbs, Peter Larsen, Porto Armuelles; 8 dms, 3,120 lbs, Condor, Puntarenas; 5,421 bbls, 1,691,350 lbs, Toho, Genzan; 13,037 bbls, 4,067,540 lbs, Nanman, Osaka; 28,324 bbls, 8,837,090 lbs, Otowasan, Osaka
FUEL—2,074 bbls, 690,640 lbs, Tatauta, Kobe; (Capella) 30,576 bbls, 10,180,810 lbs, Antofagasta; 58,119 bbls, 19,353,630 lbs, Chanaral; 20,770 bbls, 685,410 lbs, Otowasan, Osaka; 93,930 bbls, 31,786,690 lbs, Charles Racine, Tocopilla; 64,351 bbls, 21,495,480 lbs, Cathwood, Balboa; 26,482 bbls, 8,818,510 lbs, La Brea, Vancouver
LEMON—10 cs, 500 lbs, Monterey, Melbourne
LUBRICATING—7 dms, 3,490 lbs, Condor, Puntarenas; 60 bbls, 25,610 lbs, Cathwood, Panama; (Marken) 95 pkgs, 12,030 lbs, Sourabaya; 38 pkgs, 7,370 lbs, Batavia; 15 bbls, 6,210 lbs, Medan; (Speybank) 20 dms, 10,000 lbs, Papeete; 103 cs, 66 pkgs, 16,120 lbs, Wellington; 269 bbls, 132,310 lbs, La Brea, Shellburn
ORANGE—22 cs, 1,100 lbs, Monterey, Melbourne
PINE—30 dms, 14,820 lbs, Pleasantville, Manila
RAPESEED—10 bbls, 4,450 lbs, La Brea, Shellburn
PAINT—2,510 lbs, Hoyanger, Lima
LIQUID—4,680 lbs, Marken, Manila
PECTIN, CITROUS—500 lbs, Monterey, Melbourne; 600 lbs, Pacific Pioneer, London; 650 lbs, Axel Johnson, Copenhagen; 500 lbs, Schwaben, Antwerp
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—41,745 bbls, 13,024,440 lbs, La Brea, Vancouver
GAS, LIQ—20 cyls, 4,300 lbs, Monterey, Auckland; 42 cyls, 2,170 lbs, Rosebank, Vancouver; 44 cyls, 9,900 lbs, Marken, Bombay; 20 cyls, 4,080 lbs, San Jose, Antwerp; (Speybank) 64 cyls, 5,840 lbs, Napier; 12 cyls, 2,520 lbs, Auckland; 4 cyls, 840 lbs Lyttleton; 10 cyls, 2,100 lbs, Wellington
PINETAR—20 dms, 9,290 lbs, Tolken, Sydney
POLISH, AUTO—1,230 lbs, Monterey, Wellington

POTASH MURIATE—1,792,000 lbs, Portland, Antwerp
RESIN, SYNTH—3,070 lbs, Benjamin Franklin, Vancouver; 2,000 lbs, Tai Yang, Hongkong
ROSIN—11 bbls, 5,500 lbs, Speybank, Napier
GUM—(Speybank) 13 bbls, 6,500 lbs, Lyttleton; 20 bbls, 10,000 lbs, Wellington; 8 bbls, 4,000 lbs, Dunedin
SODA ASH—150 bgs, 33,070 lbs, Condor, Mazatlan; 200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Tolken, Sydney; 600 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Marken, Bombay; 50 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Speybank, Wellington
CAUSTIC — 2,260 lbs, Monterey, Auckland; 200 cs, 10,300 lbs, Tai Yang, Manila
SULPHUR—8 bbls, 3,200 lbs, Condor, Corinto; 120 bgs, 18,000 lbs, Baja California, Mazatlan
TALC—3 bgs, 310 lbs, Pacific Pioneer, Burslem; 140 bgs, 15,680 lbs, City of San Francisco; 50 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Axel Johnson, Barranquilla
TOILET PREPS—(Monterey) 370 lbs, Auckland; 310 lbs, Suva; (Condor) 300 lbs, Lima; 710 lbs, Santiago; 1,600 lbs, Shjelbred, Cristobal; (Marken) 740 lbs, Singapore; 400 lbs, Colombo; 2,010 lbs, Bombay; 1,030 lbs, Tai Yang, Hongkong
TURPENTINE—(Speybank) 142 pkgs, 18,800 lbs, Auckland; 30 cs, 2,300 lbs, Lyttelton; 80 cs, 6,400 lbs, Wellington; 20 cs, 1,600 lbs, Dunedin

Mobile Exports

Clearance Dates

Blink, October 22; Corisco, October 25; Isabela, October 24

ROSIN—179 dms, Corisco, Cienfuegos via Havana
TURPENTINE—10 cs, Blink, Maracaibo; 16 cs, Isabela, San Juan; 6 dms, 115 bbls, Corisco, Havana
WOOD—1 dm, Blink, Orangestad

New Orleans Exports

Clearance Dates

Bochum, September 28; Cefalu, October 4; Contessa, October 10; Havelland, September 15; Koenigsberg, September 15; Louisiane, October 19; Miraflores, October 17; Monbaldo, October 12; Morazan, October 12; Oilpioneer, October 28; Rhein, September 28; Tegucigalpa, October 10, 19

ALKALI—5 dms, Contessa, Ceiba
ASPHALT—9 tons, Bochum, Hamburg; 105 tons, Louisiane, Havre; 18 bbls, Monbaldo, Oran
BAKING POWDER—50 cs, 55 ctns, Contessa, Ceiba
BLACK, CARBON — (Koenigsberg) 21 tons, Hamburg; 15 tons, Hamburg-Bremen-Bremerhaven; 4 tons, Bremen-Hamburg; (Rhein) 2 tons, Kobe; 6 cs, Kobe-Yokohama; 21 tons, Bochum, Hamburg; (Havelland) 6 tons, Yokohama; 10 tons, Kobe; (Louisiane) 24 tons, Havre; 5 tons, Dunkirk
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE — 10 bbls, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
CLAY—27 tons, Koenigsberg, Hamburg; 4 tons, Rhein, Yokohama
COALTAR—5 dms, Contessa, San Juan del Sur
COTTONSEED HULL SHAVING PULP — 25 tons, Louisiane, Antwerp
DENTIFRICES—5 tons, Rhein, Manila
DRUGS—2 tons, Rhein, Manila; 1 ton, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz
FIRECLAY—4 tons, Havelland, Yokohama
FULLER'S EARTH — 2,041 sx, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
GASOLENE—5 tons, Koenigsberg, Hamburg
GLAZING COMP—1 ton, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz
GREASE, LUBRICATING — 10 tons, Havelland, Kobe; 7 dms, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas
GYPSUM—8 bbls, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz
INK—1 ton, Morazan, Vera Cruz
KEROSENE—35 cs, Contessa, Puerto Cabezas
LARD—(Cefalu) 250 tins, Panama; 600 tins, Puntarenas; (Tegucigalpa) 4,450 tins, Tampico; 3,300 tins, Vera Cruz; 1,550 tins, Morazan, Vera Cruz
SUBSTITUTE—700 cs, Contessa, Corozal
LICORICE PASTE — 1 ton, Morazan, Vera Cruz
LITHOPONE—300 sx, Contessa, Havana
LYE—18 tons, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
OIL, FUEL—1,500 bbls, Cefalu, Ceiba; (Contessa) 325 bbls, Puerto Cabezas; 1,500 bbls, Ceiba
LUBRICATING — 524 tons, Koenigsberg, Hamburg; (Rhein) 90 tons, Yokohama; 350 tons, Osaka; 2 dms, Kobe-Hongkong; 26 tons, Bochum, Hamburg; (Havelland) 4 dms, Yokohama; 78 tons, Osaka; 1 ton, Manila; 6 dms, Cefalu, Puerto Cabezas; (Monbaldo) 15 dms, Algiers; 730 tons, Genoa; (Contessa) 20 dms, Talcahuano; 17 dms, Puerto Cabezas; 28 dms, Tegucigalpa, Tampico; (Louisiane) 25 tons, Havre; 98 tons, Bordeaux; 2 tons, Antwerp; 65 dms, Miraflores, Alvaro Obregon
PINE—20 dms, Cefalu, Coquimbo; 250 dms, Contessa, Chanaral; 2 tons, Louisiane, Havre
PAINT—1 ton, Cefalu, Ceiba
PARAFFIN—(Tegucigalpa) 500 sx, Tampico; 870 sx, Vera Cruz; 2,500 sx, Morazan, Vera Cruz
PETROLATUM—11 tons, Koenigsberg, Hamburg; 130 tons, Bochum, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—2,800 tons, Oilpioneer, Trieste
PINETAR—7 dms, Morazan, Vera Cruz
PRESERVER WOOD—1 ton, Havelland, Manila
ROSIN—(Koenigsberg) 104 tons, Hamburg; 54 tons, Hamburg, Rotterdam; 11 bbls, Monbaldo, Genoa; 5 tons, Louisiane, Havre
WOOD—150 dms, Cefalu, Talcahuano
SALT—25 tons, Cefalu, Havana; 80 tons, Contessa, Havana
SODA, CAUSTIC—130 dms, Cefalu, Havana; 14 dms, Contessa, Ceiba; 65 dms, Miraflores, Alvaro Obregon
SULPHATE—36 bbls, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
SUPERPHOSPHATE—110 sx, Cefalu, Salaverry
TANNING EXTRACT—40 bbls, Tegucigalpa, Vera Cruz
TOBACCO EXTRACT—30 tons, Bochum, Bremen-Bremerhaven
TOILET PREP—10 cs, Havelland, Manila
TRIPOLI—15 tons, Koenigsberg, Hamburg; 25 tons, Rhein, Kobe; 58 tons, Bochum, Hamburg
TURPENTINE—5 dms, Cefalu, Eten
WAX, MINERAL—1 ton, Louisiane, Antwerp
ZINC DUST—275 dms, Tegucigalpa, Tampico
OXIDE—500 dms, Contessa, Havana

Newport News Exports

Clearance Date

Lehigh, October 18

BARK—10 bgs, 1,081 lbs, Lehigh, Manchester
DICHLORMETHANE—20 dms, 12,717 lbs, Lehigh, Manchester

Norfolk Exports

Clearance Date

Lehigh, October 18

MICA, PULV—176 bgs, 17,952 lbs, Lehigh, Manchester
TANNING EXTRACT—800 bbls, 479,238 lbs, Lehigh, Manchester

Philadelphia Exports

Clearance Dates

Binnendijk, October 29; Birmania, October 26; City of Elwood, October 29; Examiner, October 25; Hallaren, October 25; Kellerwald, October 24; Laplace, October 24; McKeesport, October 24; Mormacsul, October 25; Peter Kerr, October 26; Pipestone County, October 22

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—(Mormacsul) 7 crbys, Rio de Janeiro; 10 bbls, 1 crby, Buenos Aires
ANTI-KNOCK COMP—(Pipestone County) 20 dms, Rouen via Havre; 20 dms, Basses via Bordeaux; 40 dms, Ambes via Bordeaux; (Examiner) 10 dms, Oran; 24 dms, Algiers
BLACK, BONE—3 bgs, City of Elwood, Calcutta
CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—3 dms, Mormacsul, Rio de Janeiro
CHEMICALS—6 cs, City of Elwood, Calcutta
COCOA CAKE—1,280 bgs, Binnendijk, Amsterdam
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—7 bbls, Mormacsul, Rio de Janeiro
ETHER—338 pkgs, Kellerwald, Hamburg
ETHYL FLUID—40 dms, Pipestone County, Havre; 351 pkgs, Kellerwald, Hamburg
FILTER SAND—60 bgs, Examiner, Casablanca; 100 pkgs, Kellerwald, Hamburg; 2 bgs, Birmania, Genoa; 270 bgs, Mormacsul, Buenos Aires
GASOLINE—(Laplace) 500 cs, Maranhao; 3,500 cs, 700 dms, Ceara
GLUE, GRD—2 pkgs, Kellerwald, Bremen
GREASE, LUBRICATING—40 bbls, 30 cs, Pipestone County, Havre; 2 pkgs, Kellerwald, Hamburg; (Laplace) 50 cs, Maranhao; 10 cs, Natal; 4 cs, Cabedello; 5 dms, 15 bskts, Pernambuco; 5 bbls, Maceio; (Peter Kerr) 10 one-quarter dms, Callao; 40 dms, 40 one-quarter dms, 40 one-half dms, Valparaiso; 151 pkgs, Binnendijk, Amsterdam
KEROSENE—(Laplace) 2,000 cs, Maranhao; 4,500 cs, Ceara; 6,000 cs, Bahia
LINSEED CAKE—(Pipestone County) 1,260 bgs, Havre; 1,430 bgs, St Nazaire; 1,260 bgs, McKeesport, Hamburg
MANGANESE ORE, CONCE—4 bbls, City of Elwood, Bombay
MEDICINAL PREPS—6 ctns, Peter Kerr, Cristobal; (City of Elwood) 14 cs, Lahore; 2 cs, Karachi; 2 cs, Calcutta; 4 cs, Rihlu
NAPHTHA—6 dms, Peter Kerr, Valparaiso
OIL, LUBRIC—(Pipestone County) 50 dms, 83 cs, Havre; 1,365 dms, Rouen; 3 cs, Paris; 75 dms, 261 bbls, Bordeaux; 499 pkgs, Kellerwald, Hamburg; (Examiner) 20 dms, 41 bbls, Casablanca; 10 dms, Algiers; (Laplace) 40 dms, 10 cs, Maranhao; 115 dms, 232 cs, Ceara; 40 cs, 22 dms, Natal; 42 dms, 150 cs, Cabedello; 120 dms, 320 cs, Pernambuco; 5 dms, 26 bbls, 113 cs, Maceio; 122 cs, 25 dms, 25 bbls, Bahia; 100 cs, Para; (McKeesport) 1,228 dms, Havre; 2 dms, London; 318 bbls, Hamburg; (Hallaren) 574 pkgs, Malmo; 144 pkgs, Helsingborg; 263 pkgs, Norrkoping; 836 pkgs, Gothenburg; 1,681 pkgs, Stockholm; 125 pkgs, Sundsvall; 55 pkgs, Helsinki; (Birmania) 79 dms, Bos Brod; 60 dms, Susak; 13 dms, 8 ctns, Scutari; 40 dms, Durres; 100 bbls, Trieste; 4 cs, La Spezia; 81 dms, Naples; 197 bbls, Fiume; (Peter Kerr) 160 dms, 10 qtr dms, Callao; 1 dm, 5 qtr dms, Mollendo; 5 dms, Paita; 5 dms, Punta Arenas; 3 bbls, Barranquilla; (Binnendijk) 1 pkg, The Hague; 150 pkgs, Rotterdam; 15 pkgs, Amsterdam; (City of Elwood) 75 dms, 760 pkgs, Karachi; 1,707 dms, 50 pls, 70 cs, Bombay; 7 dms, Bombay option Calcutta; 228 dms, 8 cs, Colombo; 65 dms, Madras; 220 dms, Calcutta
NEATSFOOT — 1 bbl, Pipestone County, Havre
NEATSFOOT, SULPHON—3 bbls, Pipestone County, Havre
TRANSFORMER—50 cs, Laplace, Maceio
PARAFFIN—317 pkgs, Kellerwald, Hamburg; 1,200 bgs, Examiner, Casablanca; 257 bgs, Peter Kerr, Valparaiso
REFINED—50 pkgs, Kellerwald, Hamburg; 1 bx, Mormacsul, Rio de Janeiro; 150 bgs, Peter Kerr, Salaverry
POLISH, AUTO—44 pkgs, Binnendijk, Amsterdam
SHOE—(Peter Kerr) 2 ctns, Cristobal; 15 ctns, Rivas
PUTTY—4 pkgs, Binnendijk, Amsterdam
RESIN, COALTAR—15 dms, 15 cans, McKeesport, Havre; 1 pkg, Binnendijk, Rotterdam
ROSIN—10 dms, Peter Kerr, Cristobal
RUBBING COMP—6 pkgs, Binnendijk, Amsterdam
RUTILE—10 dms, McKeesport, London
SACCHARIN, SOLUBLE—1 ctn, Mormacsul, Rio de Janeiro
SOAP, LIQUID—5 dms, City of Elwood, Bombay
SODA, ASH—1 dm, City of Elwood, Calcutta
GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—4 dms, Mormacsul, Rio de Janeiro
TIRE COATING COMP—6 pkgs, Binnendijk, Amsterdam
WAX, MINERAL, PETROL—6 cs, Pipestone County, Havre

Port Arthur Exports

Clearance Dates

Delmundo, October 15; Garonne, October 19; Havprins, October 19; Hermion, October 19; Ruth Lykes, October 21; Teddy, October 19

ASPHALT, LIQ—2 bxs, Delmundo, Montevideo
SOLID—(Delmundo) 443 dms, Rio de Janeiro; 100 dms, Montevideo
BLENDING FLUID—19 bbls, Garonne, Cadiz-Seville
GASOLINE — 74,354 bbls, Garonne, Cadiz-Seville
GREASE, LUBRICATING—95 dms, 56 cs, 10 ctns, 8 bbls, Delmundo, Montevideo; 55 dms, 403 bbls, Garonne, Cadiz-Seville
OIL, FUEL—68,199 bbls, Teddy, Flushing
GREASE—50 dms, Ruth Lykes, San Juan
LUBRICATING—(Delmundo) 30 cs, 26 dms, Rio de Janeiro; 100 bbls, 620 dms, 255 cs, Montevideo; 1,605 dms, 7,238 bbls, Garonne, Cadiz-Seville
LUBRICATING, PALE — (Hermion) 3,080 dms, Yokohama; 250 dms, Kobe
PARAFFIN—1,087 bgs, Garonne, Cadiz-Seville

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—93,615 bbls, Havprins, Montreal
PRODUCTS—780 cs, 341 dms, 55 kegs, 1,376 bbls, Delmundo, Santos

San Francisco Exports
Clearance Dates

Arimasan, October 8; Australian Reefer, October 13; City of Los Angeles, October 8; Condor, October 11; Elstree Grange, October 8; Gregalia, October 13; Hoyanger, October 13; Kingsley, October 8; Leme, October 8; Lochavon, October 7; Monterey, October 10; Pacific Pioneer, October 13; Pleasantville, October 13; Portland, October 11; San Calisto, October 8; San Jose, October 13; Tulsagas, October 10; Vitus Bering, October 13

ACID, SULPHURIC—3 dms, 1 crby, Condor, San Salvador
AMMONIA—1 bbl, Condor, Mazatlan
ANHYDROUS—600 cyls, Portland, Hamburg; (Condor) 10 cyls, Tocopilla; 40 cyls, Valparaiso; 1 cyl, Corinto
SULPHATE—15,000 sks, Pleasantville, Manila
ANISE—1 sk, Condor, Amapala
APRICOT KERNELS—310 sks, Lochavon, Holland; 100 sks, Pacific Pioneer, London; 100 sks, Gregalia, London
ASPHALT—(Monterey) 335 dms, Australia; 10 dms, New Zealand; (Condor) 45 bbls, Callao; 1,085 bbls, Acajutla; (Pleasantville) 30 bbls, Hongkong; 3,932 dms, Batavia; 1,453 dms, Manila
CRUDE—165 sks, Leme, Italy
GILSONITE—112 sks, Leme, Italy; 189 sks, Monterey, Australia; 103 sks, Portland, Hamburg
BENTONITE—20 sks, Monterey, New Zealand
BLACK, CARBON—6,374 sks, Monterey, Australia
DROP—1 bbl, Kingsley, Vancouver
BLUE, LAUNDRY—2 cs, Condor, San Jose de Guatemala
BONEMEAL—500 sks, Kingsley, Vancouver; 10 sks, Pleasantville, Manila
BORAX—40 sks, Monterey, Australia
GLASS—75 cs, Condor, Mazatlan
CALCIMINE—1 cs, Monterey, Cook Island; 5 cs, Pleasantville, Calcutta
CALOMEL—1 cs, Monterey, Australia
CANVAS PRESERVATIVE—2 dms, Pleasantville, Manila
CARBON BISULPHIDE—(Condor) 25 dms, Guaymas; 80 dms, Mazatlan
DECOLORIZING—4 cs, Condor, Mazatlan
TETRACHLORIDE—4 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
CEMENT, LIQ—2 cs, Monterey, New Zealand
RADIATOR—12 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
CHALK, PRECIP—2 kgs, Condor, Corinto
CHEMICALS—11 cs, Monterey, Australia; 1 cs, Condor, Puntarenas; (Pleasantville) 6 cs, Penang; 1 cs, Hongkong; 14 crbys, Hoyanger, Chile
CINNAMON—(Condor) 22 bls, Amapala; 100 bls, Manzanillo; 17 bls, Guayaquil; 5 bls, Puntarenas
CLAY—545 sks, Monterey, Australia
CLEANER—1 cs, Condor, San Jose de Guatemala; 2 cs, Pleasantville, Hongkong; (Monterey) 1 cs, Australia; 2 cs, Fiji Islands; 1 dm, New Zealand; 25 cs, Kingsley, Shellburn
CLOVES—1 sk, Condor, Amapala
COAL TAR—(Condor) 15 dms, San Salvador; 2 dms, Mazatlan
COBALT SALT—800 cs, Monterey, New Zealand
COCOA CAKE—160 sks, Lochavon, Holland
COLOR, DRY—(Condor) 5 bbls, Manzanillo; 54 cs, San Jose de Guatemala; 5 bbls, Monterey, Australia
CUMIN SEED—13 sks, Condor, Amapala
DEXTRIN—8 sks, Kingsley, Vancouver
DISINFECTANT—(Condor) 15 cs, 10 dms, Acajutla; 1 bbl, La Libertad
DYES, GASOLINE—2 cs, Kingsley, Shellburn
HAIR—6 cs, Condor, Mazatlan
EGGYOLK—2 bbls, City of Los Angeles, Cristobal
FLYSPRAY—2 dms, 8 cs, City of Los Angeles, San Fernando
FULLER'S EARTH—3 sks, Kingsley, Vancouver; 3,500 sks, Condor, Talara
GASOLINE—5,000 dms, Arimasan, Yokohama; 101,007 bbls, San Calisto, Aruba; 10,800 bbls, Tulsagas, Vancouver; 500 dms, Condor, Puntarenas
GINGER ROOT—5 sks, Monterey, Australia
GLUCOSE—240 bbls, Monterey, New Zealand
GLUE—7 pls, Kingsley, Vancouver
GLYCERIN—1 cs, Condor, Corinto
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Kingsley) 70 dms, 14 cs, Vancouver; 36 dms, 140 pls, 10 cs, Shellburn; (Condor) 2 cs, Manzanillo; 4 cs, Masatlan; 1 dm, Pleasantville, Singapore
GUM COMP, SYNTH—4 dms, Monterey, Australia
MASTIC—1 can, Pleasantville, Manila
HOPS—30 bls, Kingsley, New Westminster
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—59 cs, Monterey, New Zealand
INFUSORIAL EARTH—1 sk, Kingsley, Victoria
INK, PRINTING—20 dms, Condor, Valparaiso
WRITING—4 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
INSECTICIDE—1 dm, Monterey, Australia
AGRICULTURAL—2 dms, Monterey, Australia
KAVA KAVA—34 sks, Lochavon, England
KELP, DRD—4 cs, Condor, Mexico City
KEROSENE—600 bbls, Tulsagas, Vancouver; 400 cs, Condor, San Jose de Guatemala
LACQUER—6 cs, Leme, Panama; (Condor) 5 pls, Mexico City; 1 cs San Jose de Guatemala
THINNER—10 pls, Leme, Panama; 1 dm, Condor, Mexico City
LARD SUBSTITUTE—500 tins, Leme, Jugo Slavia
LEAD, RED—1 cs, Condor, Puntarenas
RED, IN OIL—1 cs, Condor, San Jose de Guatemala
WHITE—1 cs, Condor, Puntarenas
LEAK PREVENTIVE—2 cs, Condor, San Jose de Guatemala
LIGHTER FLUID—36 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
LIME—2,222 sks, Condor, Salaverry
HYDRATED—400 sks, Monterey, New Zealand
LIMESTONE, POWD—7 sks, Vitus Bering, Puerto Armuelles
LITHARGE—5 pls, 8 kgs, Hoyanger, Chile
LUBRICANT—4 cs, Kingsley, Shellburn
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—4 sks, Condor, Corinto
MEDICINAL PREPS—10 cs, Elstree Grange, London; (Monterey) 4 cs, New Zealand; 6 cs, Australia
METHYL BROMIDE—2 cs, Monterey, Australia
MUSTARD, POWD—4 cs, 2 bdls, Condor, San Jose de Guatemala
NAPHTHA—2 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver
NITROCELLULOSE—4 dms, Kingsley, Vancouver
OIL, COCONUT—21 bbls, Monterey, Auckland; 25 dms, Condor, Puntarenas
DIESEL—4,757 bbls, Pleasantville, Hongkong
FISHLIVER—22 dms, Gregalia, London
FLOTATION—1 cs, Kingsley, Princeton
GAS—2,347 bbls, Pleasantville, Hongkong
GEAR—5 cs, Condor, Mazatlan
GOVERNOR—2 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
GUN—2 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
LUBRICATING—(Kingsley) 16 dms, 32 cs, Vancouver; 122 dms, Shellburn; (City of Los Angeles) 6 dms, San Fernando; 10 dms, Port au Prince; 6 dms, 1 cs, Leme, Egypt; (Monterey) 692 dms, Australia; 5 cs, Fiji Islands; (Condor) 85 dms, Valparaiso; 6 dms, Callao; 2 dms, Puntarenas; 90 dms, 50 bbls, San Jose, France; (Pleasantville) 20 bbls, Samarang; 150 dms, Singapore; 6 dms, Medan; 102 dms, Hongkong; 135 dms, Fremantle; 25 dms, Gregalia, Liverpool
MIXING—2 cs, Condor, San Jose de Guatemala
MOTOR—3 dms, Monterey, Fiji Islands
ORANGE, DIST—5 cs, Australian Reefer, Eygpt
PALM—2 dms, Condor, La Libertad
PERFUMERY—5 cs, Monterey, Australia
PETROLEUM—(57 dms, Monterey, Australia; (Pleasantville) 10 cs, Manila; 10 cs, Singapore
GAS, LIQ—6 cyls, Kingsley, Shellburn
PAINT—(Condor) 96 kgs, 2 cs, Guayaquil; 63 cs, San Jose de Guatemala; 2 dms, 2 kgs, La Union; 3 dms, 10 pls, Mexico City; (Pleasantville) 105 kgs, 119 cs, Manila; 59 cs, Calcutta; 63 cs, Hoyanger, Peru; 1 cs, Monterey, Australia
ENAMEL—1 cs, Leme, Panama; 1 cs, Monterey, Cook Islands; (Condor) 45 pls, Mexico City; 1 cs, San Jose de Guatemala
LIQUID—1 cs, Monterey, Fiji Islands
PASTE—1 cs, Condor, San Jose de Guatemala
PARAFFIN—450 sks, Condor, Guayaquil
PASTE—1 cs, Condor, Puntarenas
ADHESIVE—2 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver; 20 pls, Monterey, Australia
PEPPER—(Condor) 5 sks, Amapala; 23 sks, San Jose de Guatemala; 25 sks, Manzanillo; 1 bl, 10 sks, Corinto; 12 sks, Guayaquil
BLACK—(Condor) 25 sks, San Jose de Guatemala; 4 sks, Amapala; 25 sks, Hoyanger, Callao
PIMENTOS—79 sks, Monterey, Australia
PINETAR—6 cs, Condor, Manzanillo
PITCH—1 sk, Monterey, Australia
POLISH, AUTO—1 cs, Monterey, New Guinea
METAL—144 cs, Kingsley, Vancouver
STOVE—1 cs, Condor, San Salvador
POTASH CARBONATE—1 bbl, Condor, Amapala
XANTHATE—16 dms, Lochavon, Peru; 33 dms, Hoyanger, Peru
QUICKLIME—138 dms, Condor, La Libertad
QUICKSILVER—5 flasks, Condor, Tegucigalpa
ROSIN—1 bbl, Condor, San Salvador
SALT—(Kingsley) 8,600 sks, Chemainus; 6,400 sks, Barclay Sound
IODIZED—200 cs, Monterey, New Zealand
PHOSPHATE—800 cs, Monterey, Australia
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—1 bl, Monterey, Australia
SHELLAC—1 sk, Portland, Pasto
ORANGE—1 sk, Condor, Corinto
SOAP—1 cs, Monterey, New Guinea; 1 cs, Condor, San Jose de Guatemala
FLAKE—2 cs, Pleasantville, Hongkong
LAUNDRY—4 cs, Pleasantville, Hongkong
POWDER—1 cs, Condor, Corinto; 3 cs, Pleasantville, Hongkong
TOILET—1 cs, Monterey, New Guinea
SODA ASH—(Condor) 2 bbls, Amapala; 40 sks, San Juan del Sur; 20 sks, Mazatlan; 10 sks, Corinto
BICARBONATE—3 cs, Condor, San Jose de Guatemala
CAUSTIC—(Condor) 14 dms, San Juan del Sur; 20 dms, Manzanillo; 6 dms, La Libertad; 1 cs, San Jose de Guatemala; 3 dms, Corinto; 2 dms, Amapala
PHOSPHATE TRI—3 sks, Condor, La Union
SILICATE—1 dm, Condor, Amapala
SULPHATE—(Monterey) 2 sks, Australia; 50 cs, New Zealand
XANTHATE—240 dms, Kingsley, Kimberley
SULPHUR—(Condor) 46 sks, La Libertad; 33 sks, San Jose de Guatemala
FLOWERS—(Monterey) 23 sks, Australia; 22 sks, New Zealand
REFINED—(Monterey) 5 bbls, 500 sks, Australia; 22 sks, New Zealand
ROCK—33 cs, Condor, San Jose de Guatemala
SULPHUROUS SOLUTION—1 crby, Kingsley, Vancouver
TALC—7 kegs, Condor, Corinto
TALLOW—5 dms, Condor, San Jose de Guatemala
TANBARK—62 sks, Kingsley, Vancouver
TANNING EXTRACT—2 bbls, Kingsley, Vancouver
TOILET PREPS—(Monterey) 4 cs, Australia; 1 cs, Tongan Islands; 1 cs, Tasmania; 1 cs, Condor, Acajutla; (Pleasantville) 3 cs, Bangkok; 1 cs, Manila
TREE WASH—(Monterey) 32 cs, 2 dms, 2 crts, Australia; 150 pls, 20 cs, Auckland
TURPENTINE—(Condor) 15 dms, San Jose de Costa Rica; 2 dms, San Jose de Guatemala
VARNISH—1 cs, Monterey, Cook Islands; 16 cs, Portland, Pasto; (Condor) 1 dm, Mexico City; 1 cs, Mazatlan; 7 cs, San Jose de Guatemala; 50 cs, Pleasantville, Manila
WATERPROOF COMP—2 pls, Monterey, Australia
WOOD PRESERVATIVE—4 dms, 2 cs, Condor, San Jose de Guatemala
YERBA SANTA—23 sks, Elstree Grange, London
ZINC DUST—(Condor) 200 dms, Manzanillo; 30 cs, Salaverry; 50 cs, Mazatlan; 106 cs, Amapala
OXIDE—224 bbls, Monterey, Australia; 3 kegs, Condor, Corinto
STEARATE—4 cs, Condor, Corinto
SULPHATE—4 sks, Kingsley, Vancouver

Savannah Exports
Clearance Dates

City of Mandalay, October 22; Fagersten, October 24; Haarfagre, October 28; Saccarappa, October 24; Tugela, October 26

CLAY—(Haarfagre) 1,786 tons, Cornerbrook; 900 tons, Three Rivers; 670 tons, Dalhousie; (Saccarappa) 3,960 bgs, Liverpool; 440 bgs, Glasgow
FULLER'S EARTH—(Tugela) 948 bgs, Karlshamn; 486 bgs, Oarhus; 1,743 bgs, Gdynia
ROSIN, GUM—(City of Manadalay) 25 dms, Hongkong; 123 bbls, Dairen; (Saccarappa) 50 bbls, Glasgow; 23 bbls, Hamburg; (Tugela) 954 bbls, 10 dms, Oslo; 2,850 bbls, Gothenburg; 22 dms, 50 bbls, Helsingborg; 75 bbls, 50 dms, Copenhagen; 75 bbls, Abo; 175 bbls, Wiborg; 50 bbls, Reval; 225 bbls, Prague
SIZE, DRY—(Tugela) 448 bgs, Stockholm; 448 bgs, Hudiksvall; 90 bgs, Helsingfors
WOOD—50 bbls, City of Mandalay, Shanghai; (Tugela) 45 dms, Gothenburg; 70 dms, Helsingfors; 45 dms, Wasa
TURPENTINE, GUM—(Tugela) 70 bbls, Oslo; 455 pkgs, Gothenburg; 25 bbls, Stockholm; 13 bbls, Malmo; 15 bbls, Helsingborg; 305 bbls, Copenhagen; 25 bbls, Helsingfors
WOOD—25 dms, Tugela, Copenhagen

Tampa Exports
Clearance Dates

Chr Sass, October 23; Lucia C, October 19

PHOSPHATE—2,202 tons, Lucia C, Venice; 6,725 tons, Chr Sass, Sorel

Coastwise Shipments

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

GASOLINE—3,342 bbls, Chiloil, New York; 76,148 bbls, W W Mills, Baytown
OIL, GAS—25,917 bbls, Chiloil, New York
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—94,296 bbls, Dannedaike, Texas City; 30,939 bbls, Federal, Houston; 64,986 bbls, Beta, Texas City; 22,251 bbls, Chiloil, New York; 78,530 bbls, Belgian Gulf, Flushing; 76,031 bbls, Astral New York; 74,903 bbls, Oregon, Port Neches; 149,376 bbls, Wm Rockefeller, Baytown; 110,821 bbls, Charles Pratt, Baytown

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—10,487 bbls, San Diegan, San Diegan; 5,425 bbls, Edwin B de Golio, Richmond; 10,868 bbls, Tejon, Portland; 73,667 bbls, Dirigo, Portland; 8,511 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 61,988 bbls, Harvester, Seattle; 14,800 bbls, Charlie Watson, San Diego; 77,000 bbls, Baldbutte, Baltimore; 80,966 bbls, Aurora, Providence
KEROSENE—2,021 bbls, Harvester, Seattle
DISTILLATE—7,000 bbls, E B de Golio, Richmond
OIL, DIESEL—13,865 bbls, Edwin B de Golio, Richmond; 5,947 bbls, Tejon, Portland; 1,479 bbls, San Diegan, San Diego; 8,057 bbls, Harvester, Seattle
FUEL—56,998 bbls, Solana, Avon; 9,750 bbls, Texada; Seattle; 32,770 bbls, Tejon, Portland; 72,000 bbls, Pat Doheny, Martinez; 52,000 bbls, Cuyama, San Diego; 2,000 bbls, Scotia, Eureka; 59,000 bbls, Baldhill, Sewaren
FURNACE—10,735 bbls, Edwin B de Golio, Richmond

Cargo Ship Arrivals
October 29 to November 11

New York

American Merchant	London	Nov 7
American Trader	London*	Oct 31
Ancon	Cristobal*	Nov 7
Arizonan	Portland*	Nov 11
Arkansan	Tacoma*	Nov 3
Astrea	Maracaibo*	Oct 31
Astri	Buenos Aires*	Nov 9
Black Eagle	Rotterdam*	Nov 7
Black Hawk	Rotterdam*	Nov 9
Black Osprey	Rotterdam*	Oct 31
Black Tern	Rotterdam*	Nov 2
Blankaholm	Kotka*	Nov 1
Borinquen	Trujillo*	Nov 7
Buenaventura	Port au Prince*	Oct 31
Chiriqui	Port Limon*	Nov 6
City of Florence	Calcutta*	Nov 7
City of Khios	Calcutta*	Nov 10
City of Norfolk	San Francisco*	Nov 7
City of San Francisco	San Francisco*	Oct 31
Clara	Fiume*	Nov 2
Coamo	Trujillo*	Oct 31
Coldbrook	Buenos Aires*	Nov 11
Consul Corfitzon	Hernosand*	Nov 4
Conte di Savoia	Genoa*	Nov 10
Crispin	Bahia*	Nov 4
Cypria	Marseilles*	Nov 10
Dakotan	Portland*	Nov 3
Dorothy Luckenbach	Seattle*	Nov 10
Drottningholm	Gothenburg*	Nov 1
Eastern Prince	Buenos Aires*	Nov 9
Eidsvold	Bombay*	Nov 4
Elin K	Busreh	Nov 12
Ensley City	Hanolulu*	Nov 10
Europa	Bremen*	Nov 4
Excalibar	Jaffa*	Nov 10
Exchester	Istanbul*	Nov 7
Extavia	Chanak*	Nov 10
Flora	Maracaibo*	Nov 7
Floridian	Portland*	Nov 4
Forbes Hauptman	Los Angeles*	Oct 31
Fort Townshend	St John's*	Nov 2
Georgic	Havre*	Nov 6
Gerolstein	Antwerp	Nov 3
Giulia	Genoa*	Nov 5
Grete Maersk	Manila*	Nov 10
Gudrun Maersk	Antwerp*	Nov 3
Hamburg	Hamburg*	Nov 4
Hanley	Seattle*	Nov 4
Harbledown	New Westminster*	Nov 4
Henri Jaspar	Antwerp	Nov 9
Jamaica	Puerto Colombia*	Nov 10
Kelyo	Cebu*	Nov 7
Kersten Miles	Soderhamn*	Oct 31
Kosin	Yokohama*	Nov 9
Kunikawa	Yokohama*	Nov 10
Laila	Tocopilla	Nov 7
Livenza	Trieste*	Nov 7
Ludington	San Francisco*	Nov 9
Manaqui	Trinidad*	Oct 31
Marpesia	Bahia*	Nov 7
Massmar	Portland*	Nov 5
Mexico	Vera Cruz*	Nov 1
Mormacstar	Villa Constitution*	Nov 5
Mormactide	Kemi*	Nov 2
Nerissa	Trinidad*	Nov 5
Nevadan	Tacoma*	Nov 8
Nicolai Ejov	Leningrad*	Nov 1
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam*	Nov 4
Noordam	Rotterdam	Nov 7
Nordkap	Santos*	Nov 6
Nordvard	Sundsval	Oct 31
Normandie	Havre*	Nov 10
Orizaba	Vera Cruz*	Nov 8
Pan America	Buenos Aires*	Nov 2
Panuco	Tampico*	Nov 8
Paris	Havre*	Nov 2
Paul Luckenbach	Seattle*	Nov 3
Pennland	Antwerp*	Nov 8
Port Montreal	Melbourne*	Nov 8
President Roosevelt	Hamburg*	Nov 5
Puerto Rico	Ponce*	Nov 2
Quaker City	Liverpool*	Oct 31
Queen Mary	Southampton*	Nov 3
Quirigua	Puerto Colombia*	Nov 3
Republic	San Francisco*	Nov 4
Robert Maersk	Antwerp*	Nov 5
Samaria	Liverpool*	Oct 31
Sandhamn	Vancouver*	Oct 31
San Jacinto	Mayaguez*	Nov 7
San Lucas	Portland*	Nov 7
Santa Barbara	San Antonio*	Nov 7
Santa Elena	Curacao*	Nov 7
Santa Lucia	San Antonio*	Oct 31
Santa Paula	Curacao*	Nov 1
Sanyo	Dairen*	Nov 5
Sea Thrush	Los Angeles*	Nov 7
Seatrain Havana	New Orleans*	Nov 1
Seatrain New York	New Orleans*	Nov 8
Scanstates	Copenhagen*	Nov 10
Schodack	Havre*	Nov 4
Scythia	Liverpool*	Nov 7
Silveryew	Shanghai*	Nov 9
Skjelbred	Yokohama*	Nov 7
Sonnavind	Buenos Aires*	Nov 4
Sonhure	Wiborg*	Nov 4
Stavangerfjord	Oslo*	Oct 31
Susan V Luckenbach	Seattle*	Nov 10
Tai Yin	Hongkong*	Nov 1
Texas Trader	Houston*	Nov 8
Transylvania	Glasgow*	Nov 7
Tuscaloosa City	Honolulu	Nov 7
Vermont	Portland*	Nov 11

* And other ports

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—3,294 tons, S S Nyholm, dirty, Constanza to United Kingdom, Continent, 10s; November
3,068 tons, S S Marangona, clean, Constanza to Hamburg, White Boot, 14s 3d; November
5,937 tons, S S Fenris, dirty, Gulf to Havre, 12s; December
5,941 tons, S S Skavaas, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 11s; Gulf loading, 13s; December
5,882 tons, S S Thorsholm, dirty, Abadan to United Kingdom, Continent, 18s; November
6,850 tons, S S O A Knudsen, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 11s; option 22s 6d San Francisco; San Pedro, 22s; November
—— tons, S S (Athel), dirty, Gulf to Havre, 12s 3d; December
3,924 tons, S S Luzor, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 11s; November
5,652 tons, S S Hoegh Hood, dirty, Gulf to Havre, 12s 3d; December
—— tons, S S Gard, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 11s; November
3,442 tons, S S Vimeira, clean, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 11s; November
4,382 tons, S S Tidepenn, clean, Gulf to North of Hatteras
—— tons, S S (Mallory), crude, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 17c, 18c and 19c barrel; November
5,091 tons, S S Swiftarrow, light crude, Gulf to North of Hatteras, 17c, 18c and 19c a barrel; November
3,853 tons, S S Vivi, clean, California to Shanghai, 18s; October-November
5,514 tons, S S Langanger, dirty, Aruba to United Kingdom, Continent, 10s; Gulf loading, 12s; November
—— tons, S S (Mallory), fuel oil, California to North of Hatteras, 58c a barrel; November
PHOSPHATE—2,997 tons, S S Langleecrag, Tampa to Japan, $3.50; November
3,388 tons, S S Taiwan, Tampa to Japan, $3.50; December 23-January 20
3,078 tons, S S Raby Castle, Tampa to Japan, $3.50; December 12-31

Imports Detained

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug act, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

New York
Week Ended November 2

Caffeine sodium benzoate, ampoules, 1 package; below N. F. standard. Undeclared sodium benzoate.
Cassia oil, 10 drums; not U. S. P.
Cod oil, 324 barrels; restricted use.
Codliver oil, 3 barrels; not U. S. P.
Myrrh gum, 10 cases; not U. S. P.
Medicinal preparations, 2 packages; dangerous drug.
Medicinal preparation, 1 package; new drug.
Nutmegs, 138 bags; restricted use.
Sesame seed, 32 bags; wormy.

Baltimore
Week Ended November 2

Medicinal preparations, 2 packages; false therapeutic claims.

Los Angeles
Week Ended October 20

Medicinal preparations, 24 pieces; new drug.
Rice, 50 bags; coated with calcium carbonate.

Week Ended October 27

Medicinal preparations, 60 pieces; new drug.
Medicinal preparations, 1,000 pieces; new drug, false therapeutic claims.

San Francisco
Week Ended October 20

Medicinal preparations, 200 pieces; new drug.
Medicinal preparations, 240 pieces; false therapeutic claims.
Peanuts, shelled, 100 bags; filthy.
Sesame seed, 1,280 bags; filthy.

Week Ended October 27

Hair dye (4 shipments) 1,020 pieces; coal tar dye without caution statement.
Medicinal preparations, 745 pieces; false therapeutic claims.
Medicinal preparations, 200 pieces; new drug.
Insecticide, 1 case; incorrect ingredient statement.

Seattle
Week Ended October 20

Hair dye, 384 pieces; coal tar dye without caution statement.

Week Ended October 27

Hair dye, 72 pieces; coal tar dye without caution statement.
Medicinal preparations, 108 pieces; false therapeutic claims.

Eno-Beecham Merger Approved

Shareholders of Eno Proprietaries, Ltd., have accepted the offer and ratified the amalgamation of the Eno-Beecham-MacLean interests which was proposed by the directorate of Eno Proprietaries, Ltd. All companies in the Eno Properties, Ltd., group will continue to operate as heretofore.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Waxes

—*Continued from page* 59

Candelilla.—Local business was light. Consuming requirements were along jobbing lines and the market was very quiet throughout the past week. However, prices remained steady and reflected the maintained price of goods in the primary market.

Carnauba.—While no change in open quotations were made last week, some reports indicated that the values were slightly less steady than they had been on spot of late. Demand appeared to have flattened out considerably and throughout the period under review the call was slow and small much of the time. The primary market position of the material was one of continued strength and well-maintained prices.

Japan.—Lack of substantial spot interest in this material tended to keep the undertone of the market rather soft and while prices lacked open change, they seemed to be slightly unsettled in favor of buyers.

Sayman Co. Employees Pay Tribute to Founder

Services commemorating the memory of Dr. T. M. Sayman, founder of the T. M. Sayman Products Company, manufacturer of vegetable soap, St. Louis, were held September 24, the occasion being the dedication of a bronze plaque, which has been placed in a prominent position in the office of the company.

Born in Richmond, Ind., in 1853, Dr. Sayman ran away from home to make his own livelihood. At the age of ten, he joined the G. G. Grady circus at Hamilton, Ontario, and later toured the New England States with P. T. Barnum for two Summer seasons. Later he connected with vaudeville and street selling, and subsequently became interested in some remedies with which the American aborigine had been acquainted for years. He subsequently attended medical college. His research on Indian herbs, and the soap plant or Spanish Bayonet resulted in a successful extract of the latter plant. He founded the T. M. Sayman Products Company in the late eighteen seventies in Carthage, Mo., and in June, 1894, moved his headquarters to St. Louis. In 1912 he built the Sayman building, representing an investment of $250,000. He died in his St. Louis home in 1937.

Oil Trades Ass'n Annual Dinner Well Attended

The twenty-second annual banquet of the Oil Trades Association of New York was held November 1 in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. The affair was the largest and one of the most enjoyable in the history of the association. All previous records for attendance were eclipsed, about 1,100 members and guests being present. The attendance of petroleum men was unusually large but all branches of the industry were well represented, with delegations from oil trade associations of other cities.

Dinner was served at 8:30 o'clock and was preceded and followed by a social gathering at which old acquaintances were renewed and new ones formed. Entertainment consisted of a vaudeville bill of about a dozen excellent acts.

Candle Industry Noted Slight Improvement in 1937

Establishments engaged in the manufacture of candles reported a slight increase in employment, and moderate increases in wages and value of products for 1937, as compared with 1935, according to preliminary figures compiled from the returns of the recent Biennial Census of Manufactures, by Bureau of the Census. The number of wage-earners in the industry increased 1.7 percent, from 713 in 1935 to 725 in 1937; and their wages increased by 14.5 percent, from $598,938 in 1935 to $686,003 in 1937. The value of products made in 1937 amounted to $5,351,513, an increase of 13 percent over the $4,734,485 reported for 1935. The cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel and purchased electric energy amounted to $2,624,206, against $2,400,349 in 1935. There were twenty-two establishments in 1937, against twenty-three in 1935.

Reese Taylor has been elected president of the Union Oil Company of California. He succeeds L. P. St. Clair, who resigned after occupying that office for eight years.

Trade Briefs

United Kingdom Board of Trade has received an application to exempt cesium bromide from the key industry duty.

Earle V. Gaard has been appointed director of research and development for the Union Oil Company of California.

J. C. Johnson succeeds R. S. Shanon as general superintendent of the Rocky Mountain division of the Continental Oil Company.

R. H. Taylor has been elected president of the Union Oil Company of California, succeeding L. P. St. Clair, who became chairman.

Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, stockholders will meet November 15 to vote on the election of a new board of seven directors.

Columbus Packing Company, Columbus, Ohio, plans an expenditure of approximately $200,000 for rebuilding and enlarging its refrigeration system.

Alcohol from grapes is being produced by the George Zaninovich distillery, south of Orange Cove, near Fresno, Cal., which started operations in October.

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., current assets as of September 30, 1938, totaled $5,142,000, including $1,880,000 cash. This compared with liabilities of $1,611,000.

Frank H. Whipple, president of Olds & Whipple, fertilizer producers, Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. Whipple celebrated their golden wedding anniverary, November 1.

Pharmaceutical and medicinal manufacturers and exporters in Italy have formed an export association with the view to promoting the sale of such products in foreign markets.

Sulphuric acid plant in Wuchow, China, was destroyed recently by bombing. The plant, operated by the Provincial government, had an annual capacity of 3,600 tons.

Walker Mining Company directors have decided upon immediate reopening of the copper-producing mine in Plumas County, Calif., which was closed in May ,1938.

E. Sonnenschein & Co., this city, is now manufacturing paraphenylenediamine, also marketed under the tradename, "Furson D," and offers this material for spot and future delivery.

Medicinal and toiletry importers and dealers in Rumania have been listed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington. The list is available to accredited American firms at 10 cents per copy.

Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation has called for payment December 1, 1938, entire bond issue of the Turner Glass Company first mortgage bonds, due December 1, 1939, at the Metropolitan Trust Company, Chicago.

McCormick & Co., Baltimore, employees and their families attended a 'Hallow'een dance in the company's auditorium October 28. The dance was sponsored by the senior, junior and factory executives boards.

Armstrong Cork Products Company transferred on November 1 its assets to the parent company, the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., which brings the selling, as well as the manufacturing operations, under direct control of the parent company.

William S. Merrell Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Cincinnati, has added to its research staff Marcus George Van Campen, jr., recently associated with the Mellon Institute; L. Lavan Manchey, Lee Clement Huyck, Benjamin R. Harriman, and Theodore J. Becker.

Brown Paper Mill Company, Boston, has called for payment December 1, 1938, entire issues of its first mortgage serial 6 percent bonds, due each June 1 to 1941, and its first mortgage 6 percent bonds, due June 1, 1944, at the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company, Chicago.

Paul Logue has rejoined the phosphate division of the Monsanto Chemical Company, with headquarters in St. Louis. He was for several years chairman of the Osborne medal award committee of the Association of Cereal Chemists. He is also active in the American Chemical Society, and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

W. C. Hardesty Company, this city, has engaged Dr. Joseph D. White as assistant director of research. Dr. White, for the past eight years at the Federal Bureau of Standards as a research chemist for the American Petroleum Institute, will be located at the company's Dover, Ohio, plant.

Frank E. Stevens, general manager of the industrial division of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., has been elected a director and vice-president to succeed A. A. Schlesinger. C. J. Backstrand, general manager of the floor division, and H. R. Peck, general manager of the building materials division were elected vice-president.

Crown Zellerbach Corporation has arranged for a long-term $10,000,000 bank loan at 3½ percent. Proceeds would be applied toward retirement January 1, 1939, of first mortgage 6 percent bonds of the Crown Willuamette Paper Company, due 1951, which were assumed by Crown Zellerbach at the time of the merger in 1937.

Newport Industries to Offer Rights for 103,870 Shares

Directors of the Newport Industries, Inc., Pensacola, Fla., have adopted a resolution proposing to offer to holders of capital stock of record November 9, 1938, rights to subscribe at $10 a share for an aggregate of 103,870 shares of capital stock at rate of one-fifth of a share for each share held. It also was proposed that transferable subscription warrants evidencing rights to subscribe to these share will be mailed to stockholders of record as soon as practicable after November 9 and the warrants will provide that no subscription for a fraction of a share will be accepted, and that rights evidenced thereby may be exercised by surrender thereof and payment in full for number of shares subscribed for an any time on or before November 23, 1938.

Flaxseed Freights Restored

Albany, Nov. 2, 1938

The New York Public Service Commission has approved an amendment to the commodity freight tariff on the following:—

Of the New York Central on flaxseed, carload, minimum weight 70,000 pounds, from Albany to Amsterdam. Effective October 31 rate of 6c. per hundredweight is re-established which was to be cancelled effective October 31, 1938.

Soybean Oil Futures Market Planned Here

The possibility of organizing a market for trading in soybean oil futures will be studied by a committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange, according to Robert F. Straub, president of the exchange. Production and usage of this oil is on the increase and it competes with cottonseed oil, which is now traded in on the N. Y. Exchange.

Dow Chemical Co. House Organ Discusses Insecticides

The October issue of the *Diamond,* the house organ of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., contains an interesting discussion of the original purpose of the construction of houses by the Dow Chemical Company. The article contends that the actual purpose of the low rental scheme was to give employees an opportunity to save an amount sufficient to start to build on their own account. The article stated that 75 percent of the people in Midland own their own homes. The magazine also discussed the company's insecticides used by the California citrus growers.

Books You Can Use

Laundry Chemistry

Laundry Chemistry. By A. Harvey. Cloth bound; 118 pages, 5x7 inches. Chemical Publishing Company, New York. $1.75.

A manual specializing in the chemistry of laundry materials and methods. Prefacing the specialized discussion of laundry chemistry, the volume presents a brief review of general chemical principles.

The work comprehensively reviews the chemistry of water, oils and fats, soaps, chlorine bleaching agents, peroxides, sulphur bleaches, blues and blueing, starches, textile fibers, and stain removal.

Obituaries

Joseph Kerr Cass

Joseph Kerr Cass., chairman of the directorate of the West Virginia Paper & Pulp Company since 1909, died in Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., November 1 after a year's illness. He was ninety years of age.

A native of Coshocton, N. Y., Mr. Cass began work as a surveyor for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway in 1869, the year after his graduation from Kenyon College. He was with the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh from 1872 to 1876, when he became a partner in the Morrison, Bare & Cass Paper Company. The title of the firm was changed in 1881 to the Morrison & Cass Company, Tyrone, Pa. He was president of the paper company until 1899, when he became a director of the West Virginia Paper & Pulp Company after a merger. Surviving are a son, a daughter and a sister.

Jerry McQuade

Jerry (Francis P.) McQuade, editor of *Drug Topics* and *Drug Trade News,* both of this city, died unexpectedly November 2 in a hospital in Summit, N. J., where he had been taken after suffering a heart attack the previous evening while at dinner at the home of Aglar Cook, near Madison. He was sixty-three years old.

Mr. McQuade gained his newspaper training on *The New York Herald* under James Gordon Bennett, and later had charge of the paper's Harlem news office for many years. He subsequently joined McKesson & Robbins, Inc., wholesale druggist, where he eventually became editor of the company's house organ, *Drug Topics,* which, in 1918, he purchased and established as an independent weekly. In 1926 he helped to found *Drug Trade News.*

His wife, a son, John McQuade, and two grandchildren survive.

George H. Nichols

George H. Nichols, vice-president of the Albers Drug Company, wholesale druggist, Knoxville, Tenn., died from a heart attack in his home November 3. He was fifty-two years of age. Mr. Nichols had been affiliated with the Alber company for thirty-four years and was the buyer of drugs and pharmaceuticals for the company. Surviving are his wife, a son, Dr. Ralph Nichols, and three sisters.

Henry Christmann, who retired in 1923 after thirty-five years as manager of the Louisville branch of the Illinois Glass Company, died October 31 after a long illness. He was seventy-four years of age. He is survived by two children.

Mrs. Sophie P. Goldsmith, wife of Morton M. Goldsmith, head of the Hirshberg Paint Company, Baltimore, died October 24.

S. H. Hall, identified since 1908 with the Southern sales organization of the Upjohn Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit, died in his home in Marietta, Ga., October 29, following a period of ill health. He was sixty-five years of age. His widow survives.

Arthur M. Johnson, who retired as vice-president and general manager of the Midwest Oil Company in 1923, died in his home in Los Angeles October 27. Mr. Johnson, a founder of the Midwest company, was seventy-five years of age. Surviving are his wife and three children.

John Hart McAlarney, assistant treasurer of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., this city, died unexpectedly in his home November 3. He was fifty-eight years of age. Surviving are his widow and a sister.

Lic. Francisco Jimenez Nunez, founder of Botica Oriental, A. D., San Jose, Costa Rica, died in his residence in that city October 12. He was seventy-seven years o fage, and was a graduate of the Pharmaceutical College of Costa Rica and served various terms as president of that institution. In May, 1897, he founded the Botica Oriental, and under his direct administration and technical leadership it became one of the leading drug establishments in Central America. His survivors are two sons, Otto and Paul, who continue the management of the business.

Louis Valentine Smith, an accountant for more than thirty years with the New Jersey Zinc Company, this city, died November 1 in a hospital in Westhampton, L. I., as a result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident October 29. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Business Wants and Offers

Minimum rate (36 words), without display, $2.00 per insertion; 25c for each additional 6 words

Payable in advance at 59 John Street, New York

Agencies Wanted

ENGLAND: Active and well established firm, best references, would be interested in securing American agencies for the sale of chemicals, oils, solvents and similar raw materials. Would also be prepared to consider buying for own account or on commission basis. BOX 175, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SWITZERLAND—Active and well established firm, best references, would be interested in securing American agencies for the sale of chemicals, oils, waxes, solvents and similar raw materials. Prepared to buy for own account or on commission basis. BOX 180, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

CONSOLIDATED OFFERS.—Ten No. 3 Rotex sifters, motor driven; two 24-inch Mikro pulverizers; twelve vacuum dryers, shelf and rotary type; nine W. & P. mixers; five Sweetland filters; twenty plate type filter presses; thirty centrifugal machines; miscellaneous; rotary dryers, pulverizers, jacketed kettles, etc. Send for complete listing. We buy and sell from a single item to a complete plant. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 15-17-19 Park Row, New York City.

FIND what you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixer, Day sifter-mixers, portable mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Co., 123 Bleecker street. SPring 7-8955.

FOR SALE—Two 6x8 ft. pebble mills, 16x40 roller mills, 12x30 roller mills, 9x24 roller mixers. Sell us your surplus equipment. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City.

Equipment Offered

FROM PLANT liquidations—Four 6-foot diameter Buffalo vacuum crystallizers; Jacketed agitated vacuum stills 25 to 2,000 gallons, glass lined and steel; glass lined and steel storage tanks; 3 feet by 15 feet rotary vacuum dryer; Hardinge mill, 6 feet by 36 inches; pebble and jar mills to 250 gallons capacity; filter presses to 36 inches square; Stedman 42 inches disintegrator; W. & P. jacketed mixer, size 15; tablet machines ½ inch to 2 inches, single punch and rotary. Mixers, crushers, pulverizers, roller mills, etc. Send for complete listings. We buy your surplus machinery. Stein Equipment Corp., 426 Broome street, New York City.

FOR SALE—One belt driven 12 inches by 30 inches water cooled Kent roller mill. BOX 178, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PEBBLE MILLS, 1-2-4, one gallon jars motor driven, 25-70-500 gallon porcelain and silex lined, copper kettles 200-250 gallons. Lawler Engineering Co., Durham avenue and L.V.R.R., Metuchen, N. J.

Factories Offered

BRICK FACTORY—Two story, 9,000 sq. ft., concrete floors, high ceilings, elevator, sprinklers, live steam available, railroad siding, yard. Unrestricted district, 15 minutes to Manhattan. Low rent. The R. L. Kraft Company, Woolworth Building COrtlandt 7-9377.

Positions Vacant

SALES MANAGER of proven ability wanted to represent a million dollar company in the promotion of paints, enamels, etc., to the jobber and dealer trade. References, which will be strictly investigated, are required. BOX 160, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT CHEMIST—To take complete charge of plant manufacturing full line of painters products and shelf goods. Box 176, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

PAINT CHEMIST wanted to take charge of research and formulation of complete line of paints, varnishes and industrial coatings. Give full details and salary expected. BOX 177, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, five years' experience on petroleum products and chemicals. Now employed, but seeks better opportunities. Location, prefer Chicago territory. Edward Tutles, 406 N. Lawlor, Chicago.

WHOLESALE DRUG chemical man twenty-two years' experience nationally known concerns, desires position buyer, assistant or salesman with wholesale drug, import-export, chemical manufacturer, department or chain store organization. BOX 167, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALES PROMOTION, management, import, export. Experienced, energetic, graduate chemist wants connection with progressive chemical house. Highest references. BOX 174, Oil, Paint and drug Reporter.

RESPONSIBLE POSITION, New York headquarters, where 20 years of administrative, technical, commodity, advertising, sales, financial experience and education can be of service. Also has had experience in foreign countries. Clear thinking, clean-cut personality. Salary mutually arranged. Columbia chemical Engineer. N. Y. U. Business Schools. BOX 179, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PRINTING INK and dry color chemist desires position with reliable firm in either field. Plant, laboratory and field experience. Will locate anywhere. BOX 181, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Services Offered

CHEMISTS and chemical engineers—If you are now unemployed send your compete chronological record of education and experience to Chemist Advisory Council, 300 Madison avenue, New York City.

Surplus Stock

CHECK INVENTORIES—Cash for any quantity, surplus finished or raw material —chemicals, oils, coaltar products, metals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, gums, wastes and by-products. Entire plants bought. Chemical Service Corp., 237 Fourth avenue, New York. STuyvesant 9-0133.

WE PURCHASE any quantity surplus chemicals, colors, pigments, oils, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals and all basic raw materials as well as by-products, residues and wastes of all kinds. Entire plants bought. Eastern Color & Chemical Co., 143 Nassau street, New York City. COrtlandt 7-7441.

BUYERS of any quantity surplus or by-product chemicals, greases, waxes, oils, solvents, colors, metal and all raw materials. We pay highest prices. Will also buy complete plant inventory. Write Barclay Chemical Company, Inc., 75 Varick street, New York City. WAlker 5-4250.

YOU'LL BE SURPRISED

at the low prices of Consolidated Guaranteed Good Rebuilt Equipment*. Efficient rebuilding at our 8-Acre Newark Plant enables us to sell at the lowest possible prices.

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
15-17-19 Park Row, New York City BArclay 7-0600
Plant: Newark, N. J. Cable: EQUIPMENT N. Y.
**See equipment in our classified listings above.*

Bids Wanted

Aluminum:—2,500 pounds; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 357, opening November 10.

Barium Nitrate:—7,000 pounds; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 355, opening November 8.

Beeswax, Yellow:—300 pounds; Bureau of Supply, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; procurement 4777-S, opening November 7.

Blue Vitriol:—400 pounds; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington; schedule 252, opening November 9.

Carbon Tetrachloride:—720 quarts; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3395, opening November 15.

Chlorine:—6,000 pounds; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Quartermaster Corps, Langley Field, Va.; procurement 481-19, opening November 12.

Drugs, Chemicals:—104 items; Commanding Officer, St. Louis Medical Depot, St. Louis, Mo.; procurement 7, November 23.

Ether:—50,000 pounds; Commanding Officer, Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.; procurement 373, opening November 28.

Gasoline:—Supplies of navy aviation for U.S. gulf ports; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 4877, opening November 23.

Iron and Ammonia Oxalate:—3,000 pounds; Bureau of Supply, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; procurement 16399-SP, opening November 7.

Citrate:—2,000 pounds; Bureau of Supply, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; procurement 16399, opening November 7.

Lead, White:—12,000 pounds; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington; schedule 252, opening November 9.
1,000 pounds; Warden, Federal Reformatory Camp, Petersburg, Va.; procurement 193, opening November 14.

Nitrogen:—13,750 cubic feet; Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; procurement 338, opening November 9.

Oil Castor:—600 gallons; Supply Officer, Naval Aircraft Factory, Navy Yard, Philadelphia; requisition 502-842 Aero, opening November 10.

Lubricating:—Supplies for West Indies; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington; schedule 4813, opening November 17.

Paint:—1,596 gallons; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington; schedule 252, opening November 9.

Drier:—960 gallons; Bureau of Supply, Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Washington; procurement 4776-S, opening November 7.

Pitch, Coaltar:—5,500 pounds; Commanding Officer, Springfield Armory, Mass.; procurement 118, opening November 10.

Soap, Powder:—10,000 pounds; Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Washington; schedule 264, opening November 10.
20,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3395, opening November 15.

Laundry:—7,500 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3395, opening November 15.

Salt-Water:—9,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3395, opening November 15.

Toilet:—9,750 cakes, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3395, opening November 15.

Scouring Powder:—3,000 pounds; General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.; schedule 3395, opening November 15.

Shingle Stain:—1,000 gallons of green creosote; Commanding Officer, Cumberland C.C.C. Supply Depot, New Cumberland, Pa.; procurement 7341-22, opening November 14.

Trichlorethylene:—2,907 gallons; Contracting Officer, Materiel Division, Air Corps, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio; procurement 325, opening November 14.

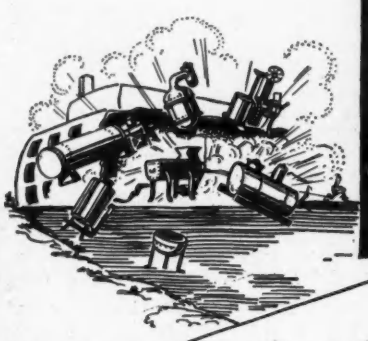
Contracts Awarded

Aluminum Sulphate:—50,000 pounds awarded to the Activated Aluminum Corporation, Baltimore, at $1.28 per 100 pounds by the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; procurement 227, opened October 6.

Lead, White:—15,000 pounds basic carbonate; awarded to Mamolith Carbon Paint Company, at 7.35c. per pound by the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; procurement 232, opened October 6.

Lithopone, Dry:—1,000 pounds; awarded to Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, by the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., at 4.375c. per pound; procurement 237, opened October 7.

Soap, Laundry:—119,640 pounds; awarded to the National Soap Company, Tacoma, Washington, by Quartermaster, Fort Mason, Calif., at 3.08c. per pound; procurement 102, opened October 12.



Warehouse EVACUATION
REBUILT *Equipment*
forced out at 25¢ to 50¢
. . . . . on the Dollar

TO MR. PLANT EXECUTIVE

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
419 LAFAYETTE STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

October 26, 1938

Dear Sir:

Equipment for Chemical, Food, Drug, Paint or Process Industries to be sold at 20¢ to 50¢ on the dollar. We know that these prices are the lowest ever to be offered in our industry, but necessity knows no law.

On February 1st, we must absolutely vacate our gigantic warehouse on Corlears Street. The approach of New York's new East Side Drive at the time when our lease expires, plus the situation that even this great warehouse is insufficient for our growing needs, forces us to move.

Now you know, as a plant executive, the simply prohibitive cost of moving this bulky, tremendously heavy machinery and equipment. We're willing to shave that cost right off the price of every unit in our stock and give you and every other far-seeing production man, the benefit of this great removal expense.

You owe it to yourself and to your plant to check your machinery requirements very carefully, because if ever you bought equipment RIGHT, buy now and really make a BUY.

Very truly yours,
FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
Fred R. Firstenberg, Pres.

OUTSTANDING OFFERINGS
At a Fraction of Original Cost

Devine 4'x9' Single Atmospheric Drum Dryer.	$700
Cutler Tubular Rotary Dryer 5'x35'.....	600
Day JUMBO Mixer, Jacketed, Geared both ends	700
Bethlehem Vacuum and Pressure Processing Kettle, Jacketed and Agitated, 8'x4' 6"....	900
2 Copper Vacuum and Pressure Kettles, agitated and with internal coils 5' 6"x4' 6", each	500
3 Vertical Mixing Tanks, 5' 6"x4' 6", each.....	250

Send for our big CATALOG

FIRST MACHINERY CORPORATION
419 LAFAYETTE STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
FMC
LIQUIDATORS, APPRAISERS
Cable: EFFEMCY

Index to Advertisements

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp..34, 82
Alexander, Jerome..... 66
American Agricultural Chemical Co.... —
American-British Chem. Supplies, Inc.. 33
American Can Co..... 37
American Cyanamid & Chem. Corp..24, 25
American Flange & Mfg. Co..... 2
American Potash & Chemical Corp.... —
American Red Cross..... 68
Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp..... —
Ansbacher-Siegel Corp..... 46
Apex Chemical Co., Inc..... —
Ashcraft Wilkinson Co..... 28
Atlantic Refining Co..... —
Atlantic Research Products, Inc..... 53
Aue, F., & Co..... 48

Barium Reduction Corp..... 30
Barrett Company.....32, 71
Barsky & Strauss, Inc..... 66
Benzol Products Co..... 62
Binney & Smith Co.....9, 45
Bradley, A. J., Mfg. Co..... 55
Brode Corp., The..... 57
Brown, Leland, Laboratories..... 66
Bureau of Chemistry..... 66
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc..... 67

Calco Chemical Co..... 51
California Fruit Growers Exchange..16, 81
Calvert, Robert..... 66
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp..... —
Carey, The Philip, Co..... 62
Carpinello, Michael J., Inc..... 66
Chemical & Pigment Co..... 43
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc..... 82
Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp..... —
Church & Dwight Co..... 82
Colledge, E. W., Gen. Sales Agent, Inc. —
Colton, Arthur, Co..... 53
Columbia Alkali Corp..... 11
Columbian Carbon Co..... 9
Commercial Solvents Corp..... 41
Conewango Refining Co..... —
Consolidated Products Co., Inc..... 80
Continental Can Co..... 22
Continental Carbon Co..... —
Cooper, Chas., & Co..... 63
Cooper, T. G., & Co., Inc..... —
Crosby Naval Stores Co..... 53

Darling & Co..... —
Day, J. H., Co..... 46
Day Chemical Co..... 66
Deep Rock Oil Corp..... 70
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co..... 55
Diamond Alkali Co..... 29
Dicalite Co..... 52
Dodge & Olcott Co..... 67
Doggett, Stanley, Inc..... —
Dow Chemical Co..... —
Draper Mfg. Co..... —
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc..... —
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co..... —

Eastman Kodak Co..... 63
Electrical Testing Labs..... 66
Electro Bleaching Gas Co..... —
Ellis-Foster Co..... 66
Emery Industries, Inc..... 57
Exporters & Manufacturers Translation Bureau 66

Fezandie & Sperrle..... 47
First Machinery Corp..... 80
Fluorine Products Co..... —
Food Research Laboratories, Inc..... 66
Frank-Vliet Co..... 65
Franks Chemical Products Co..... 54
Freeport Sulphur Co..... —
Fritzsche Bros., Inc.....55, 68
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills..... 30

General Drug Co..... —
General Dyestuff Corp.. 31
Gesell, R., & Co., Inc..... 62
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc..... —
Glyco Products Co..... —
Goodman, Rex, M. D..... 66
Gray, Williams S., & Co..... 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories..... 66
Greeff, R. W., & Co., Inc..... 61
Gross, A., & Co..... 1
Gruman, J. B., & Co..... 73

Hardesty, W. C., Co., Inc..... 57
Harshaw Chemical Co..... 51
Heekin Can Co..... —
Heyden Chemical Corp..... 61
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co..... —
Hochstadter Laboratories..... 66
Holt, C. J., & Co., Inc..... 66
Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... 65
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 62
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 67

Imperial Oil & Gas Products Corp..... —
Imperial Paper & Color Corp..... 53
Independent Mfg. Co..... 58
Industrial Chemical Sales Div..... 58
Industrial Consulting Labs., Inc..... 66
Innis, Speiden & Co..... —
International Pulp Co..... 55
International Selling Corp..... 30
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works.. 28

Jackson, L. N., Co., Inc..... 57
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp..... 33
Jungmann & Co., Inc..... —

Kentucky Color & Chemical Co..... 53
Knight, B. H..... 66
Koppers Co..... 33
Koster Keunen..... 59
Krebs Pigment & Color Corp..... 14

Lake-Spiro-Cohn, Inc..... 66
Laning, E. M., & Co., Inc..... 66
LaWall & Harrisson..... 66
Lewis, John D., Inc..... 54
Lueders, Geo., & Co..... —

Magnetic Pigment Co..... 45
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 67
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... —
Manion Steel Barrel Co..... —
Martens, Johan C., & Co..... —
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc..... —
Mathieu, A. H., & Co..... 1
Merck & Co..... —
Metasap Chemical Co..... —
Miel, George A..... 66
Minnesota Specialty Co..... 55
Molnar Laboratories..... 66
Monsanto Chemical Co..... 60
Munch, James, Co..... 66
Murphy Varnish Co..... 47
Mutual Chemical Co. of America..... 31

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.. —
National Lead Co..... 50
National Milk Sugar Co., Inc..... 63
National Oil Products Co..... —
National Rosin Oil & Size Co..... —
Natural Products Refining Co..... 31
Neuberg, William, Inc..... 63
Neville Co..... —
New Jersey Zinc Co..... —
New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. ..... —
Niacet Chemicals Corp..... 31
Niagara Alkali Co..... —
N. V. Potash Export My, Inc..... —

Oldbury Electro Chemical Co..... —
Orbis Products Corp..... 65
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc..... 66
Osborn, C. J., Co..... 55

Pacific Coast Borax Co..... 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp..... 54
Paramet Chemical Corp..... —
Parsons, M. W..... 63
Pease Laboratories, Inc..... 66
Penick, S. B., & Co..... 64
Pennsylvania Coal Products Co..... 62
Pennsylvania Oil Products Refining Co. 82
Pennsylvania Refining Co..... —
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co..... —
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc..... 63
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 27
Phelps-Dodge Refining Corp..... —
Polachek, Z. H..... 66
Potash Company of America..... 72
Pressed Steel Tank Co..... 52
Prior Chemical Corp..... 1
Procter & Gamble.....57, 62
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co..... 1
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc..... 66
Pure Calcium Products Division..... 1

Quaker Oats Co..... —

R. B. H. Lacquer Base Co..... 39
Reilly Tar & Chemical Corp..... 33
Rosenthal, H. H., Co., Inc..... 82
Royster Chemical Works..... 28
Ryland, H. C., Inc..... 67

Sadtler, Samuel P., & Sons, Inc..... 66
St. Joseph Lead Co..... 38
Schimmel & Co., Inc..... —
Schofield-Donald Co., Inc..... —
Schwabacher, S., & Co., Inc..... —
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc..... 66
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc..... 66
Sharples Solvents Corp..... 8
Shell Petroleum Co., Inc..... 19
Sherka Chemical Co., Inc..... —
Sherwood Petroleum Co., Inc..... 69
Skelly Oil Co..... 20
Slomon, Ira I..... 66
Smith, Kline & French Laboratories.... 62
Snell, Foster D., Inc..... 66
Solvay Sales Corp..... —
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc..... 82
Standard-Knapp Corp..... 44
Standard Ultramarine Co..... 53
Starlight Refining Co..... 69
Stauffer Chemical Co..... 28
Stillwell & Gladding..... 66
Stroock & Wittenberg Corp..... 44
Sun Oil Co..... —

Taintor Trading Co..... —
Tamms Silica Co..... —
Tar & Chemical Div. of Koppers Co.... 33
Tennessee Corp..... —
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc..... 71
Thibaut & Walker Co..... 45
Thornton, The F. C., Co., Inc..... —
Thurston & Braidich..... 65
Titanium Pigment Corp..... 6
Todd, A. M., Co..... —
Turner, Joseph & Co..... 28

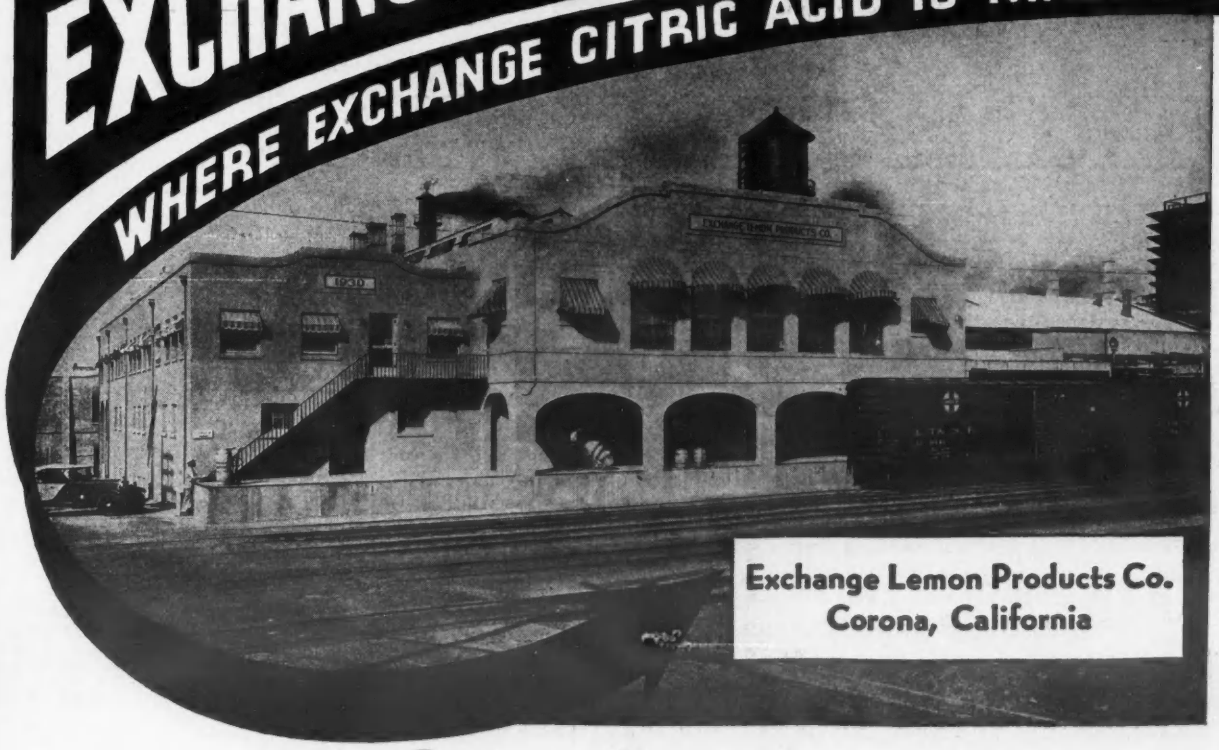
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp..... —
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.....17, 18
U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.....17, 18
U. S. Phosphoric Products Corp..... —
United States Potash Co..... —

Vanderbilt, R. T., Co..... 54
Victor Chemical Works..... 30
Viking Distributing Co..... 58
Vitamerican Oil Co., Inc..... 63
Vorce, L. D..... 66

Wah Chang Trading Corp..... 57
Wecoline Products, Inc.....58
Weiss & Downs, Inc..... 66
Wheeling Corrugating Co..... —
White Tar Co. of N. J., Inc..... 33
Whittaker, Clark & Daniels..... 42
Wiley & Co., Inc..... 66
Will & Baumer Candle Co..... 59
Williams, C. K., & Co..... 54
Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co..... —
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc..... —
Woburn Degreasing Co. of N. J.....40, 57
Wolf, Jacques, & Co..... —
Wood Preserving Corp..... 33

EXCHANGE CITRIC ACID U.S.P.

WHERE EXCHANGE CITRIC ACID IS MADE



EXCHANGE Citric Acid U.S.P. is made by the Exchange Lemon Products Company of Corona, Calif. Backed by the Sunkist group of 13,500 citrus growers—largest in the world. Immediate shipments from warehouse stocks in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. For prices on kegs, barrels or carloads, write nearest office.

Products Department

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE

ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

189 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois

99 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y.

Exchange

CITRIC ACID U. S. P.

PETROLEUM EXTENDERS
Textile Spirits Lactol Spirits Kemsolene
CHEMICAL SOLVENTS
Incorporated
11 Park Place Telephone BArclay 7-8615-6-7 New York

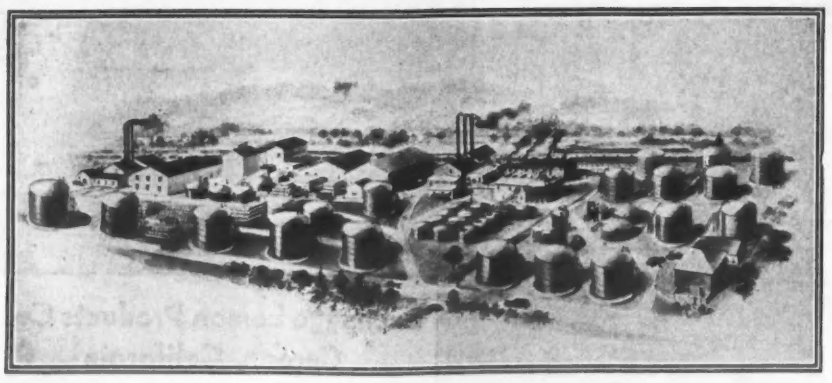
WHITE OIL and PETROLATUM
FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL, COSMETIC and INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES
L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC.
Refiners of White Oil and Petrolatum—Refineries: Petrolia and Franklin, Pa.
New York 88 Lexington Avenue
Los Angeles 215 West 5th Street
Chicago 400 West Madison Street
Southwestern Distributors: Sonneborn Bros., 2111 Taylor St., Dallas, Tex.

FINEST QUALITY
BICARBONATE OF SODA
SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
PIONEER WASHING SODA
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO.
70 PINE STREET Phone Digby 4-2181 NEW YORK CITY

An American Contact
CHEMICALS DRUGS OILS WAXES
Our organization has broad purchasing and selling experience, expert knowledge of all products, enabling us to give foreign firms service facilities equivalent to their own American office.
Correspondence invited.
H. H. ROSENTHAL CO., Inc.
Cable Address "Rodrug" All Codes
95 East 26th Street, New York City

ADVANCE SOLVENTS
gives you assurance of
PURITY . . UNIFORMITY
DEPENDABILITY
in these essential products
SODIUM SULPHIDE 60-62%
CRYOLITE SYNTHETIC
PERCHLORETHYLENE
TRICHLORETHYLENE
DICHLORETHYLENE
METHYLENE CHLORIDE
ADVANCE SOLVENTS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
245 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK N. Y.

AMERICAN ELDROL
WHITE MINERAL OILS
U. S. P. AND TECHNICAL PETROLATUMS
PETROLATUMS, U.S.P.
MANUFACTURED ONLY FROM CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCKS
Extra White
Snow White
Lily White
Cream White
Golden Amber
Extra Light Amber
Light Amber
Amber
Or any intermediate tints with melting points to suit your requirements



We also manufacture and offer the highest grades of
U. S. P. and Technical White Oils
All products are guaranteed as to quality and uniformity. Specific information and experimental samples furnished on inquiry.
PENNSYLVANIA OIL PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
WARREN PENNSYLVANIA